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# THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR  
1883:

COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information  
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS.

Published by Authority.



BY

A. C. SINCLAIR,

(OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT)

AND

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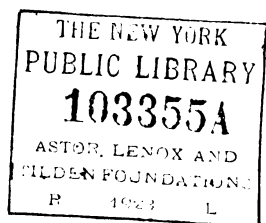
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**JAMAICA :**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,**  
**KINGSTON, 79, DUKE STREET.**

## P R E F A C E.

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IN presenting the Handbook of Jamaica for the year 1883 we desire to state that we have endeavoured in every way to sustain the usefulness of the work and to make it of even greater value than the previous issues.

The publication of the work was designedly kept back until the public accounts for the past financial year were completed. If the Handbook is annually published before these figures are obtained all the information relating to the finances of the colony must, necessarily, be a year in arrear, and the usefulness of the Handbook, as a work of reference, must be greatly diminished. Moreover, the annual meetings of most of the Societies and Associations are held in the first half of the calendar year, and the publication of the Handbook about the middle of the year enables us to give particulars of those bodies up to the latest date. Of course, this arrangement renders the Almanac portion of the Handbook of use only for the latter half of the year ; but, to obviate this, we have decided, in future editions, to insert the particulars of the Almanac for the second half of the year in which the Handbook appears and for the first half of the succeeding year.

It is perhaps unnecessary to specify in detail the many respects in which the information previously given has been added to in this work ; but it may be mentioned generally that the information relating to all Public Departments, Religious Denominations, Societies, &c., &c., has been extended in many directions and been brought down to the latest practicable date ; that the information embraced in the "Chronological History" up to the year 1865 has been recast and presented in a narrative form, whilst the incidents of Jamaica History since that year have been given according to the dates of their occurrence ; that important statistics have been added to the information previously given respecting the parishes ; and that opportunity has been taken to review, in a separate Paper, the position of the finances of the colony in each year since the inauguration of Crown Government. The imports and exports have been lengthily

dealt with. The judicial statistics have also been greatly extended and now embrace the business done in all the civil and criminal courts, as well as the statistics of crime.

Valuable Papers are contributed by Mr. Maxwell Hall on Meteorology (in continuation of previous Papers on different branches of the same subject) ; by Mr. H. Vendryes on the Shells of Jamaica ; by Dr. Phillippo on the Mineral Springs of Jamaica ; and by Captain Nankivell on Jamaica and the Panama Canal ; whilst, for the reasons given in the foot note to the Paper itself, Mr. Morris has been good enough to extend his former Paper on Cinchona for insertion in this year's Handbook.

We are greatly indebted to many public officers and private individuals for valuable assistance rendered in the prosecution of our work ; and our obligations are especially due to Mr. Harrison, the Government Surveyor, for his continued and valued help. He is the author of the Description of the Island which has annually appeared in the work.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,  
JUNE, 1883.

A. C. SINCLAIR.  
LAURENCE R. FYFE.



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# HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

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RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

**His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.,**

**CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF JAMAICA**

**AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,**

**IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INTEREST WHICH HE HAS EVINCED IN THE  
PREPARATION OF THE WORK,**

**BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,**

**THE COMPILERS.**

---

**SOLD BY**

**Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, London, S.W.,**

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**AND AT**

**The Government Printing Establishment, No. 79, Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.**

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# THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

## CALENDAR FOR 1883.

Day of		JANUARY.	Mean Time of		Equation
M.	W.	NOTES.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	Moon's Last Quarter 8 a.m. [month.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	T.	Venus a brilliant morning star throughout this	6 34	5 34	4
3	W.		6 35	5 35	5
4	Th.	Mars too near the sun to be well seen this month.	6 35	5 36	5
5	F.		6 35	5 37	6
6	S.	Jupiter visible throughout the night this month.	6 35	5 37	6
7	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 38	6
8	M.		6 35	5 39	7
9	T.	New Moon 1 a.m.	6 35	5 39	7
10	W.	Venus at greatest brilliancy.	6 36	5 40	8
11	Th.		6 36	5 41	8
12	F.	Saturn an evening star this month.	6 36	5 42	9
13	S.		6 36	5 42	9
14	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 42	9
15	M.	Moon's First Quarter 8 p.m.	6 37	5 43	10
16	T.		6 37	5 43	10
17	W.		6 37	5 44	10
18	Th.		6 37	5 45	11
19	F.		6 37	5 46	11
20	S.	Mercury an evening star.	6 37	5 46	11
21	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 37	5 47	12
22	M.		6 37	5 47	12
23	T.	Full Moon 2 a.m.	6 36	5 48	12
24	W.		6 36	5 48	12
25	Th.		6 36	5 49	13
26	F.		6 36	5 50	13
27	S.		6 36	5 50	13
28	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 35	5 51	13
29	M.		6 35	5 51	13
30	T.		6 35	5 52	14
31	W.	Moon's Last Quarter 5 a.m.	6 35	5 53	14

## FEBRUARY.

					ADD
1	Th.	Venus a brilliant morning star this month.	6 35	5 53	14
2	F.		6 34	5 54	14
3	S.	Mars too near the sun to be well seen this month.	6 34	5 54	14
4	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA.	6 33	5 55	14
5	M.	Jupiter an evening star this month.	6 33	5 55	14
6	T.		6 33	5 55	14
7	W.	Ash Wednesday. New Moon 1 p.m.	6 32	5 56	14
8	Th.		6 32	5 56	14
9	F.	Saturn an evening star this month.	6 32	5 56	14
10	S.		6 31	5 57	14
11	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 31	5 57	14
12	M.		6 30	5 58	14
13	T.		6 29	5 59	14
14	W.	St. Valentine. Moon's First Quarter 5 a.m.	6 29	5 59	14
15	Th.		6 29	5 59	14
16	F.	Venus at greatest elongation from sun.	6 28	6 0	14
17	S.		6 28	6 0	14
18	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 27	6 1	14
19	M.		6 26	6 2	14
20	T.		6 26	6 2	14
21	W.	Full Moon 7 p.m.	6 25	6 3	14
22	Th.		6 25	6 3	14
23	F.		6 24	6 3	14
24	S.		6 23	6 3	13
25	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 23	6 3	13
26	M.		6 22	6 4	13
27	T.		6 21	6 5	13
28	W.		6 21	6 5	13



## MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.	<i>St. David.</i> —Moon's Last Quarter 12 mnt.	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	F.		6 19	6 5	12
3	S.	Mercury a morning star.	6 19	6 5	12
4	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 18	6 6	12
5	M.		6 17	6 6	12
6	T.	Venus a morning star throughout this month.	6 16	6 6	11
7	W.		6 16	6 6	11
8	Th.	New Moon 12 mid-night.	6 16	6 6	11
9	F.	Mars too near the sun to be well seen this month.	6 15	6 7	11
10	S.		6 13	6 7	10
11	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 13	6 7	10
12	M.		6 12	6 8	10
13	T.	Jupiter an evening star this month.	6 11	6 8	10
14	W.		6 10	6 8	9
15	Th.	Moon's First Quarter 4 p.m.	6 10	6 8	9
16	F.		6 9	6 9	9
17	S.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	Su.	6TH SUNDAY IN LENT— <i>Palm Sunday.</i>	6 7	6 9	8
19	M.		6 6	6 10	8
20	T.	Spring Quarter commences.	6 6	6 10	8
21	W.		6 5	6 10	7
22	Th.		6 4	6 10	7
23	F.	GOOD FRIDAY. Full Moon 1 p.m.	6 3	6 10	7
24	S.		6 2	6 10	6
25	Su.	EASTER DAY— <i>Lady Day.</i>	6 1	6 11	6
26	M.		6 1	6 11	6
27	T.	Saturn an evening star this month.	6 0	6 11	6
28	W.		5 59	6 11	5
29	Th.		5 59	6 11	5
30	F.		5 58	6 12	5
31	S.	Moon's Last Quarter 3 p.m.	5 57	6 12	4

## APRIL.

1	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. [month.]	5 56	6 12	ADD
2	M.	Venus and Mars are morning stars throughout this	5 55	6 12	4
3	T.		5 54	6 12	3
4	W.	Jupiter an evening star this month.	5 53	6 13	3
5	Th.		5 53	6 13	3
6	F.		5 52	6 13	2
7	S.	New Moon 9 a.m.	5 51	6 13	2
8	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 51	6 13	2
9	M.		5 50	6 14	2
10	Tu.		5 49	6 14	1
11	W.	Saturn an evening star this month.	5 48	6 14	1
12	Th.		5 47	6 15	1
13	F.		5 47	6 15	1
14	S.	Moon's First Quarter 4 a.m.	5 46	6 15	0
15	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	M.		5 45	6 15	0
17	T.		5 44	6 15	1
18	W.		5 43	6 15	1
19	Th.		5 43	6 15	1
20	F.		5 42	6 16	1
21	S.		5 41	6 17	1
22	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER Full Moon 6 a.m.	5 40	6 17	2
23	M.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	T.		5 39	6 17	2
25	W.		5 39	6 17	2
26	Th.		5 38	6 18	2
27	F.		5 37	6 18	2
28	S.		5 36	6 18	3
29	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	3
30	M.	Moon's Last Quarter 2 a.m.	5 35	6 19	3

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	Venus and Mars are morning stars throughout [this month.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	W.		5 35	6 19	3
3	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 34	6 20	3
4	F.	Jamaica discovered, 1494	5 34	6 20	3
5	S.		5 33	6 20	3
6	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION. New Moon, 5 p.m.	5 32	6 20	4
7	M.		5 31	6 21	4
8	T.	Jupiter an evening star this month.	5 31	6 21	4
9	W.		5 31	6 21	4
10	Th.		5 30	6 22	4
11	F.	Sun vertical at noon.	5 30	6 22	4
12	S.		5 30	6 22	4
13	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY. Moon's First Quarter, 6 p.m.	5 30	6 22	4
14	M.	Mercury an evening star.	5 29	6 23	4
15	T.		5 28	6 24	4
16	W.	Saturn too near the sun to be well seen this month.	5 28	6 24	4
17	Th.		5 28	6 24	4
18	F.		5 27	6 25	4
19	S.		5 27	6 25	4
20	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY	5 27	6 25	4
21	M.	Full Moon, 10 p.m.	5 27	6 25	4
22	T.		5 26	6 26	4
23	W.		5 26	6 26	4
24	Th.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	5 26	6 27	3
25	F.		5 26	6 28	3
26	S.		5 26	6 28	3
27	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 28	3
28	M.		5 26	6 28	3
29	T.	Moon's Last Quarter 9 a.m.	5 25	6 29	3
30	W.		5 25	6 29	3
31	Th.		5 25	6 29	3

## JUNE.

			[month.			
1	F.	Venus and Mars are morning stars throughout this	5 26	6 30	SUBTR.	
2	S.		5 26	6 30		2
3	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 25	6 31		2
4	M.		5 25	6 31		2
5	T.	New Moon 1 a.m.	5 25	6 31		2
6	W.		5 25	6 31		2
7	Th.	Great Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32		1
8	F.	Jupiter too near the sun to be well seen this month.	5 25	6 33		1
9	S.		5 25	6 33		1
10	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 25	6 33		1
11	M.		5 25	6 33		1
12	T.	Moon's First Quarter, 10 a.m.	5 26	6 34		0
13	W.		5 26	6 34		0
14	Th.	Saturn a morning star this month.	5 26	6 34	ADD	
15	F.		5 26	6 34		0
16	S.		5 26	6 35		0
17	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36		1
18	M.		5 26	6 36		1
19	T.		5 26	6 36		1
20	W.	Accession of Queen Victoria. Full moon 12 noon	5 26	6 36		1
21	Th.	Summer Quarter commences.	5 26	6 36		1
22	F.		5 27	6 37		2
23	S.	St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day.	5 27	6 37		2
24	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 27	6 37		2
25	M.		5 27	6 37		2
26	T.		5 28	6 37		2
27	W.	Moon's Last Quarter 3 p.m.	5 28	6 37		3
28	Th.		5 28	6 37		3
29	F.		5 29	6 37		3
30	S.		5 29	6 37		3

## JULY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	ADD
2	M.	Mercury a morning star. [month.	5 30	6 38	4
3	T.	Venus and Mars are morning stars throughout this	5 30	6 38	4
4	W.	New Moon 10 a.m.	5 30	6 38	4
5	Th.		5 30	6 38	4
6	F.	Jupiter too near the sun to be well seen this month	5 31	6 38	4
7	S.		5 32	6 38	5
8	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 38	5
9	M.		5 32	6 38	5
10	T.	Saturn a morning star this month.	5 33	6 37	5
11	W.		5 33	6 37	5
12	Th.	Moon's First Quarter 3 a.m.	5 33	6 37	5
13	F.		5 33	6 37	5
14	S.		5 34	6 37	6
15	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 34	6 37	6
16	M.		5 35	6 37	6
17	T.		5 35	6 37	6
18	W.		5 35	6 37	6
19	Th.	Full Moon 11 p.m.	5 35	6 37	6
20	F.		5 36	6 36	6
21	S.		5 36	6 36	6
22	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 36	6 36	6
23	M.		5 37	6 35	6
24	T.		5 37	6 35	6
25	W.		5 37	6 35	6
26	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter 7 p.m.	5 38	6 34	6
27	F.		5 38	6 34	6
28	S.		5 38	6 34	6
29	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 39	6 33	6
30	M.		5 39	6 33	6
31	T.		5 40	6 32	6

## AUGUST.

1	W.	Sun vertical at noon.	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	Th.	New Moon 8 a.m. [month.	5 40	6 32	6
3	F.	Venus and Mars are morning stars throughout this	5 41	6 31	6
4	S.		5 41	6 31	6
5	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 41	6 31	6
6	M.		5 42	6 30	6
7	T.	Jupiter a morning star this month.	5 42	6 29	6
8	W.		5 42	6 28	5
9	Th.		5 42	6 28	5
10	F.	Moon's First Quarter 8 p.m.	5 42	6 28	5
11	S.		5 43	6 27	5
12	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 27	5
13	M.		5 43	6 26	5
14	T.	Saturn a morning star this month.	5 43	6 25	5
15	W.		5 43	6 25	4
16	Th.		5 44	6 24	4
17	F.		5 44	6 24	4
18	S.	Cyclone, 1880. Full Moon 8 a.m.	5 45	6 23	4
19	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 45	6 22	3
20	M.		5 45	6 22	3
21	T.		5 45	6 21	3
22	W.		5 46	6 20	3
23	Th.		5 46	6 19	3
24	F.		5 46	6 18	2
25	S.	Moon's Last Quarter 1 a.m.	5 46	6 18	2
26	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 17	2
27	M.		5 46	6 16	1
28	T.	Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	W.		5 47	6 15	1
30	Th.		5 47	6 14	1
31	F.		5 47	6 13	0

## SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	New Moon 9 a.m.	5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 12	0
3	M.	Venus too near the sun to be well seen this month.	5 48	6 11	1
4	T.		5 48	6 10	1
5	W.	Mars and Jupiter are morning stars this month.	5 48	6 9	1
6	Th.		5 48	6 8	2
7	F.		5 48	6 8	2
8	S.	[Quarter 2 p.m.	5 48	6 7	2
9	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First	5 48	6 6	3
10	M.	Mercury an evening star.	5 48	6 5	3
11	T.		5 49	6 4	3
12	W.	Saturn rises before mid-night this month.	5 49	6 3	4
13	Th.		5 49	6 2	4
14	F.		5 49	6 1	4
15	S.		5 49	6 1	5
16	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon 5 p.m.	5 49	6 0	5
17	M.		5 49	5 59	5
18	T.		5 49	5 58	6
19	W.		5 50	5 57	6
20	Th.		5 50	5 56	7
21	F.		5 50	5 56	7
22	S.	[commences. Moon's Last Quarter 8 a.m.	5 51	5 55	7
23	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Autumn Quarter	5 50	5 54	8
24	M.		5 51	5 53	8
25	T.		5 51	5 53	8
26	W.		5 51	5 52	9
27	Th.		5 51	5 51	9
28	F.		5 52	5 50	9
29	S.	St. Michael.—Michaelmas Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 48	10

## OCTOBER.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	New Moon 1 a.m.	5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	T.	Venus an evening star this month.	5 52	5 47	11
3	W.	Mars and Jupiter are morning stars this month.	5 52	5 46	11
4	Th.		5 52	5 45	11
5	F.		5 52	5 44	12
6	S.		5 53	5 43	12
7	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 42	12
8	M.		5 54	5 42	12
9	T.	Moon's First Quarter 5 a.m.	5 54	5 41	13
10	W.		5 54	5 40	13
11	Th.	Saturn rises about 9 p.m. this month.	5 54	5 40	13
12	F.		5 54	5 39	13
13	S.		5 54	5 38	14
14	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 38	14
15	M.		5 55	5 37	14
16	T.	Full Moon 2 a.m.	5 56	5 36	14
17	W.		5 55	5 35	15
18	Th.		5 56	5 34	15
19	F.		5 56	5 34	15
20	S.		5 56	5 34	15
21	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 33	15
22	M.	Moon's Last Quarter 6 p.m.	5 57	5 33	15
23	T.	Mercury a morning star.	5 57	5 32	16
24	W.		5 57	5 31	16
25	Th.		5 58	5 30	16
26	F.		5 59	5 29	16
27	S.		5 59	5 29	16
28	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 0	5 28	16
29	M.		6 1	5 27	16
30	T.	New Moon 7 p.m.	6 1	5 27	16
31	W.		6 1	5 27	16

## NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.	Venus an evening star this month.	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	F.	Mars a morning star this month.	6 2	5 26	
3	S.		6 2	5 26	16
4	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 2	5 26	16
5	M.	Jupiter rises before mid-night this month.	6 3	5 25	16
6	T.		6 3	5 25	16
7	W.	Moon's First Quarter 7 p.m.	6 4	5 24	16
8	Th.		6 4	5 24	16
9	F.	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	6 5	5 23	16
10	S.		6 5	5 23	16
11	Su.	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 5	5 23	16
12	M.		6 6	5 22	16
13	T.	Saturn visible throughout the night this month.	6 6	5 22	16
14	W.	Full Moon 12 noon	6 7	5 22	15
15	Th.		6 8	5 22	15
16	F.		6 9	5 21	15
17	S.		6 9	5 21	15
18	Su.	26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 9	5 21	15
19	M.		6 10	5 21	15
20	T.		6 11	5 21	14
21	W.	Moon's Last Quarter 9 a.m.	6 11	5 21	14
22	Th.		6 11	5 21	14
23	F.		6 12	5 21	14
24	S.		6 12	5 21	13
25	Su.	27TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 13	5 21	13
26	M.		6 14	5 21	13
27	T.		6 15	5 21	12
28	W.		6 15	5 21	12
29	Th.	New Moon 2 p.m.	6 16	5 21	12
30	F.	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

## DECEMBER.

1	S.	Venus an evening star this month.	6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 18	5 22	
3	M.	Mars a morning star this month.	6 18	5 22	10
4	T.		6 19	5 22	10
5	W.	Jupiter visible throughout the night this month.	6 20	5 22	9
6	Th.		6 20	5 22	9
7	F.	Moon's First Quarter 7 a.m.	6 21	5 23	8
8	S.		6 22	5 23	8
9	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 23	5 23	8
10	M.		6 23	5 23	7
11	T.	Great Fire, 1882.	6 23	5 23	7
12	W.		6 24	5 24	6
13	Th.	Full Moon 10 p.m.	6 24	5 24	6
14	F.		6 25	5 25	5
15	S.		6 25	5 25	5
16	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 26	5 26	4
17	M.		6 26	5 26	4
18	T.	Saturn visible throughout the night this month.	6 27	5 27	3
19	W.		6 27	5 27	3
20	Th.	[Last Quarter 3 p.m.]	6 28	5 28	2
21	F.	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Winter Quarter commences. Moon's	6 28	5 28	2
22	S.		6 29	5 29	1
23	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 29	5 29	1
24	M.		6 30	5 30	0
25	T.	CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	W.		6 31	5 31	
27	Th.		6 31	5 31	1
28	F.		6 32	5 32	2
29	S.	New Moon 8 a.m.	6 32	5 32	2
30	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 33	5 33	3
31	M.		6 33	5 33	3

## EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time, or time obtained from observation of the sun, in order to obtain *mean* time, or the time shewn by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on January 4th we must add 5 minutes to the time shown by a good sun-dial in order to obtain the clock time; but on October 4th we must subtract 11 minutes, and so on.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean times of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the calendar above, have been computed for the latitude of Kingston, and include the effect of refraction.

## MOON'S PHASES, &amp;c.

The Kingston mean time of the moon's phases has been given to the nearest hour in the calendar above; the brief notices respecting the planets may be of service to those who take interest in such matters.

## ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1883.

There will be two eclipses of the sun and two eclipses of the moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the moon, April 21st, invisible in Jamaica.

II. A total eclipse of the sun, May 6th, invisible in Jamaica.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon early on Tuesday morning October 16th, visible in Jamaica. The first contact of the moon with the shadow of the earth occurs at 0hr. 52min. a.m., and the last contact occurs at 2hr. 42min. a.m. Kingston mean time. At the time of greatest eclipse about one-fourth of the moon's disc will be obscured.

IV. An annular eclipse of the sun Oct. 30th, invisible in Jamaica.

## THE GREAT COMET.

The great Comet of 1882 was first seen on Sept. 8th at the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. On the 17th it was followed up at the Cape Observatory until it touched the sun's limb, but it was not seen on the sun's disc in consequence of the extreme tenuity of the matter composing the nucleus.

The Comet soon became a magnificent object, somewhat resembling, but superior to, Donati's Comet of 1858; and it was well seen in Jamaica up to the end of the year.

The Comet had a remarkably small perihelion distance, and in other respects it resembled the Comets of 1668, 1843 and 1880; and the supposed identity with the latter Comets led to a great deal of highly sensational newspaper and magazine writing. But as the best orbit as yet computed gives a period of over 4000 years to the Great Comet of 1882, it follows that no such identity can for a moment be entertained.

Early in December the Comet was seen at the Kempshot Observatory to have three nuclei all in a line with the tail: but, of course, it was afterwards found that this breaking up of the nucleus had received general attention.

## THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

This was well seen in Jamaica.

The observing party sent out by the British Government consisted of Dr. Ralph Copeland, Director of the Earl of Crawford's Observatory at Dun Echt, and Captain McKinlay, R.A. Their station was at Up-Park Camp, and the four contacts were duly observed.

At the Kempshot Observatory the Internal Contact at Ingress was marked by a few light brown interference lines; at the Internal Contact at Egress there was nothing seen to mark the contact—no interference lines, ligament or black-drop.

The following are the Kempshot mean times of contact:—

	Day.	Hour.	Min.	Sec.
I.—DEC.	5	20	51	22
II. “	5	21	12	22
III. “	6	2	36	5
IV. “	6	2	57	6

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1883.

	Gregorian or New Calendar.	Julian or Old Calendar.	The year 1883 is the latter part of the 5643rd and the beginning of the 5644th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5644 commences on Oct. 2, 1883, being the 1st year of the 298th cycle of 19 years. The year 1883 answers to the 6596th of the Julian period, to the 2636th from the foundation of Rome, to the 2659th of the Olympiads, and to the year 7891-92 of the Byzantine Era. The year 1301 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Nov. 2, 1883; and Ramadân (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on July 6, 1883.
Golden Number	3	3	
Epact	22	3	
Solar Cycle	16	16	
Roman Indiction	11	11	
Dominical Letter	G	B	
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 21	Feb. 13	
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 7	March 2	
Easter Sunday	Mar. 25	April 17	
Ascension Day	May 3	May 26	
Whit Sunday	" 13	June 5	
1st Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2	Nov. 27	

## MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1883.

Year.	Names of Months.	Month begins.	Year.	Names of Months.	Month begins.
1300	Rabia	Jan. 10, 1883	1300	Shawal	Aug. 5, 1883
"	Latter Rabia	Feb. 9 "	"	Dulkadah	Sep. 3 "
"	Gomada	Mar. 10 "	"	Dulhagee	Oct. 3 "
"	Latter Gomada	April 9 "	1301	Mulharram	Nov. 2 "
"	Rajab	May 8 "	"	Saphar	Dec. 2 "
"	Schabân	June 7 "	"	Rabia	" 31 "
"	Ramadân	July 6 "			

## CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

(THE YEAR 5643 COMMENCED SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.)

New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, etc.				New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, etc.			
5643.		1883.		5643.		1883.	
Tebet		Jan. 1		Tamuz	1 New Moon	July 6	
Sebat	1 New Moon	" 9		"	17 <i>Fast of Tamuz</i>	" 22	
Adar	1 New Moon	Feb. 8		Ab	1 New Moon	Aug. 4	
	14 LITTLE PURIM	" 21		"	9 <i>Fast of Ab</i>	" 12	
Veadar	1 New Moon	Mar. 10		Elul	1 New Moon	Sep. 3	
"	13 <i>Fast of Esther</i>	" 22			5644.	1884.	
"	14 PURIM	" 23					
"	15 SHUSHAN PURIM	" 24		Tisri	1 New Year	Oct. 2	
Nisan	1 New Moon	April 8		"	2 <i>Fast of Guedaliah</i>	" 4	
"	15 <i>Festival of Passover</i>	" 22		"	10 KIPUR	" 11	
"	16 " " 2nd day	" 23		"	15 TABERNACLE	" 16	
"	21 " " 7th "	" 28		"	16 "	" 17	
"	22 " " ends	" 29		"	21 HOSANA RABA	" 22	
Yiar	1 New Moon	May 8		"	22 <i>Feast of the Eighth Day</i>	" 23	
"	14 <i>Second Passover</i>	" 21		"	23 "	" 24	
"	18 33rd day of Omer	" 25		Hesvan	1 New Moon	Nov. 1	
Sivan	1 New Moon	June 6		Kislev	1 New Moon	" 30	
"	6 SEBUOT	" 11		"	25 HANUCA	Dec. 24	
"	7 " 2nd day	" 12		Tebet	1 New Moon	" 30	

NOTE.—All the Jewish Sabbaths, Festivals and Fasts commence the previous evening at sunset.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

## LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney is mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was  $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.10$  N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc  $76^{\circ} 47' 39''.18$  W.; that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE KEMPSHOT OBSERVATORY  
(NEAR MONTEGO BAY).

THE transit-instrument is adapted for the approximate determination of zenith-distances, and by means of 50 observations of the stars during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 the latitude of the pedestal of the transit-instrument was found to be  $18^{\circ} 24' 50''.18$  N.

The longitude was obtained by observing several transits of the moon across the meridian, and by comparing the local times of transit with the observed Greenwich times of transit. From 46 comparisons made in the years 1875 and 1877 the longitude was found to be 5hr. 11m. 25 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc  $77^{\circ} 51' 15''.15$  W. It is to be remarked that this method of determining the longitude is inferior to accuracy to the method of telegraphic signals.

The top of the pedestal of the transit-instrument is 1773 feet above the mean sea-level.

## THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR 1883.

SPRING Quarter begins	March	20	AUTUMNAL Quarter begins	Sept.	23
SUMMER	June	21	WINTER	Dec.	22

## HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK.

New Year's Day	-	January 1	Queen's Birthday	-	May 24
Ash Wednesday	-	Feb. 7	Great Earthquake	-	June 7
Good Friday	-	March 23	Great Storm	-	August 23
Easter Monday	-	„ 26	Christmas Day & the day following	-	Dec. 25, 26



TABLE OF INCOME OF WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2½	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5½	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11½
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0½	8 8	0 14 0	3 2½	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3½	0 1 0
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3½	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3½	0 1 0
2 0	3 4	0 9½	0 1½	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8½	0 1 1½
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6½	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7½
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10½	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2½
3 0	5 0	1 1½	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2½	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 3½	0 7½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4½	0 2½	11 11	0 19 3	4 5½	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2½	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9½	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2½	12 12	1 1 0	4 10½	0 8½	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11½
4 10	7 6	1 8½	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5½
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3½	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9½	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5½
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3½	14 14	1 4 6	5 7½	0 9½	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10½	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3½	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9½	0 9½	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3½	1 7 4½
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4½	15 15	1 6 3	6 0½	0 10½	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4½	16 0	1 6 8	6 1½	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2½	1 18 4½
7 0	11 8	2 8½	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8½	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4½	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11½	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1½	2 9 3½
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11½	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7½	2 14 9½

FOREIGN MONIES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar	£ s. d. 0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin	£ s. d. 0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc	0 0 9½	India	Rupce (about)	0 1 9
Brazil	Milrei	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 15 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar	0 4 2	Italy	Lira	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies)	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about)	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kronor	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about)	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/6)	0 3 0
Do.	98-Piastres	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta	0 0 9½
France	Franc	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kronor	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

## PRICE OF STANDARD SILVER.

The yearly Average Price paid per ounce for Silver Bullion purchased in the market for Coinage in the Years 1871 to 1881, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1871.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
d. 60 7/16	d. 58 1/16	d. 58 3/4	d. 56 7/8	d. 56 1/16	d. 50 1/16	d. 52 7/8	d. 52 1/4	d. 51 1/4

\* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

## VALUE OF DOLLARS IN STERLING MONEY.

\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.
1	0 4 2	28	5 16 8	55	11 9 2	82	17 1 8
2	0 8 4	29	6 0 10	56	11 13 4	83	17 5 10
3	0 12 6	30	6 5 0	57	11 17 6	84	17 10 0
4	0 16 8	31	6 9 2	58	12 1 8	85	17 14 2
5	1 0 10	32	6 13 4	59	12 5 10	86	17 18 4
6	1 5 0	33	6 17 6	60	12 10 0	87	18 2 6
7	1 9 2	34	7 1 8	61	12 14 2	88	18 6 8
8	1 13 4	35	7 5 10	62	12 18 4	89	18 10 10
9	1 17 6	36	7 10 0	63	13 2 6	90	18 15 0
10	2 1 8	37	7 14 2	64	13 6 8	91	18 19 2
11	2 5 10	38	7 18 4	65	13 10 10	92	19 3 4
12	2 10 0	39	8 2 6	66	13 15 0	93	19 7 6
13	2 14 2	40	8 6 8	67	13 19 2	94	19 11 8
14	2 18 4	41	8 10 10	68	14 3 4	95	19 15 10
15	3 2 6	42	8 15 0	69	14 7 6	96	20 0 0
16	3 6 8	43	8 19 2	70	14 11 8	97	20 4 2
17	3 10 10	44	9 3 4	71	14 15 10	98	20 8 4
18	3 15 0	45	9 7 6	72	15 0 0	99	20 12 6
19	3 19 2	46	9 11 8	73	15 4 2	100	20 16 8
20	4 3 4	47	9 15 10	74	15 8 4	200	41 13 4
21	4 7 6	48	10 0 0	75	15 12 6	300	62 10 0
22	4 11 8	49	10 4 2	76	15 16 8	400	83 6 8
23	4 15 10	50	10 8 4	77	16 0 10	500	104 3 4
24	5 0 0	51	10 12 6	78	16 5 0	600	125 0 0
25	5 4 2	52	10 16 8	79	16 9 2	700	145 16 8
26	5 8 4	53	11 0 10	80	16 13 4	800	166 13 4
27	5 12 6	54	11 5 0	81	16 17 6	900	187 10 0

## INTEREST TABLE.

WITHOUT an elaborate series of tables it is impossible to show the amount of interest due upon any given sum, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 5, or any other rate per cent., but for ordinary purposes it may be easily calculated by a very simple process.

At 5 per cent. per annum the amount of interest upon one pound for every month is one penny; having ascertained what this amounts to, other rates may be reckoned by adding to or dividing it:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is one-half  
3 per cent. is six-tenths

$3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is seven-tenths  
4 per cent. is four-fifths.

Thus, 5 per cent. upon £60 for 10 months would be £2 10s.;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., £1 5s.; at 3 per cent., £1 10s.; at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., £1 15s.; at 4 per cent., £2. If the rate of interest be more than 5 per cent., then the addition must be added. Thus, to reckon  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. add one-fourth; for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., one-half. Bankers and money-dealers calculate the interest for every day, and have volumes of tables constructed specially for the purpose, the 5 per cent. tables alone extending to nearly 400 pages.

## DAYS OF GRACE.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE** or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date have three days of grace allowed: thus, a bill dated 1st January at two months' date is not due till March 4; but by a recent Act no days of grace are allowed on bills drawn at sight, or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation. Bills falling due upon bank holidays are payable the day after; but those falling due on Sundays, on Good Friday or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## 1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

## Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5	Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4	Inches	
Fathom	=	6	Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	In. 92	hdths.	
Chain	=	100	Links	} Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

## 2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

## 3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

## DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

## DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cup. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	55½	—
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cup. ft. nearly
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

## 4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

## DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½	gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)			
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)			
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0	0	14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0	1	0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1	2	14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3	1	0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39	0	0	

## DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24gr.
20 Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

## 5. ANGULAR MEASURE,

## OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

## 6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

## WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	.....	5	3½
Half Sovereign	.....	2	13½
Double Sovereign	.....	10	6½

## Silver.

Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....	19	7-11
Fourpence	.....	5	1-11

## PART II.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*The Reigning Queen and Empress.*

VICTORIA I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861.

*Children of the Queen.*

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany, born October, 18, 1831; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born February 20, 1867. 4. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 23, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878.

V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Franziska, born August 14, 1872.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 28, 1883.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 17, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

*Cousins of the Queen.*

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879; Christian, born October 28, 1880, and a daughter born September 29, 1882.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue Adolphus Frederick, born July 22, 1846.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

*Aunt of the Queen.*

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow July 8, 1850.

## MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF STATE, &c., OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THOSE MARKED THUS (\*) ARE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Herbert John Gladstone, Esq., M.P. Robert William Duff, Esq., M.P. Charles Cecil Coates, Esq., M.P.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury	.	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Richard D. Grosvenor, M.P. Leonard H. Courtney, Esq., M.P.
Permanent Secretary	-	Sir R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I. Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B. Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth. Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. W. Richards, K.C.B.
Civil Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. G. W. Rendel, C.B.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Henry Campbell Bannerman, Esq., M.P.
Secretary of State for Home Dept.	-	*Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, Q.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign Dept.	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
Secretary of State for Colonial Dept.	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl Derby
Secretary of State for War	-	*Rt. Hon. Marquis of Hartington, M.P.

Secretary of State for India	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley, K.P.
President of the Council of India	-	{ Rt. Hon. Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Governor-General of India	-	{ Henry Brand, Esq., M.P.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	{ Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I.
Vice-President of the Council of India	-	{ Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery.
Under-Secretaries for Home Dept.	-	{ Hon. Sir Adolphus F. O. Liddell, Q.C., K.C.B.
Under-Secretaries for Foreign Dept.	-	{ Sir Julian Pauncefote, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Under-Secretaries for Colonial Dept.	-	{ Rt. Hon. Lord E. G. Fitzmaurice, M.P.
	-	{ Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
	-	{ Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.
	-	{ Earl of Morley.
Under-Secretaries for War	-	{ Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart., M.P.
	-	{ Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B.
	-	{ J. R. Cross, Esq., M.P.
Under-Secretaries for India	-	{ Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretary for India	-	{ Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs	-	{ Thos. Villiers Lister, Esq.
	-	{ Philip H. W. Currie, Esq., C.B.
	-	{ Hon. R. H. Meade.
Assistant Under-Secretaries for Colonial Department	-	{ John Bramston, Esq.
	-	{ Edward Wingfield, Esq.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	-	{ Rt. Hon. Geo. Otto Trevelyan, M.P.
Under-Secretary for Ireland	-	{ R. G. C. Hamilton, Esq.
Lord High Chancellor	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Earl Selborne.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	{ Rt. Hon. Hugh Law.
Attorney-General	-	{ Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General	-	{ Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Justice General of Scotland	-	{ Rt. Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	-	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Moncrieff.
Lord Advocate of Scotland	-	{ Rt. Hon. John Blair Balfour, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	{ Alexander Asher, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	{ Andrew Marshal Porter, Esq., Q.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	{ John Nash, Esq.
Judge-Advocate-General	-	{ Rt. Hon. Geo. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P.
Paymaster-General	-	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Wolverton.
Lord President of the Council	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G.
Lord Privy Seal	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Lord Carlingford.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Geo. J. Dodson, M.P.
Commissioner of Works and Buildings	-	{ Rt. Hon. George J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.
Commissioners of Woods and Forests	-	{ Hon. Charles A. Gore.
	-	{ Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.
President of the Board of Trade	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
Secretaries to the Board of Trade	-	{ John Holms, Esq., M.P.
	-	{ Thomas H. Farrier, Esq.
Postmaster-General	-	{ Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P.
Commander-in-Chief of the Army	-	{ F.M. H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
President of the Local Govt. Board	-	{ *Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P.
Secretaries to the Local Govt. Board	-	{ John T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P.
	-	{ Sir John Lambert, K.C.B.
Vice-President of the Council (Education)	-	{ Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Earl Marshal	-	{ Duke of Norfolk (hereditary).
Lord Steward	-	{ Rt. Hon. Earl Sydney, K.G.
Lord Chamberlain	-	{ Rt. Hon. Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	{ Rt. Hon. Lord C. W. B. Bruce, M.P.

# FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

GLADSTONE, Right Hon. William Ewart, M.P.—Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1881; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a Lord of the Treasury in December, 1834; Under-Secretary for the Colonies from January, to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, from September, 1841, to May, 1843, when he became President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office of Master of the Mint; resigned both February, 1845; was Secretary of State for the Colonies from December, 1845, to July, 1846; Chancellor of the Exchequer from January, 1863, to February, 1855; Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, November, 1858; re-appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, June, 1859; is author of 'The State in its relations with the Church,'

'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1833 to January, 1846, and sat for the university of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; First Lord of the Treasury, December, 9, 1868; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master of the Mint, in conjunction with other appointments, 1873; resigned February, 1874. First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1880. Relinquished the latter appointment in December, 1882.

#### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

**DERBY**, Right Hon. Earl is an M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; took a first class in Classics in 1849. Was M.P. for Lynn Regis from December, 1848, till October, 1869. Was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from May 22, till December 28, 1852. Was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and sworn a Privy Councillor, February 26, 1858: President of the Board of Control, June 5, 1858: and Secretary of State for the Affairs of India, September 2, 1858, which post he held till June 17, 1859. Was appointed, August 12, 1861, by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Was made a D.C.L. of Cambridge in June 1862. Is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire. Was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from July 6, 1866, till December 9, 1868. Succeeded as 15th Earl of Derby, October 23, 1869. Was again appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February 21, 1874, and resigned, March 28, 1878. Has served on the Royal Commissions on Army Purchase, on Cambridge University Reforms, on the Army of the East India Company, on the Health of the Army in India, on Letters Patent for Inventions, on Capital Punishment, on Railways, and on City Companies. Appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's administration, on 19th December, 1882.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

##### *Permanent Under-Secretary.*

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert:—Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

##### *Assistant Under-Secretaries.*

The Hon. R. H. Meade:—Colonial Estimates, Finance, Currency, Public Works, Pensions, Military Questions, Requisitions for Supplies, and other business with Crown Agents, Accounts, Miscellaneous Business of General Department and Office Arrangements. Business connected with Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, West Africa and Cyprus.

Mr. John Bramston:—General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalization, Education and Ecclesiastical Questions. Business connected with the North American, Australasian and South African Colonies and Western Pacific High Commission.

Mr. Edward Wingfield:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine, Prisons, Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, Circulars. Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Falkland Islands and Heligoland.

##### *West Indian Department.*

Principal Clerk	-	J. Hales.
Other Clerks,	-	{ E. H. Wedgewood. C. A. Harris. S. J. Webb.

##### *Crown Agents' Department.*

Office—Downing Street.

Crown Agents for the Colonies	-	{ Sir W. C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G. Capt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E. E. E. Blake.
Chief Clerk and Head of Railway Branch	-	{ G. W. Brown.

##### *Professional Branch.*

For Railways	{ Consulting Engineers.	-	{ Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E. Charles Hutton Gregory, C.M.G., C.E. George Berkeley, C.E.
For Harbour Works		-	Sir John Coode, C.E.
For Telegraph Works		-	W. H. Preece, C.E.
		-	

##### *Order of St. Michael and St. George.*

Chancellor	-	Mr. Charles Cox,
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## BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &amp;c.

Countries.	British Ambassadors &c., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors, &c., in England.
Argentine	George G. Petre, Esq.	Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia
Austria	Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Elliot, G.C.B.	Count Karolyi
Belgium	Sir J. Savile Lumley, K.C.B.	Baron Henri Solvyns
Brazil	Edwin Corbett, Esq.	Baron de Penedo
Chili	Hon. Francis Pakenham	Don Marcial Martinez
China	Sir T. F. Wade, K.C.B.	Marquis Tseng
Colombia	J. P. Harris-Gastrell, Esq.	Dr. Carlos Holguin
Denmark	Hon. H. C. Vivian, C.B.	M. de Falbe
Ecuador	Fred. Douglas Hamilton, Esq.	Clemente Ballen
France	Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	M. Tissot
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Count Munster
Greece	Fran. C. Ford, Esq., C.B.	Sir P. B. Armeni, G.C.M.G.
Guatemala	Frederick R. St. John, Esq.	Gen. Don Crisanto Medina
Haiti	Major R. Stuart, F.R.S.	C. S. Villevallex
Italy	Sir Aug. B. Paget, K.C.B.	Chevalier Nigra, C.M.G.
Japan	Sir H. S. Parkes, K.C.B.	Jushii Mori Arinori
Morocco	Sir John H. D. Hay, K.C.B.	Count C. M. E. G. de Bylandt
Netherlands	Hon. William Stuart, C.B.	M. M. Khan Nazim-ed-dowleh
Persia	Ronald F. Thomson, Esq.	Señor Don Toribio Sans
Peru	Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G.	Senhor Martins d'Antas
Portugal	Sir C. L. Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Prince J. Ghica
Roumania	William A. White, Esq., C.B.	Baron Mohrenheim
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B.	M. J. Marinovitch
Servia	Sidney Locock, Esq.	Prince Prisdang
Siam	W. G. Palgrave, Esq.	Marquis de Casa Laiglesia
Spain	Sir R. B. D. Morier, K.C.B.	Count Piper
Sweden	Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.	H. Vernet ( <i>Con.-Gen.</i> )
Switzerland	Francis O. Adams, Esq., C.B.	Musurus Pasha
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P.	Hon. J. Russell Lowell
United States	Hon. L. W. Sackville West, C.B.	William Cranwell ( <i>Con.-Gen.</i> )
Uruguay	Hon. E. J. Monson, C.B.	M. José M. Rojas
Venezuela	Colonel C. E. Mansfield	

## FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Resi- dence.	Name	Country he represents.	Residence.
G. E. Hoskinson	United States of America	In Kingston.	S. E. Pietersz, v.c.	Spain	Kingston
Don E. E. Gomez	Spain		G. L. Phillips, v.c.		Montego Bay
S. Soutar	Denmark		R. Nunes, C.A.		Falmouth
J. Duff	Venezuela		G. L. Phillips, v.c.	Sweden and Norway	Montego Bay
William Schiller	Austria		Robert Nunes, v.c.		Falmouth
G. H. Weitzmann	Empire of Ger- many		S. C. Peynado, v.c.		Black River
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		Daniel Marshal- leck, v.c.		Morant Bay
Same	The Netherlands		W. G. Price, v.c.	United States of America	Milk River
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		R. Nunes, C.A.		Falmouth
Alex. E. Burke, } Consul-General	Haiti		Samah G. Corin- aldi, C.A.		Montego Bay
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		M. Solomon, C.A.		St. Ann's Bay
A. C. Laloubère	Italy		C. S. Farquhar- son, C.A.		Sav-la-Mar
J. Gall	Ecuador		P. A. Moodie, C.A.	France	Port Antonio
Same	Chili		W. G. Price, C.A.		Milk River
A. DeCordova	Peru		S. Soutar, v.c.		Kingston
P. B. Desnoes	Costa Rica				
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador				
J. G. Casseres	Colombia		C. A. Malabre, C.A.		Kingston



## HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.		Rulers.		Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic	-	Julio A. Roca	-	President	...	Oct. 12, 1880
Austria-Hungary	-	Franz Joseph I.	-	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	-	Leopold II.	-	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	-	Narciso Campero	-	President	...	Jan. 1, 1880
Brazil	-	Pedro II.	-	Emperor	1825	April 7, 1831
Bulgaria	-	Alexander	-	Prince	1857	Feb. 20, 1879
Chili	-	Domingo Santa Maria	-	President	...	Sep. 18, 1831
China	-	Kuang Sü	-	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	-	José Eusebio Otálora	-	President	...	April 1, 1883
Costa Rica	-	Prospero Fernandez	-	President	...	Aug. 10, 1882
Denmark	-	Christian IX.	-	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	-	Ulysses Heureuch	-	President	...	July, 1982
Ecuador	-	Ignacio de Veintimilla	-	President	...	May, 1878
Egypt	-	Tewfik Pacha	-	Khedive	1853	June 26, 1879
France	-	François P. J. Grévy	-	President	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany	-	Wilhelm I.	-	Emperor	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Anhalt	-	Friedrich	-	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden	-	Friedrich I.	-	Grand Duke	1826	April 24, 1852
Bavaria	-	Ludwig II.	-	King	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Brunswick	-	Wilhelm I.	-	Duke	1806	April 25, 1831
Hesse	-	Ludwig IV.	-	Grand Duke	1837	June 13, 1877
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	-	Friedrich Franz II.	-	Grand Duke	1823	Mar. 7, 1842
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	-	Friedrich Wilhelm	-	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg	-	Peter I.	-	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1863
Prussia	-	Wilhelm I.	-	King	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	-	Ernst II.	-	Duke	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxony	-	Albert	-	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck	-	Georg Victor	-	Prince	1831	May 15, 1845
Wurtemberg	-	Karl	-	King	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland	-	Victoria I.	-	Queen & E. of I.	1818	June 20, 1837
Greece	-	Georgios I.	-	King	1845	Mar. 18, 1863
Guatemala	-	J. Rufo Barrios	-	President	...	May 7, 1873
Haiti	-	Salomon	-	President	...	Oct. 22, 1879
Hawaiian Islands	-	David Kalakaua	-	King	1831	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras	-	M. A. Soto	-	President	...	May 29, 1877
Italy	-	Humbert	-	King	1844	Jan. 2, 1878
Japan	-	Mutsuhito	-	Mikado	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia	-	A. W. Gardner	-	President	...	Jan. 7, 1878
Madagascar	-	Ranavalomanjaka	-	Queen	...	April 1, 1868
Mexico	-	Manuel Gonzalez	-	President	...	Dec. 1, 1880
Montenegro	-	Nicolas	-	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	-	Mulai Hassan	-	Sultan	1831	Sep. 20, 1873
Muscat	-	Seyyed Toorkee bin Saeed	-	Sultan	...	Jan. 1871
Netherlands	-	Willem III.	-	King	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua	-	Joaquin Zavala	-	President	...	Mar. 1, 1879
Paraguay	-	B. Caballero	-	President	...	Oct. 1880
Persia	-	Nasser-ed-Deen	-	Shah	1829	Sep. 10, 1848
Peru	-	Garcia Calderon	-	President	...	July 10, 1881
Portugal	-	Luis I.	-	King	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Rome	-	Leo XIII.	-	Pope	1810	Feb. 20, 1878
Roumania	-	Karl I.	-	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia	-	Alexander III.	-	Emperor	1845	May 22, 1881
San Salvador	-	Rafael Zaldivar	-	President	...	April 30, 1876
Sarawak	-	Charles J. Brooke	-	Raja	1829	1868
Servia	-	Milan (Obrenovitch)	-	King	1854	Mar. 6, 1882
Spain	-	Alfonso XII.	-	King	1857	Dec. 30, 1874
Sweden and Norway	-	Oscar II.	-	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland	-	S. Bavier	-	President	...	...
Turkey	-	Abdul-Hamid	-	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States	-	Chester A. Arthur	-	President	...	Sep. 20, 1881
Uruguay	-	Maximo Santos	-	President	...	Feb. 28, 1882
Venezuela	-	Guzman Blanco	-	President	...	Provisional
Zanzibar	-	Sayyid Barghash Sa'eed	-	Sultan	...	Oct. 7, 1870

## COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

THE following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1882 :—

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
				£	£
<b>EUROPE—</b>					
Cyprus	Treaty 1878	4,000	185,870	163,733	—
Gibraltar	Capture 1704		23,991	44,386	—
Heligoland	Ditto 1807		2,001	6,955	3,904
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	117	156,313	185,957	—
<b>ASIA—</b>					
Aden	Capture 1839	70	35,165	83,300	—
Ceylon	Capitulation 1795	24,702	2,758,166	1,283,108	1,691,666
Hong Kong	Treaty 1842	32	160,402	213,989	—
Straits Settlements	Separated from India 1867	1,440	350,000	486,764	189,000
Labuan	Cession 1847	30	6,000	4,590	—
<b>AFRICA—</b>					
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806	240,110	1,249,824	4,835,189	—
Natal	Settlement 1838	18,750	413,157	582,715	1,631,700
Mauritius	Capitulation 1810	704	359,419	651,158	837,300
St. Helena	Capture 1600	47	5,059	12,425	9,750
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	468	60,546	66,784	50,000
Gambia	Settlement 1538	21	14,150	24,553	—
Gold Coast	Settlement 1661	16,620	520,000	116,424	—
Lagos	Cession 1861		75,240	42,422	—
<b>AMERICA—</b>					
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	41	14,434	29,528	9,484
British Columbia	Ditto 1858	341,305	49,459		
Ontario	Capitulation 1759	290,421	1,923,228	5,927,059	39,972,307
Quebec	& Cession 1763		1,359,027		
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	123,200	65,954		
New Brunswick	Settlement 1713	27,174	321,223		
Nova Scotia	Treaty 1714	20,907	440,572		
Prince Edward Island	Settlement 1713	2,133	108,091		
North West Territory	Settlement by Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,665,252	56,446		
Newfoundland	Settled 1583	40,200	161,389	229,035	281,355
British Guiana	Capitulation 1803	85,000	252,186	403,245	75,207
Honduras	Treaties 1786	6,500	27,452	43,642	—
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1765	4,740	1,543	5,519	—
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>					
Antigua	Settlement 1632	108	34,964	48,874	57,752
Bahamas	Ditto 1629	5,794	43,521	41,294	71,008
Barbados	Ditto 1605	166	171,860	182,942	—
Dominica	Cession 1763	290	28,211	20,432	—
Grenada	Ditto 1763	119½	42,403	42,261	10,180
Jamaica	Capitulation 1655	4,193	580,804	570,000	1,238,750
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	47	10,087	5,997	—
Nevis	Ditto 1783	45	11,864	7,702	—
St. Christopher	Ditto 1783	68	29,137	32,122	4,500
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	250	38,551	32,291	33,500
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	132	40,548	30,637	—
Tobago	Ditto 1763	120	18,051	16,830	—
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797	1,754	153,128	464,986	500,720
Turks Island	Settlement 1670	223	4,778	9,400	—
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1635	54	5,287	2,247	—

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
				£	£
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>					
New South Wales -	Settlement 1788	310,937	781,000	4,904,230	14,903,919
Victoria } Separation from N.S. Wales 1851		87,884	862,346	5,186,011	22,426,502
Queensland } Separation from N.S. Wales 1859		668,224	213,525	2,102,095	13,245,150
Tasmania -	Settlement 1803	26,215	115,705	505,872	2,003,000
South Australia -	Ditto 1836	903,690	279,865	2,171,987	11,196,800
New Zealand -	Ditto 1840	106,260	534,090*	3,757,494	29,659,111
Western Australia -	Ditto 1829	975,824	30,200	254,313	361,000
Fiji -	Cession 1874	8,034	13,198†	80,678	300,000†

## GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries :—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
			£
<b>EUROPE—</b>			
Cyprus -	Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, { K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.	Nicosia	4,000
Gibraltar -	Lt.-Genl. Sir John M. Adye, G.C.B.	In Fortress	5,000
Heligoland -	Lt. Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.	In the Town	800
Malta and Gozo -	Gen. Sir A. Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Valetta	5,000
<b>ASIA—</b>			
Ceylon -	Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong -	Sir Geo. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Victoria	6,000
Straits Settlements -	Sir Fred. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan -	P. Leys, Esq., M.B. (acting)	Victoria	800
<b>AFRICA—</b>			
Cape of Good Hope } and Brit. Kaffraria }	Sir Hercules Geo. Robert Robinson, { G.C.M.G.	Cape Town	6,000
Natal -	Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritz- burg }	2,500
Mauritius -	Sir J. P. Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena -	Hudson R. Janisch, Esq., C.M.G.	James Town	900
West Af. Settlements -	A. E. Havelock, Esq., C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia -	Dr. Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, { C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. } Mary's }	1,300
Gold Coast -	Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	Accra	1,700
Lagos -	Wm. B. Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	Lagos	3,500
<b>AMERICA—</b>			
Bermuda -	Lt.-Gen. Thomas L. J. Gallwey, R.E.	St. George	2,918
<b>Dominion of Canada.</b>			
Canada -	Governor-General Most Hon. the } Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. }	Ottawa	10,000
British Columbia -	Hon. C. F. Cornwall	Victoria	1,800
Ontario -	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto	2,000
Quebec -	Hon. Theodore Robitaille	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba -	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick -	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	St. John	1,800
Nova Scotia -	Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G.	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island -	Hon. Thos. Heath Haviland, Q.C.	Charlotte Town	1,400
North West Territory	Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Regina	1,466
Islands in the Arctic	...	...	...
Ocean and Hud- son's Bay	...	...	...

\* Including 44,097 Maories.

† Including 11,000 natives.

‡ £160,000 grant in aid from United Kingdom and £160,000 loan for reproductive public works.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Countries.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
<b>AMERICA—</b>			
Newfoundland	Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley } Maxse, K.C.M.G.	St. John	2,500
British Guiana	Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.	George Town	5,000
British Honduras	F. P. Barlee, Esq., C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands	Thos. Kerr, Esq.	Stanley	1,000
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>			
Antigua	Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G.	St. John	3,000
Bahamas	C. C. Lees, Esq., C.M.G.	Nassau	2,200
Barbados	William Robinson, Esq., C.M.G.	Bridgetown	4,000
Dominica	Charles Monroe Eldridge, Esq.	Roseau	700
Grenada	Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.	St. George	1,300
Jamaica	Major-General Gamble, C.B. (Administering the Government.) }	St. Andrew	7,000
Montserrat	Neale Porter, Esq.	Plymouth	500
Nevis	Wm. H. Whyam, Esq.	Charlestown	600
St. Christopher	A. W. Moir, Esq., C.M.G.	Basseterre	800
St. Lucia	R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.	Castries	800
St. Vincent	Augustus F. Gore, Esq., C.M.G.	Kingstown	1,000
Tobago	Edward Laborde, Esq.	Scarborough	800
Trinidad	Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Turks Island	R. B. Llewelyn, Esq.	Grand Turk	500
Virgin Islands	Spencer Churchill, Esq.	Tortola	300
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B.	Sydney	7,000
Victoria	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normandy, G.C.M.G.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland	Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania	Sir G. Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G.	Hobart	3,500
South Australia	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand	Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., R.E.	Wellington	7,500
Western Australia	Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.	Perth	2,500
Fiji Islands	George W. Des Vœux, Esq., C.M.G.	Suva	5,000

**THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT IN JAMAICA.**

MAJOR-GENERAL GAMBLE, C.B., has held the following staff appointments:—Assistant Quarter-Master-General, S. E. District, England, April, 1860 to June, 1861; Deputy Quarter-Master-General, New Zealand, December, 1861 to June, 1867; Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Aldershot Division, September, 1869 to August, 1874; Commanded Regimental District (Cumberland and Westmoreland), January, 1876 to September, 1877; Major-General Commanding in West Indies, 1st October, 1878.—*War Services*—Crimean Campaign, 1855: siege and fall of Sevastopol, medal with clasp, Turkish medal and promoted Brevet-Major; New Zealand war, 1863-66, head of the Quarter-Master-General's Department during the whole campaign, including actions of Katikara and Koheron, assault and capture of Rangiriri, occupation of Waikato country, operations at Gate Park, action of Nukumarū, affair at Kukuramea and assault and capture of Otapawa; repeatedly mentioned in despatches; medal, decorated C.B. and promoted to Colonel. Major-General Gamble administered the Government-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, June, July, August, 1880, and the Government of Barbados, March, April, 1883; assumed the Administration of the Government of Jamaica on the 4th May, 1883.

*Private Secretary to the Major-General Administering the Government.*

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, JNR.

Served as Private Secretary to Sir Anthony Musgrave, late Governor of Jamaica, from July, 1868, and when His Excellency was Governor of Newfoundland, until His Excellency left Jamaica on 20th April, 1883. Salary £300 per annum.

## FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &amp;c.

Mty. Comdt.—Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Governor—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783
Ditto General William Braine	1656	Lt.-Gov.—Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784
Ditto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Governor—Thomas, Earl of Effingham	1790
Governor—General Edward D'Oyley	1661	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791
Governor—Lord Windsor	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Alexander, Earl of Balcarres	1795
Lt.-Gov.—Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801
President—Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1808
Lt.-Gov.—Sir T. Modyford, Knt.	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Morrisson, Esq.	1811
Governor—Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1813
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1821
Governor—Lord Vaughan	1675	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1822
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Governor—Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	Governor—Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	more	1829
Governor—Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	Governor—C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
Governor—Christopher, Duke of Albe-		President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
marle	1687	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott	1834
President—Sir Francis Watson	1688	Governor—Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
Governor—William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Governor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
President—John White, Esq.	1692	Bart., K.C.B.	1836
President—John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Governor—Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart., K.C.B.	1839
Lt.-Gov.—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Governor—James, Earl of Elgin	1842
Governor—Sir William Beeston	1700	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
Governor—Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Governor—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
Lt.-Gov.—Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	Governor—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
Governor—Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	Governor—Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Governor—Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	Lt.-Gov.—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Governor—Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	Governor—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Governor—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	Governor—Sir Henry Stokes, K.C.B.,	
Governor—Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	G.C.M.G.	1866
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
Governor—Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. O'Connor C.B.	1867
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1734	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Lt.-Gov.—John Stewart, Esq.	1742	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1872
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Adm.-Gov.—W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	Governor—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Governor—Adml. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	Lt.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
Governor—General George Haldane	1759	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	C.M.G.	1877
Governor—Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Lt.-Gov.—Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	K.C.M.G.	1877
Governor—Sir W. Trelawney, Bart.	1768	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor—Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	K.C.M.G.	1880
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel Dalling	1777	Adm.-Gov.—Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
Governor—Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Clarke	1883
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	7811	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883

## PART III.

## DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

*(By Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor.)*

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between  $17^{\circ} 43'$  and  $18^{\circ} 32'$  N. lat., and  $76^{\circ} 11'$  and  $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$  W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "the windward passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman are situated, respectively, about 156 miles and about 110 miles south-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point. These several islands and cays are all now dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniencies for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere; and when the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabaüan signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles, and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Catherine .	450	St. Elizabeth .	471
St. Andrew .	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Mary .	229	Trelawny .	332 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Thomas .	280	Clarendon .	467	St. James .	227 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland .	310 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Ann .	464	Hanover .	166
		Manchester .	310	Westmoreland .	308 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total .	767 $\frac{1}{4}$	Total .	1,920	Total .	1,505 $\frac{1}{4}$

giving a total of 4,193 square miles, of which only about 646 square miles are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

## GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

## COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

## COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granitic and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, they offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white lime-stone.

## COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.



The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.\*

#### MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains. A great diversity of climate is, therefore, obtainable; from a tropical temperature of  $80^{\circ}$  to  $86^{\circ}$  at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to  $45^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  on the top of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions.

The midland parts of the island are of course the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges with intervening springs or gulleys.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensborough Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallah's Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap, at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Range, which runs in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divides the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. This is more a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation than a mountain range. In its higher parts it is a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation: much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The John Crow Hills may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north-side crosses it at an

\* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica.

elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges: one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and extends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granitic formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Luidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called the "Black Grounds"\* in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains; it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole at the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere, at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap" and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains as well as those of Manchester are considered generally very salubrious.

\* So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia to the north and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west-end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Blue Fields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

## ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them, commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of which are taken from Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica:—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Range, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point )	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
of Cinchona Plantation )		Stony Hill (where main road )	1,360
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation )	5,017	crosses it )	
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
New Castle Hospital	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Dr. Stephens') .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

## RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River, in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but, suddenly meeting the coast range of hills, turns easterly, and, flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River, already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic country in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cocoa and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains, where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The upper districts of this region—too cold for coffee and formerly considered valueless—have been demonstrated by the Government to produce the finest cinchona. The success of this Government undertaking will doubtless considerably increase the value of these lands, and there is no doubt that they will soon be much sought after for the cultivation of this valuable product.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around New Castle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston is supplied with water. From the "Above Rocks" district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge, known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. This river is utilized for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Ora Cabessa, Rio Nuevo and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Falls at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township; rising again at Rio Hoe, it forms the beautiful lakes of Tadmore and Walton, the former covering over 100 acres, while the latter is nearly 340 acres in area. Sometimes, however, these lakes run off down the numerous sink holes which exist there and which must now be either closed with debris or the subterraneous reservoirs must be full to overflowing.\*

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles or more, and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles, terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, if I except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all its expectations.

\* These waters have lately run off and left the valley nearly dry.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny only furnishes one river of importance, this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, which are interior rivers, that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Bræ is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

#### CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave

near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes as already stated are also very numerous. The "Light Hole" at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Luidas Vale, &c.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas is the hottest in the island; the temperature at the fountain head is  $126^{\circ}$  to  $128^{\circ}$  F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is  $92^{\circ}$  F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved and comfortable and moderate accommodation can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, in dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was lately brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favorite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the parish of St. Thomas.

The well-known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favorite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world; and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English Expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 11th May, 1655.\* The island was placed under military jurisdiction and the Leaders of the Expedition returned to England leaving General Fortescue in charge of the Land Force and Admiral Goodson in charge of the Sea Force. Penn and Venables were committed to the Tower "for having deserted the forces committed to their charge," and Major Robert Sedgewicke was sent by Cromwell as a Commissioner to conduct the civil affairs of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1655, he established a Council, of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who succeeded to the command of the troops on the death of General Fortescue, was appointed President. In the following month Sedgewicke informed the Protector that the soldiers had destroyed all sorts of provisions and cattle and that nothing but ruin attended them wherever they went. "Dig or plant, they neither will nor can, but are determined rather to starve than work." The result was a scarcity, approaching a famine, with its usual attendants, disease and contagion. "Such was the want of food that snakes, lizards, and other vermin were eagerly eaten, together with unripe fruits and noxious vegetables. This unwholesome diet concurred with other circumstances to produce an epidemic dysentery, which raged like the plague. For a considerable time 140 men died weekly, and Sedgewicke himself at length perished in the general carnage."†

In June, 1656, Colonel William Brayne arrived as Commander-in-Chief, bringing with him a reinforcement of a thousand recruits and four months provisions for 3,000 men. He was soon followed by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England. One thousand girls and as many young men were "listed" in Ireland and sent to the colony. Brayne died in September, 1657, and the government again fell to D'Oyley. In the following year Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, landed at the north-side with about 500 of the former inhabitants and 1,000 troops from Spain and built a Fort at Rio Nuevo, in the present parish of St. Mary. On the 24th June D'Oyley, with 500 picked men, attacked the Fort and completely routed the Spanish army,—Don Sasi subsequently escaping to Cuba in a canoe, from the Bay now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

In August, 1660, a vessel-of-war arrived with intelligence of the restoration of Charles II., and in May of the following year the "Diamond" Frigate brought Colonel (then General) D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica. The commission required him to proceed to the election of a Council of twelve persons (of whom one was to be the Island Secretary) and empowered him with the advice of any five of them to constitute civil judicatures and to pass Acts "tending to the security and prosperity" of the island. Courts of Justice were established at Port Morant, Point Caguaya (Port Royal) and St. Jago de la Vega; and the members of Council were declared Justices of the Peace and empowered to choose three or more Constables for

\* The transactions of the Spaniards during a century and a half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history.—*Edwards*.

† Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.



their respective districts. In December of the same year the King, by a Royal Proclamation, declared that "children born in Jamaica of His Majesty's natural born subjects of England shall be free denizens of England."

In August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived as the successor of General D'Oyley, and brought with him a seal and a mace for the island. His instructions from the King required him "to constitute a Council and to call Assemblies, and to make laws and levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years unless confirmed by the King." "All planters and Christian servants" were also required "to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power, in case of insurrection or invasion, to proclaim martial law." The late army was disbanded and the men were divided into five regiments of militia,—Lord Windsor himself becoming Colonel of the Port Royal Regiment.

On Lord Windsor's retiring Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the government as Deputy Governor. He granted plots of land to Juan de Bolas and other Maroons (the name given to the slaves left by the Spaniards in the interior) on account of their submission and services to the English, and by proclamation declared that they should enjoy all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. De Bolas was appointed Colonel of a black regiment of militia and a Magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death.\* The instruction to Lord Windsor with regard to the calling of Assemblies was acted upon by Sir Charles Lyttleton, who issued the writs for the first General Assembly held in the island. The members were returned for the following districts: Yakalla, St. Jago, Old Harbour, Angels, Cagua, Seven Plantations, Guanaboa, Withywood, Morant, Liguanea, Dry River, Northside. All the districts returned two members except Morant and Northside which had but one each. The Assembly met at St. Jago de la Vega† on the 20th January, 1664, and selected Robert Freeman as their Speaker; it sat until the 12th February and passed 45 Acts. Beeston states in his Journals that "the Assembly was very unanimous and parted with all kindness and feasting, having passed as good a body of laws as could be expected from such young Statesmen." Sir Charles Lyttleton having obtained permission to return to England on account of his health, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lynch assumed the Government as President of the Council. He was soon displaced by Colonel Edward Morgan who arrived on the 19th May, 1664, as Deputy-Governor. He dissolved the Assembly, preferring the assistance of his Council alone in the administration of affairs. In the following month Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him a thousand settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from the Point (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega and had a Census taken, which showed the population to be 4,205. In his first report on the condition of the island he informed the King that "sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods and cocoa may be and are produced as well as anywhere; but pimento chinaroots, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaigillios, hides and tallow are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asincoes, sheep, fish and turtle and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting, but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather; but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Costall in England."

Sir Thomas Modyford issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, the number of districts being reduced to nine, namely, St. Andrew, Port Royal, Northside, St. John, St. David, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Blewfields, and St. Thomas. The deliberations of the new Assembly were not as harmonious as those of the first Assembly and one of the results was that Captain Butler of the Assembly was killed at a state dinner by Major Joy of the Council. Mr. Beeston (afterwards Sir William Beeston) was imprisoned for not returning to the House when directed by the Speaker. Articles of impeachment were in the same sitting preferred by Sir Thomas Whetstone against Colonel Samuel Long (afterwards Chief Justice) and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The charge preferred against him was that "he had caused himself to be

\* As the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Lyttleton had no substantial effect with the Maroons as a body Juan de Bolas was sent in 1664 to effect their reduction; but in the prosecution of this service he fell into an ambuscade and was cut to pieces.

† St. Jago de la Vega (now Spanish Town) was founded as the capital by Diego Columbus while he personally governed the island.

elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of Assembly, whose authority, by the departure of Sir Charles Lyttleton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes, with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands and traitorously and impudently refused to take notice of the Deputy-Governor, Colonel Edward Morgan's dissolution of the meeting, &c. On his being brought before the House in custody the charges were remitted to the next general session, but the Assembly never again met during the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, the then Governor. The subject of contention was the desire of the Assembly to exclude the King's name from the money bills.

While these dissensions were embittering the feelings of politicians Sir Thomas Modyford, on his own responsibility, commissioned the privateers who at that time swarmed the Carribean Sea to act on behalf of the King of England, and declared war against Spain and other nationalities. The privateers took Tobago from the Dutch and plundered Tobascoe and Villa de Mors in the Bay of Mexico and Saint Spiritus and Providence in Cuba. Captain Henry Morgan, acting under a similar commission, captured and pillaged Panama and Porto Bello. On intelligence of these depredations reaching England Sir Thomas Lynch was ordered to return to the colony as Governor\* and to send home Sir Thomas Modyford to answer for his assumption of authority. Sir Thomas Modyford sailed for the Thames as a prisoner, and six years after Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the government in succession to Sir Thomas Lynch. Morgan had been knighted for his brave attack on Panama.†

In March, 1675, Lord Vaughan arrived as Governor. Twelve hundred of the inhabitants of Surinam, which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York) arrived in the same year and settled for the most part in the present parish of St. Elizabeth. "The poverty of these people inspired them with the resolution to labour. Their example excited emulation and in a short time the face of things was wholly changed. Jamaica soon exported vast quantities of sugar, superior to that of the other English Islands."‡ But while the colony was being thus improved the Governor and Assembly were in fierce opposition. The Assembly desired to bring on a new trial before the Chief Justice of a man who had been condemned by the Admiralty Court to be hanged as a pirate, and was dissolved, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill which was unconstitutional in its character. By the refusal of Lord Vaughan to assent to this measure the island was left without a revenue. In March, 1678, he sailed for England and Sir Henry Morgan resumed the government. He continued in office for four months during the greater part of which time martial law existed; first, on account of an apprehended attack from France, and, secondly, in consequence of a mutiny among the slaves.

On the 19th July the Earl of Carlisle arrived as Governor and soon after summoned a new Assembly. He informed them that he had been instructed by the King to change the mode of passing the laws of the colony by introducing the system then existing in Ireland under Poyning's Act and presented 40 Acts (among them a law to grant a perpetual revenue to the Crown) engrossed on parchment and attested under the Great Seal of England, for their acceptance. The Assembly rejected the laws on the ground that this system of legislation was "contrary to the government of England, of which country we were."§ As there was no revenue the Governor assented to a revenue bill for one year and then dissolved the Assembly. Other dissolutions followed but the Assembly remained unchanged in their determination. The Chief Justice of the island, Colonel Samuel Long, was arrested and sent as a prisoner to England to answer to the King for advising the resistance of the Assembly. He was followed by Colonel Beeston, the Speaker of the Assembly; and they both appeared before the King in Council and so ably supported their views that the instructions to the Earl of Carlisle were annulled and the old form of government continued.§ Long and Beeston returned in triumph, and Sir Thomas Lynch was for the second time appointed Governor of the colony. On meeting the Assembly he informed them

\* Sir Thomas Lynch had previously administered the government for 12 days as President of the Council.

† Sir Henry Morgan was in 1683 sent to England by order of the Secretary of State as a prisoner "for breaking the peace with the Spaniards, contrary to His Majesty's express orders." After remaining there for three years without a hearing he was released.

‡ Gardiner's History of Jamaica.

§ See article on Political Constitution.

that "His Majesty, upon the Assembly's humble address, was pleased to restore us to our beloved form of making laws, wherein we enjoy, beyond dispute, all deliberative powers in our Assembly that the House of Commons enjoy in their House.\* After administering the government for over two years Sir Thomas Lynch died, and Colonel Hender Molesworth (afterwards Baronet) became Lieutenant-Governor. For two years there was harmony between himself and the Assembly, but at the end of that time he found himself compelled to reject the Poll Tax Bill and to dissolve the Assembly on account of "its partial and unjust proceedings."

In December 1687, the Duke of Albermale arrived as Governor, bringing with him Father Churchill, a Romish Priest, to convert the inhabitants to Roman Catholicism, and Doctor Hans Sloane, the Great Naturalist, as his Medical Attendant. It was not long before this Nobleman and the Assembly were in open antagonism. He dissolved the House suddenly, because one of the members in a debate repeated the old adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, and had the offender taken into custody and fined £600. Writs were issued for another Assembly. "The freedom of election was grossly violated by the Duke, who admitted hosts of servants and discharged seamen to the poll, and actually imprisoned many legal voters of wealth and consideration. He imposed fines on the latter to a large amount and threatened to whip two gentlemen for requesting a habeas corpus for their friends."† The Assembly thus elected met and while in session the Duke died and Sir Francis Watson, as President of the Council, assumed the government. Soon after intelligence of the flight of James II. and the proclamation of William and Mary reached this island. The colonists thereupon petitioned the new Sovereigns against the tyrannical acts of the late Governor, and the illegality of the Assembly that enacted the laws recommended by him. In response the King restored the dismissed members of Council and Public Officers to their places and trusts, remitted the fines imposed, and referred the laws to a new Assembly.

In May, 1690, the Earl of Inchiquin arrived as Governor, with instructions to ship to England the sufferers from the Field of Sedgemoor, and the whole body of the "sold-out rebels" arrived in England on the anniversary of the day on which they had been sent as convicts to Jamaica. The Earl very soon exhibited his natural petulance to the Assembly. Some discussion arose in the House on a bill for the defence of the island and the Earl, taking offence at the proceedings, rejected the congratulatory address to himself and "threw it to them with contempt." War then existed between England and France and freebooters and other hostile cruisers were making depredations on the seaside plantations of Jamaica. In retaliation the Earl despatched the "Severn" and "Guernsey," men-of-war, to attack the French settlement in Hispaniola, and just about the time of his death these vessels returned with valuable prizes, having been eminently successful in the enterprize. These were taken to Port Royal which was then the "finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the universe."‡ On the 7th June the great earthquake occurred which almost destroyed this opulent city. Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which as it closed again squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground. "It was a sad sight," wrote the Rector of the Parish, "to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying-place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."§ Of the 3000 houses but about 200, with Fort Charles, remained uninjured. "The whole island felt the shock. Chains of hills were riven assunder, new channels formed for the rivers, mountains dissolved with a mighty crash, burying alive the people of the adjacent valleys, whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth, plantations were removed *en masse* and all the sugar-works destroyed. In fact, the whole outline was drawn afresh and the elevation of the surface was considerably diminished. The sentence of desolation was thus, however, but partially fulfilled; a noxious miasma, generated by the shoals of putrefying bodies that floated about the harbour of Port Royal, or lay in heaps in the suburbs, slew thousands of the survivors."|| President White (who succeeded to the government on the death of the Earl of Inchiquin) was among those who died from injuries re-

\* See article on Political Constitution.

† Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

‡ New History of Jamaica.

§ Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

|| Cruise of the "St. George."

ceived at Port Royal during the earthquake. The destruction of Port Royal led to the settlement of Kingston. Many of the survivors moved to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Colonel Beeston, and formed themselves into a community. They procured for their settlement the status of a town and had it laid out by Colonel Christian Lilly of the Royal Engineers.

In the following year (1693) Sir William Beeston, Knt., formerly Colonel Beeston, arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the government. In May, 1694, intelligence of a projected invasion of the island, in the interest of the fugitive King, was communicated to him and on the 17th June a French Fleet, commanded by Admiral DuCasse, came in sight. They landed detachments of men at Cow Bay and Port Morant, who penetrated the interior and destroyed fifty plantations. By horrid atrocities they secured a large amount of money and other valuables. Both men and women were murdered. The squadron took several merchant ships and carried off one thousand three hundred slaves. When they had accomplished their depredations on the north and east sides of the island they sailed for Carlisle Bay on the south, but there they were met by the colonial militia who bravely encountered and eventually defeated them, driving them back to their ships with the loss of 700 men. The sale of the negroes kidnapped realized £65,000 to the captors. In July, 1702, war was again declared by England against France, and Admiral Benbow sailed from Port Royal in search of the French Fleet under Du Casse, and on the 19th August fell in with it off Santa Martha. Benbow was defeated and taken to Kingston where he died from the effects of a wound on his leg.

In the following January Colonel Thomas Handesyd (afterwards Major-General) was appointed Governor. There were eight Assemblies and fifteen sessions within the eight years of his administration. The Governor in proroguing the last of these Assemblies declared that their conduct reminded him of "a party of barbarous people who took off the head of Charles II. of ever blessed memory." Among the revenue bills of this period was one levying a poll-tax of 10/ on every white person above the age of 15.

In July, 1711, Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton arrived as Governor. He was directed in the Royal Instructions not to pass any law for a shorter period than 12 months. This was in consequence of the habit of the Assembly to limit their money bills to three months, "under a jealous apprehension of the Council's interference or the Governor's intemperance.\* The differences between the Governor and the Assembly were as fierce during this administration as during that of Colonel Handesyd and culminated in the Governor's refusing to receive any more messages from the House. Lord Hamilton was re-called and Mr. Peter Heywood, a planter, succeeded to the government. He was directed not to pass any law that should repeal a law confirmed by the Crown, without a suspension clause, or first transmitting the draft of the bill to the Secretary of State. In April, 1718, Sir Nicholas Lawes, another planter, became Governor. He endeavoured to conciliate all parties, but the publication of a libel by Mr. James Wood, the Clerk of the Council, on the Assembly, led to the renewal of the political conflicts. The libel was in defence of Lord Hamilton. An interchange of intemperate messages between the Council and the Assembly ended in the determination of each party to have no further communication with the other,—the last message from the Assembly being thrown off the Council table by one of the members of the Board and trampled beneath his feet. This led to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the following year the legislative brawls were continued and five members were expelled by the Assembly "for having urged that the House had fallen by the Speaker remaining in the Chair without a quorum." The House was again dissolved. The interruption to the progress of public business involved the Government so much in debt that its bills were at a discount of fifty per cent., and even the expenses incident on the trial of some Pirates could not be defrayed. The rebellious negroes also harassed the country and appeared in such force that it became necessary to summon the aid of the Mosquito Indians. A party of them arrived under the conduct of their King but the want of money obstructed even that important service. The "Picaroons" from Cuba also made frequent invasions on the unprotected coasts. The house of the proprietor of a considerable settlement on the beach

\* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

of St. Ann was one night surrounded and set on fire in all directions and in the morning nothing was seen but the smoking ruins of the building and the ashes of sixteen human beings. Under these circumstances a new Assembly was called; but on their meeting instead of proceeding with the revenue bills they resumed a former contest with the Attorney-General, who had been expelled from the House for being a "Papist." Another dissolution ensued.

While the colony was suffering from these political dissensions a dreadful hurricane occurred which ruined so many properties, destroyed so many lives and reduced the survivors to such disasters that Sir Nicholas Lawes had to convene a new Assembly that some relief might be administered to the unfortunate sufferers. "Yet so inadequate was the revenue to meet even the ordinary exigencies of the government that the patriotic Governor literally sold his house and lands to discharge the debts contracted by his official establishment."\*

The Duke of Portland arrived as Governor, in December, 1722, and endeavoured, without success, to secure a permanent revenue bill. Pending the settlement of this question, for four years the revenue of the island was granted under provisional enactments. During the controversies that distracted the community the Assembly expelled another Attorney-General, Mr. Monk, for "an infringement of the liberties of the people."

The Duke of Portland died in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter, as Governor. Before his arrival he had made himself acquainted with the state of the colony and urged its distress on the attention of his Majesty's Ministers. In recompense for these early services the Assembly increased his salary from the £5,000 paid the Duke of Portland to £6,000 per annum. The long agitated revenue bill was passed, under which a permanent revenue of £8,000 per annum was granted to the Crown. In return the King confirmed all the laws which up to that time remained unassented to, and decreed that "all such laws and statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island shall and are hereby declared to be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever."

During the legislative dissensions above referred to the Maroons had grown so formidable, under a very able Leader named "Cudjoe," that it became necessary to increase the military strength of the colony and to erect extra barracks. Every barrack was provided with a pack of dogs by the Churchwardens of the parish to guard against surprises at night and for tracking the enemy in the mountain fastnesses. In 1734 Captain Stoddart attacked the Maroons at their windward town called "Nanny," situated on one of the highest points of the Blue Mountains, and completely destroyed or routed the whole body. Many were killed in their habitations and several threw themselves headlong down the precipice. But the Maroons rallied and were soon again prepared for battle. Two hundred seamen and three or four hundred of the Militia reinforced the Military and penetrated almost to the new Maroon settlement. The insurgents attacked the Troops on all sides and for a time both advance and retreat for the latter seemed equally impossible. At length they effected their escape, leaving behind a number of killed and wounded. This greatly increased the alarm and insecurity that every where prevailed. Governor Trelawny arrived on the 30th April, 1738, and his first act was to conciliate the mountaineers. He commissioned Colonel John Guthrie (late of the Darien Expedition) to meet the Chiefs of Maroons and negotiate with them a treaty of peace. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were assigned them in different parts of the island and perfect freedom was granted them and their successors. They were required to aid the Government in repelling invasions and in suppressing internal rebellion. Two European Superintendents were appointed to reside amongst them and "Captain Cudjoe" was confirmed as Chief Commander.

War was declared by England against Spain in October, 1739, in consequence of the "unjust seizures and depredations that had been carried on in the West Indies by the Spanish guarda-costas," and Jamaica furnished Contingents of Volunteers to assist in the operations against the Spanish-American possessions. Porto Bello and Chagres were successively attacked and surrendered but every other attempt at subjugation resulted in utter failure. The British Commanders returned to England and the expedition was abandoned.

\* Bridges' Annals, of Jamaica.

In the October following a dreadful storm and earthquake occurred. Port Royal again suffered. All the fortifications were injured and that at Mosquito Point was destroyed. The streets were deluged with water and the inhabitants all through the dreary night were looking for instant death. But the greatest injuries occurred at Savanna la-Mar. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind."\*

Governor Trelawney retired from the government in November, 1751, and Vice Admiral Knowles (afterwards Baronet) was sworn into office as Governor. During the early part of his administration the Assembly claimed the right of appointing their own officers to administer the duties of the Public Treasury and of the passing of all laws without suspension clauses whether they affected the prerogative of the Crown or not. These demands led to a protracted and bitter disagreement between the Executive and the Assembly, and to the ultimate decision of the House of Commons "that the resolution of the Assembly was illegal, repugnant to the terms of the King's Commission to his Governor and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain." The Assembly was dissolved and the new House was directed by the Governor to meet him in Kingston. The summons was complied with, but the Assembly refused to pass a bill for transferring the seat of government to Kingston and was again dissolved. Other dissolutions ensued, but the required measure was at length passed and assented to by the Governor. It was subsequently disallowed by the King and Governor Knowles was burnt in effigy.

Just before the Easter of 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out amongst the slaves in the parish of St. Mary. They seized the fort at Port Maria and possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition and other stores. The white inhabitants of the neighbouring properties were all butchered and the insurgents retired to Ballard's Valley, where, however, they were met by a body of Vounteers and driven into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed and two Regiments of Regulars and a large body of Militia were ordered to the scene of action. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful; but they were ultimately surrounded and overpowered. More than 400 were killed in the field; one of the ringleaders was burnt and two were hung in chains. About 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.

Two years after (1762) Governor William Henry Lyttleton arrived from South Carolina and assumed the government in succession to Lieutenant-Governor Moore. Governor Lyttleton brought with him intelligence of the declaration of war between England and Spain and shortly after an expedition sailed from Port Royal against Havannah, which was besieged and captured. Jamaica contributed a subsidiary force. Booty to the value of two millions sterling, exclusive of an immense artillery, with twelve sail-of-the line and a fleet of merchantmen, rewarded the gallant exploit. The wealth of the colony was hourly increased by the rich prizes which again poured their glittering treasures on its shores.

In October peace was proclaimed and the Assembly resumed their political discords. The Governor as Chancellor granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and released from prison one Wilson, a Marshal's Deputy, who had been committed to gaol by the Assembly for a breach of privilege in levying on the carriage horses of Mr. Oliphant, a member, for debt. The House refused to grant the supplies until reparation was made. Three dissolutions ensued but the House adhered to their determination. Eventually Governor Lyttleton applied to the Imperial Government for power to draw upon the British Treasury for the subsistence of the Troops so as to be relieved of the necessity for supplies from the Assembly. The application was granted but the Governor was recalled and Rodger Hope Elleston appointed Lieutenant-Governor. By command of the King, in Council, and in presence of the Council and Assembly, he caused a *vacatur* to be entered on the margin of the proceedings in the case of Wilson. Four years after an application was made by the Imperial Government for the refunding of the thirty thousand pounds which Governor Lyttleton had drawn from the British Treasury to pay the Troops. The Assembly refused payment, and, in an Address to the Throne, urged that compliance on their part "would enable the Governor of Jamaica, in concert with any future wicked or despotic Administration

\* Bryan Edwards' History of West Indies.

in Great Britain, to intermit Assemblies at pleasure; to suspend their legislative rights, and to burden the people of the island to their latest posterity in the most grievous, arbitrary and oppressive manner, without bounds and without remedy." The objections of the Assembly prevailed and the claim was abandoned by the Imperial Government.

In 1777 another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquillity of the island. A conspiracy to murder all the white colonists was discovered in the parishes of Hanover and Westmoreland just as it was about to be put into execution. So great was the consternation that a homeward bound fleet of more than one hundred ships was detained for some days. The ready assistance offered by the Navy, with the active support of the Militia, restored peace; and the ringleaders of the conspiracy, thirty in number, were executed.

In March of the following year the French recognized the independence of the "United States" and war was declared by England. D'Estaing, with a fleet of thirty-six ships of the line, sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica and additional fortifications were thrown up on all sides. A Militia trained and armed started into existence, which the ordinary laws had never been able to collect. The capital was guarded by the St. Catherine's Regiment, while the Regular Troops were reserved for more important duties, and everywhere the Colonial Corps displayed great enthusiasm. Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French, but no attack was made on Jamaica and the hostile fleet was ultimately withdrawn. But Spain having in the meantime joined France in her conflict with England, Governor Dalling despatched an expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua, to which Jamaica supplied a contingent of 1,379 men. Nelson (afterwards the renowned hero of Trafalgar) who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The castle was captured but disease made sad havoc of the besiegers. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps and the remnant returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. Nelson was carried ashore prostrated by malarial fever and narrowly escaped death.

In April, 1782, occurred the great victory of Rodney over the French fleet under Count de Grasse, while on its way to effect a junction with the Spanish fleet preparatory to the invasion of Jamaica. "From all quarters the people assembled for the defence of their capital; the largest trees of the forest were thrown across the roads and the soldiers were relieved by the diligence of the people, who watched while they slept and laboured while they reposed."\* When, therefore, news of the victory of Rodney was received, the entire population joined in the most extravagant manifestations of joy, and throughout the island the people once more breathed freely. The Militia were relieved from active service and the King thanked them for their spirited exertions in the defence of "his valued and important colony." Rodney was raised to the peerage and a marble statue by Bacon was erected in the square of Spanish Town to perpetuate his name. Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the thirteen United States of North America was proclaimed in the following year.

Three years later the last of five destructive hurricanes occurred. The number of negroes who perished by famine, in consequence of this succession of hurricanes and the restriction of trade with the United States, was estimated at 15,000.

In November, 1789, the Council and Assembly met in conference for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Wilberforce's scheme for the suppression of the slave trade. Their joint claim for compensation was embodied in a memorial which was presented to the British Parliament. The value of the island, considered as British property, was then estimated at thirty-nine millions sterling, of which twelve millions and a half was the value of the 250,000 slaves then working as agricultural laborers and otherwise.

The democratic doctrines which had for some time been manifesting themselves in France eventually extended to St. Domingo and a sanguinary revolution broke out there in the fall of 1789. Jamaica from its proximity to that island became the resort of many of the proprietors who had to flee with their devoted slaves from the barbarity of the Revolutionists and the treachery of the French Commissioners. This emigration was perilous to the contentment and good order of the Jamaica slaves; †

\* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

† In December, 1799, a conspiracy among the negroes who came from St. Domingo with their masters was discovered. A spy named Joseph San Portas was hanged and upwards of 1000 of the negroes were transported.

besides which there were strong reasons for believing that revolutionary action was meditated by the Republicans on this island. In this state of alarm protective measures were demanded by the colonists and adopted by the Local Government. Admiral Affleck stationed ships of war along the coast nearest the expected scene of action; a military force was quartered upon each vessel, and the island was guarded by its Militia to the water's edge. While these precautions against rebellion and invasion were being maintained Lieutenant-Governor Williamson received orders from the King's Ministers to send a military force to St. Domingo, to "accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The command was quickly acted upon, but the British, instead of being received with acclamation, as they anticipated, met with opposition and hostility in every quarter. They captured Jeremie, Mole St. Nicholas, Tiburon, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince but their victory was death to the victors. Yellow fever in its most malignant form appeared in the ranks of the invading army and more than decimated it. In this state of things Lieutenant-Governor Williamson organized in Jamaica large bodies of negro troops, who it was supposed would successfully withstand the unhealthy climate of Port-au-Prince and the other conquered towns. With these new levies he himself proceeded to St. Domingo, with the title of "Governor-General," but all was in vain. Treachery, disappointment, disease and death had done their baneful work and at the close of 1798 General Maitland, who had succeeded to the command, entered into a treaty with Toussaint l'Ouverture and left the island with the perishing remnant of the British army. Williamson's negro regiments were disbanded in St. Domingo and numbers of them joined the Revolutionists.

While these operations were proceeding in the neighbouring island a second Maroon War was exciting the fears of the colonists of Jamaica. The Trelawny Town Maroons had expelled an obnoxious Superintendent from their settlement and the Earl of Balcarres had marched fifteen hundred chosen European soldiers and three thousand of the Colonial Militia to subdue them. On the 12th of August, 1795, a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sandford, was despatched to destroy some of their provision grounds but they found everything already uprooted. The detachment thereupon attempted to rejoin the main body by traversing a defile but they were met by volley after volley from unseen hands. Colonel Sandford, Quartermaster McBride and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 18th Dragoons and the 20th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel Gallimore and "a number of respectable gentlemen of the Militia" were killed, while scores of others were wounded. The forests which skirted Trelawny Town were then cleared by a thousand slaves and the artillery shelled the interior. The Maroons withdrew to their subterranean retreats and re-appeared higher up the hills. Colonel Fitch with a party of the 83rd Regiment attempted to penetrate the forests for the purpose of extending their posts, and were accompanied by a body of Accompong Maroons who remained faithful to the Government. The Troops again fell into ambush and Colonel Fitch and Captain Brissett of Fort Charlotte, and a number of the rank and file of the 83rd Regiment were killed. Captains Leigh and Burnt of the same Regiment, the Superintendent of the Accompong Maroons, and several others were wounded. In the third important encounter of the Government Troops with the mountaineers the Militia took the leading part and Captain Dumber and several of the Colonial Corps were killed. In the dark recesses of the woods the Maroons kept up their fire and as night was coming on the Militia had to retire. These successes of the Maroons created anxieties and perplexities on the part of the colonists, during which it was suggested to resort to the use of blood-hounds to hunt down the fugitives. Colonel Quarrel of the Militia was commissioned to obtain a supply from Cuba and on the 14th December he landed at Montego Bay with 40 Chasseurs and a hundred dogs. These strange auxiliaries were at once marched to the scene of rebellion where an accident demonstrated the ferocity of their nature. "One of the hounds was unmuzzled by his Chasseur-master to allow him to drink. A woman, a sutler of the camp, who was then preparing a mess for the escort, menaced the dog off with a stick as he passed near by. Instantly the dog seized her by the throat and so tore her that she died,—the dog being disengaged from his hold only by cutting off his head."\* The story



of this incident soon found its way into the mountain fastnesses and inspired the warriors with more alarm than did the cannon and muskets of the soldiery. The Maroons hastened to capitulate, and in June, 1796, upwards of five hundred men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia. From thence they were sent to Sierra Leone where they formed the nucleus of that thriving colony.

Two years later another disturbance broke out in the vicinity of the last rebellion—the insurgents being the runaway slaves who infested the lower regions of the Trelawny mountains. They rushed upon the neighbouring settlements, burnt down houses, murdered the inhabitants and committed other excesses. Two thousand Soldiers and six thousand Militia, besides a party of Accompong Maroons, marched against the rebels and they were soon hunted down and defeated.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the colonists raised by voluntary subscription amongst themselves the sum of one million pounds sterling to aid the Mother Country in its war against Revolutionary France. Yet three years after (1801) the Imperial Government demanded of the Assembly the maintenance of a military force of 5,000 men (afterwards reduced to 3,000) on the ground that the colony “had not yet contributed its full proportion to the general expenses of the Empire.” The Assembly refused, “on the constitutional principle that the right of the colony to protection was at least as great as that of any other portion of the British Empire.” It was not long, however, before the colony had again to make extensive provision for its protection against invasion. War was in 1804 proclaimed against France and Spain and the bravest Admirals of Europe displayed their flags amidst the Islands of the Carribean Sea. On the 1st April, 1805, intelligence was received that a French Squadron was on its way to Jamaica, and martial law was at once proclaimed. All the public records were removed to the Church in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and deposited there under a Militia Guard. The French fleet having been closely pursued by the British squadron withdrew, after an attack on Dominica, but on the 25th May the combined fleet of France and Spain arrived at Martinique. They were closely pursued by Lord Nelson with ten sail-of-the-line and three frigates and chased out of these waters. Early in the following year (1806) the British had a brilliant victory over the French off St. Domingo and the captured prizes were brought into Port Royal. The Assembly voted £3,000 to Sir J. T. Duckworth, the successful Admiral, for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to a thousand pounds which had already been granted to him for the purchase of a sword. The citizens of Kingston, in public meeting, protested against this wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money, and the Editors of the Newspapers in which the resolution was published were taken into custody for a breach of the privileges of the House. They were subsequently discharged on giving excuses which were accepted as satisfactory.

In the following year Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote became Lieutenant-Governor. He brought with him the announcement that the Imperial Parliament had passed a law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America, and had abolished the African slave trade without compensation to the planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.

On the 26th March, 1808, the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of an Assembly having existed for the full term of seven years. “This was the first time that any Governor had beheld the natural death of his own House.”\* Nevertheless many questions of privilege engaged the attention of the Assembly. General Carmichael, the Commander of the Forces, was brought to the bar for a contempt of the privileges of the House in having prohibited his officers answering questions before a Committee relative to a mutiny among the soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed at Fort Augusta. The General having been subsequently ordered by the King to withdraw the prohibition he submitted himself to the House and was excused. Chief Justice Jackson was summoned to the bar for refusing to give evidence before a Committee appointed to inquire into an appeal made to the House by one of its members against a decision of the Judge in a case in which the member was a party.

The Chief Justice declared that he could not take the oath as a witness "without compromising his conscience as a man and making a deliberate surrender of his independence as a Judge." The House on re-consideration discharged the Chief Justice from custody.

In the mutiny above referred to the Adjutant and Major of the Regiment were killed on parade and in retaliation nine of the mutineers were instantly shot by the Grenadier Company, which remained loyal. Six others were subsequently shot by sentences of Courts-Martial. An inquiry by a Committee of the Assembly into the circumstances of this disaffection terminated without any important result. There were also during the Duke's administration some conspiracies at rebellion and some actual outbreaks of a minor character which were all discovered and suppressed without any serious occurrences. One case had an enduring importance. Messrs. Lescene and Escoffery, two colored gentlemen, were transported for an alleged "attempt to revolutionize the island;" they had previously been discharged from gaol under *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Scarlett. They proceeded to England, had their complaint brought before Parliament, and were compensated by a gratuity from the Imperial Exchequer.

The wars which proceeded during a great part of the Duke of Manchester's administration between England and France and England and the United States of America closed the European markets against the produce of the planters and led to great distress. The depreciation of British bills of exchange also created the want of a sufficient circulating medium. The Assembly was in consequence compelled to authorize the cutting from the centre of the current coin a piece equal to 12½ per cent., which was put into circulation under the denomination of a "bit." Nature, also, contributed to the misfortunes of the colonists. In October, 1812, a severe storm occurred which destroyed the growing food of the people and threatened a famine, and in the following November four severe shocks of earthquake considerably damaged a number of buildings throughout the island. In August, 1813, another severe storm swept over the island and in October, 1815, the County of Surrey was materially injured by a similar catastrophe. Many of the works of the sugar and coffee plantations in St. George, St. David and the upper part of Port Royal were destroyed and great portions of the soil were carried away by the overwhelming rapidity of the rivers. A number of lives were lost by these calamities and by vessels being wrecked on the coasts and in the harbours. In November, 1818, portions of the County of Cornwall also sustained great injury by a storm which lasted, with intermissions, during three days.

But the most prominent occurrence during the Duke of Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the Imperial Government and the Assembly on the subject of the slave code. In the session of 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for "the adoption of effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of His Majesty's colonies, and preparing them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects." Among the measures indicated were the abolition of Sunday markets, the cessation of the practice of carrying a whip in the field and the exemption of women from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatever. The Assembly refused to entertain these recommendations on the ground that the slave code "was as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances would admit." They also repudiated the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the island.

The agitation arising out of these contentions was at its height when the Duke of Manchester relinquished the government and Sir John Keane became Lieutenant-Governor. One of his first acts was to announce to the Assembly the disallowance of the law passed in December, 1826, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers and others from "demanding or receiving any moneys or other chattel whatever for affording instruction to slaves." The disallowance was accompanied by an order from the Imperial Government prohibiting the Governor's assenting to any measure curtailing the religious liberty of any class of His Majesty's subjects unless it contained a suspension clause.

The Earl of Belmore succeeded to the government in June, 1829, and repeated the demand of the Imperial Government for the amendment of the slave code. After

some Acts in this direction which had been passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the King, in consequence of the inclusion of clauses affecting the Dissenting Ministers, an Act was eventually passed from which the obnoxious clauses were excluded, and which enabled slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice, and this Act was left to its operation. Proposals were, however, subsequently made by the British Government for the further amelioration of the condition of the slaves; and Mr. Curtis Phillip Berry (a Member of the Assembly) moved that the despatch containing these proposals be carried into the public square in front of the House and burned by the common hangman, while Mr. Stamp (another Member) suggested the utter disregard of the recommendations, basing his suggestion on the ability of the Colonial Militia to resist the Forces of England. The House declined to consider any measures not emanating from themselves and rejected the recommendations.

The hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Government was so intense as to cause them "to threaten the transfer of their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their continental neighbours."\* The excitement which these proceedings produced extended itself to the slave population and resulted in an outbreak on the 28th December, 1831. The mansions and sugar works of Kensington Estate in the parish of St. James were first set on fire by the slaves and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the properties in the neighbourhood. The Militia Regiments of the various parishes were, for the most part, already on duty, keeping guard, as was customary, during the Christmas holidays; but now all persons capable of bearing arms were required to render assistance. The Western Interior Regiment, under the command of Colonel Grignon, was reinforced by the 7th Company of the St. James's Regiment and marched to Old Montpelier Estate where they were met by two parties of the rebels under the command of self-constituted "Colonels" and "Captains." The volleys of the Militia soon put the insurgents to flight,—their principal leaders and many others being killed. The casualties on the part of the Colonial Corps were one man killed and four wounded. By that time the slaves in all the parishes of the County of Cornwall were in rebellion. Those on "Y. S." Estate in St. Elizabeth made a stand against the Militia but the latter were victorious and many of the insurgents were killed and a great number taken prisoners. In Manchester there was also a fight between some of the slaves and the Militia, in which the insurgents lost six of their number. In the meantime Martial Law was proclaimed throughout the island and General Sir Willoughby Cotton and detachments of the 77th and the 84th Regiments proceeded to the disaffected districts. The General made a disposition of his forces (including the Militia) and himself took the field. Several skirmishes occurred between the insurgents and the Troops, in which many of the former were killed and wounded and a few of the latter were injured. Under the judicious and skilful arrangements of the General the insurgents were separated, some quickly betaking themselves to the woods and mountain fastnesses but most of them returning to the estates and giving themselves up to the authorities and to their masters. A great number expiated their offences by death and others were flogged. Property to the value of £666,977 sterling was destroyed by the insurgents; and the British Government, in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to replenish their plantations.

The Reverend William Knibb and the other Dissenting Ministers who were arrested during Martial Law for inciting the slaves to rebellion were tried and acquitted;† but a number of the leading slave-holders and their sympathizers formed themselves into an Association, designated the Colonial Church Union, for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Sectarians. The Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels in St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and other parishes were destroyed and personal indignities were shown to many of the pastors. At length a Royal Proclamation was issued declaring the Colo-

\* Mr. Edward Jordan (afterwards President of the Privy Council and Companion of the Bath) was also tried in 1837 on a charge of constructive treason in publishing an article in the Watchman newspaper.

† Life of J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

nial Church Union an illegal Association and a circular was issued by the Governor (the Earl of Mulgrave) to the Custodes, informing them of his determination to deprive all who continued to adhere to the Union of all appointments held by them under the Crown. Accordingly, Colonel Hamilton Brown of the St. Ann Interior Regiment of Militia was cashiered on parade at Huntly Pasture by the Governor in person, and a number of other gentlemen were deprived of their commissions as Magistrates and Officers of Militia for their connection with the Union. This action on the part of the Governor was the death-blow of the illegal organization.

While these measures were being adopted against the Colonial Unionists the Assembly were again repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Jamaica. This was in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave's insisting on the immediate passing of the laws indicated in Mr. Cuning's Resolutions of 1823. In reply the Governor informed them that he could not listen to their denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the colony "without asserting, in the most unequivocal terms, the transcendent powers of the Imperial Parliament, regulated only by its own discretion, and limited only by such restrictions as itself may have imposed." The Assembly thereupon passed a resolution in which the announcement of the Governor was declared to be "subversive of the common rights and dangerous to the lives and liberties of the colonists." They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sovereign, but "could not admit the supremacy of a portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica." This action on the part of the Assembly led up to the passing of the Imperial Act which declared that from and after the 1st August, 1834, all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain should be for ever free, but subject to an intermediate state of six years apprenticeship for prædials and four years for domestics. Twenty millions of pounds sterling were awarded as compensation to the slave-owners. There were then upwards of 300,000 slaves in Jamaica.

On the 8th October, 1833, a new Assembly met and the Emancipation Law of the Imperial Parliament was laid before them. The Assembly had now no alternative but to accept the Imperial decree; but before they separated they placed a strong protest against the Act on their journals. They declared the action of the Imperial Parliament unconstitutional, and designated it as one of spoliation, which could produce nothing but clamour, discontent and rebellion. The Earl of Mulgrave having achieved the object of his mission retired and was succeeded by Lord Sligo, who was appointed with the especial view of carrying out the scheme of emancipation. He brought with him a number of Stipendiary Magistrates to administer the Act.

On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the apprenticeship system established. The number of apprentices in Jamaica for whom pecuniary compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, and the number of aged persons, children and "runaways" who were excluded from the valuation was 55,780, making a total of 311,070 emancipated bondsmen. The amount of compensation awarded was £5,853,975 sterling.

Lord Sligo convened the Legislature in August, 1835, for the purpose of enabling them to pass a Police Law and other measures that had become necessary by the altered state of things in the colony; but the bills were so modified and amended in their progress through the House as not to contain any of the essential recommendations of the Secretary of State. This was pointed out in a message from the Governor which was voted a breach of privilege and led to two prorogations. On the re-assembling of the House in May, 1836, the Governor stated that "he had been informed by an authority of more experience than his own, and to which it was his duty to submit, that the delivery of the message relative to the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act involved a breach of their privileges (although not intended) and he had to express his regret at the occurrence." The House thereupon proceeded to business and soon after the close of the session the Marquis of Sligo retired from the government. As the Assembly would not pass the required law in aid of the Abolition Act the Imperial Parliament legislated on the subject and the Act in Aid was proclaimed in the colony.

On the 22nd May, 1833, the House of Commons, acting on a demand from the British people, passed a resolution declaring "that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies should at once cease and determine." The Local Legislature met on the 5th

June and Sir Lionel Smith, the then Governor, called their attention to the uncontrollable agitation existing in the Mother-Country and the excitement in the colony on the apprenticeship question. "Thus pressed, the House, on the third day of their sitting, read for the first time a bill to terminate the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. After a brief adjournment it was read a second time, and on the next day, a few amendments being made in Committee, a third time, and was passed. It quietly ran its course through the Council and on the 16th June it received the Governor's assent."\* But the Assembly protested "before God and man" against the interference of the British Parliament with the internal affairs of Jamaica, and especially against the Imperial Act to amend the Abolition Law and its proclamation in the colony. On the 1st August the apprenticeship system was abolished and absolute freedom conferred upon the whole negro population. The emancipated people and their friends devoted three entire days to rejoicings but all the festivities terminated peaceably.

Concurrently with the passing of the total Emancipation Act by the Imperial Parliament they passed a law for the better government of prisons in the West Indies. The Assembly protested against this "infringement on the inherent rights of the Legislature of the colony," and resolved on abstaining from the "exercise of any legislative functions, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they shall be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." The House was prorogued and subsequently dissolved. On the assembling of the new House it adhered to the previous resolution and was prorogued. Seventeen annual laws were left to expire at the end of the year, among which were Acts providing for a Police and to a great extent for the public revenue.

This dead-lock in legislation having been reported to the Home Authorities a law was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which it was provided that in case of the refusal of the Assembly to resume the work of legislation within a given time the Governor and Council should have power to pass revenue laws and to re-enact expiring and expired laws for a limited period. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord Metcalfe) was sent to Jamaica as Governor, with instructions to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties without reference to the special enactment, but if this became impossible then to govern the colony according to the Imperial Act. Sir Charles Metcalfe met the Legislature for the first time on the 22nd October, 1839, and delivered a conciliatory speech. In their reply the Assembly justified their past conduct, but receded from their previous resolution and then proceeded to business. Among the measures recommended by the Governor and passed by the Legislature was one for establishing a new Judicial System, under which provision was made for a Vice Chancellor, Chief Justice, two Assistant Judges and nine Chairmen of Quarter Sessions,—all to be legally trained. Laws were also passed for abolishing the sentence of death in all cases except such as were similarly punished in England and for legalizing marriages by Dissenting Ministers. The currency was assimilated to that of the United Kingdom and a number of white immigrants from Scotland and Ireland were introduced. Many of the descendants of the Maroons who were transported in 1796 returned to the colony and resumed their residence here. Sir Charles Metcalfe left the island on the 21st May, 1842, amidst the regrets of the inhabitants. "He had reconciled the colony with the mother-country; he had reconciled all classes of colonial society; and whilst he had won the approbation of his Sovereign, he had carried with him also the hearts of the people."† The Assembly subsequently voted the sum of £3,000 for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Lord Elgin assumed the government. During two years and a half there was a gloom over the island in consequence of a succession of earthquakes, storms and floods;‡ but his Lordship ultimately distinguished his government by his efforts to improve the social condition of the colony and develop its varied industrial resources.

\* Life of J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

† Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

‡ See Handbook of 1882, pages 124 and 125.

The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations of a similar kind were established under his presidency and a variety of improvements in modes of cultivation, machinery, &c., were introduced through his instrumentality. Immigration from India was authorized by the Imperial Government, and the first batch of Coolies arrived in 1845. New breeds of cattle were also brought to the island. The Jamaica Railway was opened for traffic and the foundation stone of the General Penitentiary was laid. But the beneficial effect of these important improvements were soon to be displaced by despondency and retrogression. In August, 1846, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act for the gradual equalization of the sugar duties on British and foreign productions, and the Assembly in the succeeding November declared that they were in consequence unable to continue the institutions of the colony on their present scale or to defray the future expense of Coolie immigration. Just about that time Sir Charles Edward Grey arrived as Governor. The Legislature met (according to adjournment) on the 15th February, 1847, and petitions were presented from all parts of the island praying for a reduction of the salaries of the public officers and the curtailment of the expenditure of all public institutions. Thereupon the War of Retrenchment began. Bill after bill embodying the Retrenchment Scheme was passed, session after session, by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council. Mr. Justice Stevenson (afterwards Sir William Stevenson) protested in a letter published in the Morning Journal newspaper against this continued endeavour of the Assembly "to violate public faith and confiscate the property of public men" and he was committed to gaol for a breach of the privileges of the House. A few days after this incident (which caused the retirement of Mr. Stevenson from the Judicial Bench of the colony) the Legislature was prorogued to enable them again to deal with the revenue bills which were about to expire. (Continuing bills had been rejected by the Council on account of the revenue having been appropriated to the payment of certain items of expenditure only.) On their re-assembling the rejected measures were again passed by the Assembly and sent to the Council, where they were again as summarily rejected. The 30th April, 1853, arrived, and on that day the annual laws levying the import and rum duties expired and on the following day Jamaica was a free port. "The Treasury was then in utter bankruptcy and the island notes issued by the Commissioners of Accounts to meet pressing and unavoidable expenses were at a discount of from 30 to 40 per cent."\* The loss of revenue arising out of the failure of the revenue bills amounted to £130,000.

Every effort made by Sir Charles Grey to reconcile the differences between the Council and the Assembly utterly failed; and at length the disagreement became one of a personal character between the Executive and the Assembly. Sir Charles Grey was charged by the Assembly with unduly influencing and supporting the Council, which was then almost entirely composed of office-holders, in their opposition to a reduction of the salaries of themselves and the other officials of the island, and with invasions of the rights and privileges of the Assembly with regard to the raising and appropriating of public moneys. His Excellency in reply informed the House that the "pleasure, or the pain, or the indifference with which he heard remarks upon his public conduct, depended mainly upon the estimation in which he held those by whom they were made." This infuriated the opposition and the following resolution was on the 20th May, 1853, agreed to by a majority of ten:—"That in consequence of the rejection of the revenue bills by the second Branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable the Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot, with any confidence, continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and in self-respect and in vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." On the passing of this resolution the House adjourned and the "dead-lock" continued. The whole question was in the meantime brought under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and the period of Sir Charles Grey's Administration having, fortunately for the Colonial

\* Gardner's History of Jamaica.

Secretary, about then expired, Sir Henry Barkly was commissioned as Governor of Jamaica. "Sir Henry had been a sugar planter in Demerara, and had been sent to that colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there and had done so to the satisfaction of all parties. The Retrenchment Party therefore saw in him a sympathizer and a deliverer, and he was heartily welcomed by them and, indeed, by the entire community. The members of Assembly transformed their Legislative Hall into a Ball Room and subscribed liberally to a magnificent entertainment to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly."\*

Sir Henry Barkly called the Legislature together, for a new session, at the earliest opportunity after his arrival, and in his opening speech he fully expressed himself on the questions at issue. "What Jamaica stands pre-eminently in need of at the present stage of her political progress," said His Excellency, "is a strong Executive Administration, consisting of upright and intelligent men, chosen from among her own citizens, to devote themselves to the exclusive study of her condition—charged with the sole responsibility, in all matters of finance, and serving as an acknowledged medium of communication between the Representative of the Crown, the Council, and the House of Assembly." The recommendation was adopted and the Act for the better government of the island was passed, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of not more than four members of the Legislature. In consideration of the adoption of this measure and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 per annum, to be appropriated in payment of the salaries of the Judges, the Executive Committee, the Receiver-General and several other public officers, the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. to pay off the debts of the colony. At the same time the Legislative Council was deprived of its functions as a Privy Council and the number was increased to seventeen members. A new Privy Council was formed consisting of sixteen members. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief under the new Constitution and the first Executive Committee was appointed: these were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bryan Edwards in the Legislative Council and Mr. Edward Jordon and Mr. Henry Westmorland in the Assembly.

While these political questions were agitating the country considerable alarm was created by rumours of an approaching rebellion of the negroes. "The ground-work of the whole matter" was declared to be "the belief of the peasantry that the United States of America were likely to take possession of the island and to reduce them (the negroes) to slavery. This belief, it was supposed, had originated from the mention which had been made in some of the American papers of the distressed state of the island, and the good which would result from its annexation, with Cuba, to the United States;" and what the planters had said "on the subject of relief from Great Britain, as well as other persons, some very influential."† The Governor made arrangements to have a sufficient force available if any disturbance should occur in the districts where it was apprehended, and issued a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the peasantry by assuring them that there was no danger that any attempt would again be made to reduce them to slavery. These measures were successful and all cause for alarm soon passed away.

In the year 1850, Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, for the first time, in Jamaica. It first occurred at Port Royal and afterwards severely scourged nearly every parish in the island. The mortality was estimated at 32,000 persons, or about one in 13 of the population at the time. A second visitation of this disease occurred three years later but its ravages and duration were not as great as was the case in 1850.

The first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution was devoted to the passing of laws for effecting financial reforms and restoring public credit; but there was still an empty Treasury and heavy arrears were outstanding. For five years the Receiver General was unable to pay in full all claims against the Treasury and the cry for retrenchment still prevailed. This was effected in the second session under the new constitution, when the judicial, clergy and other establishments were reduced on equitable terms and the holders of abolished offices were placed on the pension

\* Political Life of C. H. Jackson.

† Letter of Archdeacon Williams to Bishop Spencer.

list which was then created. Sir Henry Barkly having effected these objects was transferred on promotion to Victoria and Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling appointed Governor.

Governor Darling, after "a careful consideration of the relative bearing of the several clauses of the Act for the better government of the island," informed the Executive Committee that he had arrived at the conclusion that "it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the main principle, at least, upon which Responsible Government in other colonies rests, namely, that in all important questions, which are of a purely domestic nature, the colony should be governed according to the well understood views and wishes of the constituencies (assumed to be the people) as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature."\* Messrs. Jordon, Hosack and Price, the then members of the Executive Committee, contended that "the theory of the government established by the Act for the better government of the island made the Governor for the time being alone responsible for the acts of the Government; and that "Responsible Government, which was what the Governor sought to establish, was unsuited to this country." Mr. Darling differed from the members of the Committee and they submitted their resignations. Messrs. R. W. Smith, Geo. Solomon and the Baron Von Ketelhodt were thereupon appointed to office on the principle of ministerial responsibility. Mr. Solomon on entering on his duties as Financial Minister presented a statement to the Assembly showing a deficit in the Treasury of £58,061 18s. 3d., and obtained a law providing for the issue, if necessary, of £20,000 of Treasury Bonds to meet immediate claims. Soon after Governor Darling left the island on leave and Mr. Edward John Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

The Assembly met in November, 1862, and the intensity of former political struggles soon manifested itself in opposition to the Executive Committee. Early in the following year it became necessary to dissolve the House and on the meeting of the new Assembly Mr. Westmorland moved an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring "that having regard to the mal-administration of the financial affairs of the colony, the continuance in office of his Excellency's present Constitutional Advisers is incompatible with the due progress of the public business and the welfare of the island." The Address was passed by a majority of one and Mr. Smith and his colleagues resigned. Messrs. Jordon, Westmorland and Phillips (the latter being subsequently replaced by Mr. Price) were appointed their successors. This did not secure political tranquility and it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly came into direct collision and the Assembly (or rather thirteen members of that Body acting as a quorum) "declined to proceed to any further business with His Excellency." This determination was the result of Mr. Eyre's having instructed the Attorney-General "to adopt proceedings, by way of *habeas corpus*, to impeach the right of the Assembly to imprison persons for contempt." (Mr. Ewart, the Agent-General of Immigration, had been imprisoned by the House for declining to reply to certain questions concerning his office, which had been submitted to him by a Committee of the Assembly, on the ground that the information he possessed was "privileged.") Just about this time Mr. Darling was transferred to Victoria and Mr. Eyre appointed Governor-in-Chief—the Secretary of State (the Duke of Newcastle) having promoted him in testimony of his approval of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

Whilst these political questions were agitating the country "a drought had desolated the provision grounds and deprived the peasantry of their usual food. The American war and increased taxation on imports had also made costly the supply of breadstuffs."† Agitators availed themselves of these calamities to excite the public mind. A public meeting was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. George William Gordon, at which a resolution was passed, "calling upon all the descendants of Africa, in every parish throughout the island, to form themselves into societies and hold public meetings, and co-operate, for the purpose of setting forth their grievances." The greater number of the speeches delivered at these meetings were of a seditious character, and a Committee, designated "The Central Communicating Committee," was formed, with its head quarters in St. David.

\* Jamaica Parliamentary Debates, 1860-61.

† Dr. Underhill on Jamaica.



The movement thus inaugurated soon had its natural effect. On the 11th October, 1865, the Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East met for the transaction of their ordinary business. At about three o'clock some hundreds of people armed with cutlasses, sticks, muskets and bayonets, entered the square in front of the Court House at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks and their cry was "color for color, blood for blood." They began their overt acts by stoning the Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court House (a disturbance having been anticipated) and Captain Hitchins was struck in the forehead. The Riot Act was read and the Volunteers fired, but they were soon overpowered. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued during which Captain Hitchins, faint from the loss of blood, rested on the knee of a Volunteer the rifle he had taken from a murdered comrade and fired his two remaining rounds of ammunition. He was then surrounded and hacked to death. All the officers and many of the members of the Volunteer Corps "nobly died at their posts, gallantly doing their duty."\* The Custos of the Parish, the Curate of Bath, the Inspector of Police, and a number of Magistrates and other personages were also murdered.

On intelligence of the out-break reaching the seat of government Troops were immediately despatched to the disaffected district and Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maroons of Scot's Hall and Moore Town were called out and, headed by their veteran chief, Colonel Fyfe, took the field and did good service in arresting the fugitive rebels. The Pensioners of the West India Regiments residing in Jamaica were called to their colors and responded with alacrity. In Kingston the number of Volunteers increased within three days from one hundred and fifty rank and file to over five hundred, and additional Volunteer Companies were improvised in every parish of the island. "Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston it was headed, checked and hemmed in, and within a week it was fairly crushed."† The Military and Volunteers however remained on guard and transport duty during the entire month of Martial Law and their services were appreciatively acknowledged by the Governor in his opening speech to the Legislature, and they received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The relatives dependent upon those who fell in the engagement of the 11th October were pensioned by the Legislature. Mr. Gordon was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, and a number of the actual ringleaders amongst the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching England Sir Henry Knight Storks was despatched to Jamaica to assume the government and to act as President of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. He was associated with Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds. The conclusions arrived at by them were—"(1) That the punishments inflicted during Martial Law were excessive; (2) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; (3) that the floggings were reckless and at Bath positively barbarous; (4) that the burning of one thousand houses was wanton and cruel." The Commissioners also reported that the "disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent." Her Majesty's Government while giving Governor Eyre "full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit was justly due, felt compelled by the result of the enquiry to disapprove of other portions of his conduct" and declined to replace him in the government of the colony. Mr. Eyre thereupon left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the Act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

\* Governor Eyre's Report to Mr. Secretary Cardwell. † Governor Eyre's Speech to the Legislature.

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

(FROM THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 1866 TO THE END OF 1882.)

1866. Aug. 5.—Arrival of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., as Governor. Effect had been given to the Law passed by the Assembly to alter and amend the Constitution by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., chap. 12, "to make provision for the government of Jamaica," and an Order in Council had been issued on the 11th of June establishing a new Legislative and a new Privy Council.

Sept. 30.—The crop of 1866 was above that of the preceding four years. Sir John Peter Grant reported to the Colonial Minister that "security and tranquility were beginning to have their natural effect in turning the attention of capitalists to a colony whose resources were unbounded."

Oct. 16.—Appointment of the Hon. L. F. McKinnon, the Hon. Peter Moncrieffe, and the Hon. J. H. McDowell, as unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the first Session of the Council was convened. Various important measures were passed providing for the internal government of the island.

Oct. 18.—A bill of indictment preferred at the St. Thomas-in-the-East Circuit Court against Gordon Duberry Ramsay, Provost-Martial at Morant Bay during Martial Law, for the murder of one George Marshall who was hanged on the 18th October, 1865, was ignored by the Grand Jury. Bills against John Woodrow, Christopher Codrington, and James Codrington for the unwarrantable flogging of certain women during Martial Law were also ignored at the same Assizes.

Sir John Peter Grant in forwarding the Blue Book of the year informed the British Government that "a state of contentment and of willing obedience to the law, in striking contrast with the state of feeling reported to have existed in 1865, has shown itself not only in an absence of all riotous spirit but in a great diminution of ordinary crime."

1867. Feb.—Brigadier-General Nelson, for ordering the trial of G. W. Gordon during Martial Law at Morant Bay, and Lieutenant Brand, R.N., for presiding at the trial, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court in London for the murder of G. W. Gordon. After a charge of nearly six hours duration from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury and the prisoners were released.

Feb. 2.—Ensign Cullen and Assistant Surgeon Morris were acquitted by a Court Martial convened to try them for wantonly and wrongfully causing several persons to be shot to death during Martial Law in St. Thomas-in-the-East.

March.—Mr. Eyre was prosecuted before the Magistrates at Market Drayton in Shropshire for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of G. W. Gordon and discharged by the Bench on the ground that there was no evidence to go before a Grand Jury.

April 1.—Organization of a Semi-Military Constabulary to replace the old Police which had become inefficient and to a considerable extent superannuated.

Oct. 1.—Abolition of the *ad valorem* duty on mills, sugar pans, pipes, ploughs, stills, steam engines, and other agricultural implements.

1868.—The Volunteer Force (which since the termination of Martial Law had been gradually falling off in numbers and efficiency) was disbanded and their arms and accoutrements returned into store.

Jan.—Organization of the Public Works Department under Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mann, R.E., as Director of Roads, Superintendent of Public Works and Surveyor-General.

Feb.—Criminal proceedings against Mr. Eyre before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow Street, on a charge of being accessory to murder in the cases of Gordon, McLaren and Lawrence, who were tried and executed during Martial Law in 1865. Sir Thomas Henry dismissed the case on the ground that the alleged principals, General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, having been acquitted there could be no accessory.

A criminal indictment was then preferred before the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, charging various high crimes and misdemeanors against Mr. Eyre. The Grand Jury was charged by Mr. Justice Blackburn; bill ignored.

April.—Reduction of the number of parishes from 22 to 14, the abolished parishes being St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Vere, Port Royal, St. David, St. George and Metcalfe. The parishes of the island were thus nearly equalized in size

and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was reduced. "This saving was not the only or the most important advantage to be derived from the equalization of the parishes. It was a great object to make each parish a complete system in itself, in the judicial, revenue, police, immigration, pauper and medical departments, in its system of parochial roads, and eventually in its ecclesiastical establishment."\*

April 13.—Repeal of the statutes which empowered the Governor for the time being, with the advice of a "Council of War," to declare Martial Law in times of disturbance.

July.—Introduction of the new system of grants in aid of Elementary Schools.

After an interval of four years Cooly Immigration resumed.

Yellow fever prevailed in Kingston, Port Royal and Newcastle, where newly arrived Europeans were congregated in large numbers; but several cases also occurred amongst the natives.

Introduction of Posts three times a week, instead of the Posts twice a week formerly in operation.

Introduction of District Courts framed on the model of the English County Courts.

Cinchona first permanently planted at "Bellevue," on the Blue Mountain range, by Government.

Nov.—Splendid meteoric showers from 10 o'clock, p.m. till dawn next morning.

Floods in north-eastern parishes, contemporary with the great earthquake and sea-rollers at the Island of St. Thomas; they did great damage to property in this island.

Starting of the fruit-trade. The value of the exportation in 1867 was £728.

Dec.—Organization of the Government Medical Department for the purpose of providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicines.

For the first time for many years the finances of the colony showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure. "This gratifying result was attained by a reduction of avoidable expenditure, by a slight increase of indirect taxation, by the increased productiveness of the rum duty, and in some degree by the partial recovery of trade from its most extreme state of prostration."\*

1869. Jan. 7.—Opening of telegraphic communication between Havana and Jamaica, whereby the island was placed in telegraphic communication with Cuba, the United States and Europe. The cable was laid by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

Feb.—Organization of the Department of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue under Mr. D. P. Trench, late Inspector of Revenues.

July 1.—Opening of the Railway from Spanish Town to Old Harbour, a distance of 11 miles. This line is an extension of the Jamaica Railway from Kingston to Spanish Town.

The "La Have," with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declares that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £33,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendant, a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months, for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment, and restoring the arms and munitions.

Aug. 30.—Issue of Proclamation cautioning persons against violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in reference to the Civil War in Cuba.

Sep. 30.—The largest surplus of revenue over expenditure occurred in this year, the amount being £38,896. There having been no increase of taxation the surplus was attributed to the increased yield of the ordinary imposts by means of better collection, &c. The exportation of wood during the year was 111,044 tons of the value of £272,057; the exportation of the article in 1839 was 895 tons of the value of £2,685.

Oct.—Appointment of a Commission to enquire into and report on the water supply of Kingston. The Commissioners reported that an abundant quantity of water

\* Sir John Peter Grant's Report to Secretary of State.

was available at the source from which the Kingston Water Company took their supply, but that the Works of the Company were quite insufficient for the introduction and distribution of the quantity of water required for the city.

Dec.—The Judges of the Supreme Court were empowered by law to appoint Attorneys of not less than seven years standing to practice as Counsel in the several Courts, under the designation of “Advocates.” Appointments were made accordingly.

Dec. 24.—Resignation by Sir Bryan Edwards of the office of Chief Justice and the appointment of Mr. John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., Attorney-General of British Guiana, who was subsequently knighted.

Dec. 31.—Abolition of the Established Church in Jamaica by the expiry of the Clergy Law.

1870. Jan.—First Synod of the Disestablished Church of England held in Kingston under the presidency of the Right Reverend Reginald Courtenay, D.D., Bishop of Kingston.

Reduction of the number of Puisne Judges from three to two. Appointment of two Assistants to the Attorney-General, who, in subordination to the Attorney-General, perform the duties of Public Prosecutors.

A Government Savings Bank (with branches in the several parishes) established in Kingston in place of the Private (or Trustee) Savings Banks which formerly existed.

April 1.—The Legislative Council passed a Vote for redeeming the promissory note given by Sir J. P. Grant in the case of the “La Have,” but requested His Excellency “to urge upon the Secretary of State in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government refunding the amount to the colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial policy and International Law.” The amount was refunded.

Oct. 1.—Abolition of the tonnage duties and several other items of taxation.

Dec.—Heavy rains from October to the end of December which caused great damage to the roads generally. The rainfall in Manchester during the last three months of the year amounted to 62.5 inches, and at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas it amounted to 88.5 inches. The average for the whole island gave 21.79 inches in October and 10.3 inches in November.

1871. Jan. 1.—Purchase by the Government of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. New Works commenced for the purpose of securing to the City of Kingston a large and continuous supply of water for all purposes of security, health and convenience.

July 1.—Abolition of Grand Juries. The Superior Courts of Law and Equity transferred from Spanish Town to Kingston.

July 29.—Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Census of the population taken with the following result :—

Males	246,573	White	13,101
		Coloured	100,346
Females	259,581	Black	392,707
	<u>506,154</u>		<u>506,154</u>

showing an increase of 63,831 or 16.91 per cent. in the 17 years, from 1844 to 1861, and 64,890 or 14.7 per cent. in the last ten years, being a largely increased ratio.

July 17.—The Constabulary at Bath reinforced by a hundred men despatched from Kingston and the adjacent parishes, in consequence of an anticipated resistance to the Officers of the District Court in the execution of several writs of ejectment. The journey was performed by forced marches and tranquility was fully maintained.

Small-pox introduced from Santiago de Cuba. Although several cases occurred in different parts of the island the disease no where assumed the character of an epidemic and most of the patients recovered.

Sep. 14.—A Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Ker and Mr. Attorney-General Schalch was appointed to examine and report on the Statutes of the Island, with a view to the publication of a new and revised edition.

1872. Jan. 1.—Reduction of postage in the case of pre-paid letters from threepence to twopence per half ounce to all parts of the island.

Jan. 5.—Assumption of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on an official visit to Turks Island.

Jan. 28.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

April.—The Legislative Council and Colonial Secretariat, as also the residence of the Governor, removed to Kingston, thus completing the final transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town to Kingston.

May 7.—Reduction of the number of Puisne Judges on the death of Mr. Justice Cargill from two to one, and the consequent constitution of the Supreme Court by a Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

May 24.—The Victoria Market in Kingston opened by Sir J. P. Grant.

Sixty new varieties of the sugar cane received from Mauritius and planted at the Castleton Gardens.

Aug. 24.—Sir J. P. Grant having left the colony for England, Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth assumed the government.

Sep. 30.—The surplus of the financial year amounted to £33,415. "This is a very satisfactory result (wrote Sir John Peter Grant to the Secretary of State) inasmuch as this continuing surplus accrues with no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance; of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony become developed."

The Fruit Trade with the United States of America first assumed importance, by the employment of regular trading vessels between the north-side ports and New York and Boston for the purpose of expeditiously conveying the fruit.

1873. Jan. 23.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

Feb. 8.—Assumption of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on a second official visit to Turks Islands.

Feb. 21.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

Aug. 12.—Passing of a law for promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain acts and laws which had ceased to operate or had become unnecessary. The acts and laws repealed were those proposed for repeal by the Statute Law Commissioners appointed in 1871.

Yellow Fever appeared in Kingston and its vicinity towards the close of the year, and continued with some severity during the early months of the ensuing year. Among the victims was Mr. Attorney-General Schallch.

Sep. 4.—Assumption of the government by the Hon. W. A. G. Young, as President of the Privy Council, during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on an official visit to British Honduras.

Sep. 20.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

1874. Jan. 1.—Annexation of the Turks and Caicos Islands to Jamaica.

Jan. 25.—Sir John Peter Grant retired from the government, which was thereupon administered by Mr. W. A. G. Young.

April 4.—Sir William Grey arrived and assumed the government of the colony.

Aug.—The Dry River or Rio Minho Bridge completed and opened for traffic.

Nov. 1.—A hurricane occurred by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed and other damages were sustained throughout the island. The import duties collected (£266,790) were, in consequence of the large importation of food, the largest in amount ever received in the colony.

Small-pox raged epidemically in some parts of the island, especially in the districts of Clarendon and Vere, and endemically in other parts.

1875.—Payment of £23,500 to the Immigration Fund from General Revenues, being the amount of the expenses of past colonization. This amount absorbed the general surplus of the year.

May 18.—Collision on the Jamaica Railway by which Mr. A. W. Aikman, Crown Solicitor, was killed.

1876. March.—A collection of Jamaica products exhibited with very satisfactory results at the International Exhibition held at Philadelphia during the year, thirty-one awards having been obtained by the island, of which nine were for coffee, six for rum, two for tobacco, two for vegetable fibres, &c. A special award was adjudged to the government for the collective display of these products.

June.—The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed. The cost of the Works (with the interest of the moneys raised on loan during their construction) was £126,500.

July.—A terrible commercial panic in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 16s. 4d., and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavorable effect on the import trade and on the revenue from stamps.

Nov. 13.—Street Cars first established in Kingston through the enterprize of a private company.

A drought prevailed in the northern portion of the island during the autumn and retarded to a considerable extent the growth of the canes; it was succeeded by heavy and continuous rains during the manufacturing season which caused a very low percentage of saccharine matter to be obtained.

1877. March 10.—Sir William Grey having relinquished the government its administration devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G.

April 1.—Admission of Jamaica into the Postal Union.

May 24.—The City of Kingston first lighted with gas, the Lieutenant-Governor being present at the inaugural ceremony.

June 5.—A Commission appointed to enquire into "the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica."

Aug. 10.—Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth died of yellow fever and the government was assumed by Major-General Mann, R.E., as President of the Privy Council.

Aug. 22.—The Schooner "Florence" arrived at Port Royal. She reported herself as being in distress, and, after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta, was permitted to enter the Kingston harbour for repairs.

Aug. 24.—His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

Sep. 28.—The Schooner "Florence" having completed her repairs she was required by the Government, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract.

Sep. 30.—Deficit of £1,752 caused by a falling off in the receipts for imports and rum duties, consequent on excessive commercial failures during the year.

Nov. 22.—A Commission appointed to "enquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island."

1878. Jan.—A valuable collection of the products of the colony sent to the Universal Exhibition at Paris after having been exhibited in Kingston. A number of awards and "honourable mentions" were granted, there being among the former a gold medal to Mr. Miles of Stony Hope, Manchester, for coffee.

Cinchona grown on the Government Plantations first sold in the London Market.

March.—The Immigration debt of £35,000 assumed by the Government. New arrangements for carrying on Indian immigration promulgated, the principal financial features of which were that the payment of the whole of the Immigration Debt was transferred from the Immigration Fund to the General Revenue; that the employers of immigrants were relieved of all hospital and medical expenses; and that no new loans should be contracted.

April 1.—Organization of a department for the registration of births and deaths.

Sep. 6.—Arrival of Mr. Edward Newton, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary in succession to the late Mr. Rushworth.

Dec. 31.—Publication of a notification from the Governor drawing attention to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, in consequence of a supposed insurrectionary movement by persons in Jamaica against the Haytian Government.

1879. March 15.—Passing of the new Marriage Law which provides for the appointment of Marriage Officers, and for purely Civil Marriages where the parties so desire. A Divorce Law was also passed.

Passing of a series of Laws having for their object the improvement of the judicial system and the consolidation of the several Superior Courts into one Supreme Court of Judicature. A second Puisne Judge was added to the Bench.

April 1.—Purchase by the Government of the Jamaica Railway for the sum of £90,000. Surveys for the extension of the line from Old Harbour to Porus and from the Angels to Ewerton made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E. Extension sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

April 21.—Retirement of Dr. Courtenay from the Bishopric of Kingston.

Aug. 7.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., left the island on leave of absence, and the government devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Newton, C.M.G.

Sep. 3.—Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from Jamaica of gunpowder, fire arms, &c.

Oct. 8 to 13.—Heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston.

Oct. 20.—Establishment of telegraphic communication throughout the island in connection with the Post Office Department.

Appointment of Dr. Tozer as Bishop of Jamaica; his arrival and installation.

Nov. 2.—Report of Commission on juvenile population presented to the Legislative Council; it recommended among other measures an Apprenticeship, a Bastardy, and a Maintenance Law.

1880. March 6.—Arrival of their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, in H. M. Ship "Bacchante," and their entertainment by the Lieutenant-Governor.

April 20.—Sir Anthony Musgrave read a Paper entitled "Jamaica: Now and Fifteen Years Since" before the Royal Colonial Institute in London, in which he drew a comparison between the Jamaica of the present and the Jamaica of the past. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., presided.

June 3.—Address presented to Lieutenant-Governor Newton at the Town Hall in Kingston at the close of his temporary administration of the government, in which the citizens expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good-will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

June 4.—Return to the colony of Sir Anthony Musgrave and his resumption of the government. An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency at the Town Hall in Kingston, in which the inhabitants expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures—the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements."

July 15.—Election by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica of the Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., as Bishop of the Diocese in the room of Dr. Tozer resigned. The Rev. Mr. Nuttall subsequently proceeded to England and was created a Doctor of Divinity, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Bishop of Jamaica. On his return he immediately assumed his Episcopal duties..

July 16.—A double shock of earthquake was felt in Kingston, Falmouth and St. David; it lasted about three seconds.

Aug. 18.—A severe drought continued from June to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 18th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, exposure, &c. Subscriptions towards a relief fund were offered by the Government of Barbados, the 1st W. I. Regiment and the Atlas Steamship Company, but declined by his Excellency the Governor on the ground that "the only injury done by the cyclone, the reparation of which might not be immediately within local means, was the destruction or injury of Churches or Chapels of all Denominations, estimated in respect to the Church of England alone at over £8,000."

Dec.—£100,000 of the accumulations of the Government Savings Bank remitted to England for investment there.

Dec. 9.—Introduction of Nickel Coin of the value of a farthing, such Coin being made a legal tender in any one payment to the amount of three pence.

Dec. 30.—A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds. It was felt throughout the island.

The severe drought from the time of the cyclone to the month of December exercised an unfavourable influence on agriculture, and especially on the production of "ground provisions," but as the importation of food-stuffs was regular and continuous no want was experienced and no increase of prices occurred. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains throughout the island.

1881. Jan.—A series of lectures on the products and resources of the island was initiated by the Governors of the Jamaica Institute—the Rev. J. Radcliffe, the President of the year, delivering the inaugural lecture. His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave presided.

March.—The Atlas Steamship Company began their contract with the Government for a weekly steam communication round the island.

April 4.—A census was taken the population being—

Males	:	:	:	282,957
Females	:	:	:	297,847
				580,804

This gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the census of 1871, which was 506,154.

April 13.—The Bishop of Jamaica issued a circular "as to the prevalence and alleged serious increase of prædial larceny."

May 22.—A comet was discovered by Tebbut in New South Wales, which got brighter and brighter as it moved northward. It became visible in England as a fine comet on the night of June 22nd and remained visible to the naked eye for 15 weeks. It will long be remembered in Jamaica as the *circumpolar* comet on account of its near approach to the North Pole, round which it was carried night after night by the apparent rotation of the heavens. It had a bright nucleus and its tail was about 15° in length.

May 26.—Sir Anthony Musgrave left the island on vacation leave of absence and Lieutenant-Governor Newton assumed the government.

June 30.—Sir Anthony Musgrave returned to the island and resumed the government.

July 6 and 7.—A Flower and Horticultural Show was held in Kingston under the patronage of Lady Musgrave; it was eminently successful.

Two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court at the suit of General Pulido of Venezuela against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner "Florence" and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid (in the two cases) at £18,000. Verdicts amounting to £6,700 were given.

July 13.—Another comet was discovered by Schäberle and was easily seen in Jamaica as a small nebulous patched with a tail 5° or 6° in length.

Oct. 10.—The Committee to whom was referred the replies to the Bishop's Circular as to prædial larceny presented a report, recommending that the government be requested "to originate such legislation as may effectually check an evil so seriously affecting the interests of all engaged in agriculture, but particularly the honest, industrial classes of the island." The report and evidence having been forwarded to the Governor, His Excellency requested "the Committee to prepare a draft bill embodying the legislative provisions which they desired to have adopted."

Nov. 8.—A fire occurred in King Street, Kingston, by which property to the extent of £5,000 was destroyed.

Nov. 22.—The Legislative Council met, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government, increased the duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties.



Dec.—A despatch from the Secretary of State, directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the damages and costs in the suits for the detention of the "Florence," was laid before the Board and referred to a Select Committee. The report of the Committee stated that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the detention was made entirely to protect Imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public Meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes.

1882. Jan. 10.—The Legislative Council met. Petitions were presented from the several parishes against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the case of the "Florence," and a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect that the Board recorded its agreement with the prayers of those petitions. Mr. George Solomon brought forward a series of resolutions of which one was carried by the votes of the unofficial members, which ran as follows:—"That the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government has been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony, without, in the opinion of the Council, an adequate advantage being derived therefrom." The rest of the series of resolutions were rejected by the Council. They were principally to the effect that the expenditure of the island during the above period had been regulated by temporary prosperity brought about by a number of fortuitous circumstances; that in fact there had been general impoverishment of the people, causing much discontent and an alarming increase of crime throughout the island; that the expenditure of the colony should be reduced, the salary of any new Governor to be £5,000 a-year instead £7,000; that the inhabitants of the island were greatly dissatisfied with the existing constitution, particularly with regard to the administration of its finances; that the Governor should not act as the President of the Legislative Council; and that the non-publication of the report of the Civil Service Commissioners had impressed the public mind and the Council with the unwillingness of the Government to make reforms needed by the depressed condition of the colony.

Jan. 31.—Despatches from the Secretary of State on the several portions of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners were presented to the Legislative Council. The more important changes directed by the Secretary of State in consequence of the Report were, that the Head Quarters and residence of the Inspector-General of Police should be transferred to Kingston; that the other law offices should be made subordinate to the Attorney-General; that the office of Treasurer should be combined with that of Collector-General under the title of Receiver-General, this officer to be a member of the Legislative Council, and the official exponent of the Estimates in Council; that the title Director of Public Works should be substituted for that of Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, and that the Director should have a professional subordinate at the head of each of the principal subdivisions of his department—namely, railway, roads and bridges, and general; and that the Counter-stamping Department of the Treasury should be abolished.

March 15.—Sir Anthony Musgrave left the island on a visit to Turks Island, and the administration of the government was assumed by Mr. Edward Newton as Lieutenant-Governor.

March 23.—Sir Anthony Musgrave returned to the island.

May 9.—Proclamation issued by the Governor to the effect that from the 1st of June the Morant and Pedro Cays should be annexed to, and become dependencies of, Jamaica.

June 13.—Departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave on vacation leave of absence, and assumption of the administration of government by Mr. Edward Newton as Lieutenant-Governor.

July 18.—Return to the island of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

July 19.—Presentation to Sir Anthony Musgrave of an address signed by 415 leading citizens of Kingston, congratulating him on his return and recounting his services in establishing local telegraphs and the coastal steam service and promoting railway extension. His Excellency was at the same time requested to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that his term of office as Governor of the colony might be extended.

Nov. 7.—Legislative Council met. The business was opened by an address from the Governor, in which His Excellency reviewed the financial position of the colony at the beginning of the official year. His Excellency reported that the deficit on the annual accounts, which stood at £44,395 on the 1st of October, 1881, had been reduced at the same date in 1882 to the sum of £20,226, which results had been obtained by a diminution of the amount of annual charges for debt to the extent of £12,429 and by a reduction of expenditure under votes granted to the extent of £18,935, amounting to a saving on expenditure of £31,364. The revenue had been aided, to the extent of £15,161, by the sum of certain sinking funds set free by arrangements under Law 19 of 1880; and the sum of £9,700, consisting of the profits on the past transactions of the Savings Bank, were transferred in aid of the general revenue as the proceeds of a public institution. In view of the reduction of the deficit it was considered unnecessary to continue the additional 10 per cent. on the import duties imposed by Law 26 of 1881, but it was considered expedient to continue for another year the excise on rum at the rate of 8/ a gallon.

A minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits respecting the Schooner "Florence," on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council 8 official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it and the 6 unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November, the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the 6 unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr and Henderson. Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dec. 10.—Departure of Lieutenant-Governor Newton to England, on leave of absence, in consequence of ill-health.

Dec. 11.—Calamitous fire in Kingston, by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed, and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. A fund was speedily organized for the relief of the sufferers, to which liberal contributions were made by the inhabitants of the colony and from other colonies and the United States of America. Amongst the important buildings burnt were the Government Savings Bank and Telegraph Office; the Ordnance Stores and Wharf, the property of the Imperial Government; the premises of the Colonial Bank, with the exception of the resident-clerk's quarters; and the two Jewish Synagogues. The area of the portion of the City of Kingston over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. An elaborate paper was prepared by the Bishop of Jamaica, embodying suggestions as to the re-construction of the burnt portions of the city, and this paper was read before a meeting of the Fire Relief Committee, deputations from which body subsequently waited upon the Governor to press upon His Excellency the necessity of raising a loan to enable the Government to make advances for the purpose of re-building edifices destroyed by the fire. The two principal proposals embodied in the Bishop's paper were (1) the creation of a Corporation or Trust to exercise functions "analogous to those exercised by the Peabody Trustees and some other public bodies and Corporations in England; and (2) the building of a sea-wall with wharves of a uniform design along the entire sea frontage of the city." Contributions to the extent of upwards of £4,600 were made to the Fire Relief Fund before the close of the year.

The value of the exports in 1881-82 amounted to £1,549,058 against £1,178,594 in 1880-81, and £1,517,015 in 1875-76, giving an increase of £370,464 on 1880-81, £32,043 on 1875-76, and £205,354 on the average of the five years preceding 1881-82.

## PART IV.

## POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

FROM the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II., the Island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord Protector, was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people, to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges, to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."

Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorized, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years, but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was re-called and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.

On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed, instead of being confirmed, were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons

assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly.' The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adapted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney-General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor-General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a State prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and for having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King and Privy Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted

that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the town and parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the Commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000\*) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island, should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the political constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during that interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.† On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the Island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed

\* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £6,000.

† Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead-lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reforms as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legislature) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with "the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore"—the number of Representatives being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications:—

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expenses, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were:—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the last general election [1863] and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts:—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston . . . . .	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew . . . . .	23,451	45	41
Port Royal . . . . .	7,866	114	112
St. David . . . . .	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East . . . . .	26,229	104	92
Portland . . . . .	8,540	80	77
St. George . . . . .	9,077	36	28
Metcalfe . . . . .	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine . . . . .	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy . . . . .	5,438	124	116
St. John . . . . .	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale . . . . .	19,020	46	42
St. Mary . . . . .	17,106	37	29
St. Ann . . . . .	36,319	52	25
Clarendon . . . . .	24,741	42	29
Vere . . . . .	10,098	35	22
Manchester . . . . .	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth . . . . .	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland . . . . .	33,849	53	48
Hanover . . . . .	23,451	35	24
St. James . . . . .	26,904	63	28
Trelawny . . . . .	27,064	54	37
Total . . . . .	441,264	1,798	1,482

These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbance in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community;" and the

Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from and after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., cap. 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council." In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "the Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created was to consist of "such officers and such persons" as Her Majesty might think fit to appoint to be respectively official and unofficial members. The Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs were declared to be official members of the Council *virtute officii*. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above Order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council."

The powers of the Legislative Council are defined in the Instructions to the Governor for the time being. Any member may propose questions for debate, "excepting only that no law shall be enacted, nor any vote or resolution passed, nor any question admitted to debate, where the object of such law, vote, resolution or question may be to dispose of, or charge any part of the revenue, unless such law, vote, resolution, or question, shall have been first proposed by the Governor, or the proposal of the same shall have been expressly allowed or directed by him." Further: the Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified, unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty":—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony ;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself ;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers ;
4. Any bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin ;



5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

The Governor is President of the new Legislative Council, and five members constitute a quorum for the despatch of business. The laws passed are styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica."

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Senior Military Officer in the island, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. "The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or to be too unimportant to require their advice." "The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected."

Previous to the passing of the 17th Vic., cap. 29, the Privy Council had at its disposal all the moneys arising from the quit rents of the colony. In 1853 the quit rents were declared to be part of the General Revenue and a thousand pounds per annum was appropriated to the Governor and Privy Council for extraordinary and unforeseen expenses. A similar sum is still voted to the Governor and Privy Council in the Annual Estimates for the like purpose.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor is authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges ; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor may cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS BY VIRTUE OF THEIR OFFICES.

**His Excellency** Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary.  
**Honorable** Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke, Senior Military Officer in  
 Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.  
 „ Henry Hicks Hocking, Attorney General.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS APPOINTED BY ROYAL WARRANT.

**Honorable** Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public  
 Works.  
 „ Daniel Power Trench, Collector-General.  
 „ Edward Noel Walker, Assistant Colonial Secretary.  
 „ Dr. Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.  
 „ Arthur Harvey Alexander, Protector of Immigrants.  
 „ Thomas Capper, Inspector of Schools.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The unofficial members resigned their seats after the vote for the payment from Colonial Funds of one half of the damages and costs in the case of the "Florence" had been carried by the votes of the official members.\* [No new appointments were made up to the time of the printing of this article.]

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk	Thomas Oughton	£ s. d. 400 0 0	15th June, '72
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Reporter	John R. MacNab	200 0 0	14th Nov., '70.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

**His Excellency** Edward Newton, C.M.G.      **Hon.** Henry Hicks Hocking  
**Hon.** Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke      **Hon.** Major-Gen. J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G.

## CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

## CHURCHWARDENS.

**KINGSTON**—Doctor Izett W. Anderson and Charles Goldie, Esquires.  
**ST. ANDREW**—George Henderson and John T. Orrett, Esquires.  
**ST. THOMAS**—F. H. Hawkins and Robert Kirkland, Esquires.  
**PORTLAND**—Alexander Escoffery and Edward Skyers, Esquires.  
**ST. CATHERINE**—Joseph Reid and James Ryley, Esquires.  
**CLARENDON**—Honorable James Mitchell Gibb and William Harty, Esquire.  
**ST. ANN**—Joseph Dussard Ormsby and Jasper William Gruber, Esquires.  
**MANCHESTER**—Honorable J. P. Clark and George Sturridge, Esquire.  
**ST. ELIZABETH**—Frederick Alberga and Stephen Charles Peynado, Esquires.  
**TRELAWNY**—William Cork and H. M. Rowe, Esquires.  
**ST. JAMES**—J. E. Kerr and John W. Parkin, Esquires.  
**HANOVER**—Reverend C. H. Davis and Charles M. Phillips, Esquire.  
**WESTMORELAND**—Richard Burgess and Joseph Swaby Segre, Esquires.

## MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

## KINGSTON.

**Chairman**—Hon. Henry John Kemble.  
**Members**—Bicknell, Henry John  
 Fegan, John C., Esqs.  
 Griffiths, Rev. W.  
 Lee, William  
 Martin, David  
 Munro, Archibald  
 Robinson, Charles A., Esqs.

## ST. ANDREW.

**Chairman**—Hon. James Henry McDowell.  
**Members**—Cassery, John, Esq.  
 Henderson, George  
 M'Lean, John  
 Morgan, Michael Cuff  
 Orrett, John Thomas, Esqs.

\* See Chronological History, page 60.

## ST. THOMAS.

*Chairman*—Hon. Daniel Marchalleck.

*Members*—Cornwall, Rev. P. D. M.  
 Davis, David J.  
 Donaldson, George A., senior  
 Elphick, Plato, Esqs.  
 Gerrard, Dr. John Stothard  
 Girvan, Thomas  
 Harrison, James  
 Kerridge, Edward G.  
 Kirkland, Robert, Esqs.  
 Manners, Dr. T.  
 Melville, Rev. Charles  
 Melville, Rev. William  
 Powell, Thomas S., Esq.  
 Reynolds, Rev. Caleb  
 Reynolds, Rev. David J.  
 Richards, W. S.  
 Samuel, Lionel L.  
 Tuckett, John R., Esqs.

## PORTLAND.

*Chairman*—John T. Wigham, Esq.

*Members*—Broughton, Thomas  
 Burke, Peter  
 Deans, Henry P.  
 Dias, David  
 Elworthy, Robert  
 Escoffery, Alexander  
 Ffrench, George  
 Jones, Morgan, Esqs.  
 Moseley, Dr. A. C.  
 Moodie, P. A.  
 Scoltock, Sutton, Esqs.  
 Service, Rev. J. B.  
 Skyers, Edward, Esq.  
 Smith, Rev. W.  
 Small, James A., Esq.  
 Walrond, Dr. B.  
 Welsh, James, Esq.

## ST. CATHERINE.

*Chairman*—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.

*Members*—Barrow, Chas. E., Esq.  
 Berry, Rev. Carey B.  
 Campbell, Dugald  
 DaCosta, Isaac  
 Delgado, Albert, Esqs.  
 Douet, Rev. C. F.  
 Drummond, Dr. T. M.  
 Fonseca, R. C., Esq.  
 Logan, Dr. S. M.  
 Lyon, Gilbert A., Esq.  
 McCalla, Rev. W. C.  
 McGrath, Geo.  
 M'Leod, Richard  
 M'Phail, John  
 Magnus, Septimus K., Esqs.  
 Martyn, Dr. G. T.  
 Morrice, E. H.  
 Peck, Dr. J. H.

## ST. CATHERINE, continued.

Reid, Joseph  
 Ryley, James  
 Scarlett, J. R., Esqs.

## ST. MARY.

*Chairman*—Hon. William Macdonald.

*Members*—Barker, F. H.  
 Braham, Henry  
 Dias, T. C., Esqs.  
 Hillary, Dr. J. J.  
 Lindo, A. J., Esq.  
 Mullen, Dr. V. F.  
 Pringle, Dr. J.  
 Robinson, J. G., Esq.  
 Scott, Rev. Henry  
 Sharpe, Rev. F. H.  
 Teall, Rev. William  
 Thomas, Rev. E. J.  
 Wolcott, Rev. H. B.

## CLARENDON.

*Chairman*—Hon. James Mitchell Gibb.

*Members*—Abrahams, George  
 Abrahams, Thomas  
 Dingwall, John  
 Ellis, Thomas  
 Foulds, R. C., Esqs.  
 Gibb, Dr. R. C.  
 Harty, William  
 Latreille, John R.  
 Logan, Quintin  
 McGregor, John  
 Melville, Alexander J.  
 Ronaldson, Huthwaite T., Esqs.

## ST. ANN.

*Chairman*—Hon. Michael Solomon.

*Members*—Anderson, Adam W.  
 Archer, David  
 Barrett, Edward G., Esqs.  
 Bennett, Rev. James G.  
 Beverland, Robert  
 Braham, Richmond  
 Carvalho, David, Esqs.  
 Chandler, Rev. Cornelius R.  
 Cork, Rev. Josias  
 Henderson, Rev. George E.  
 Maunsell, Dr. E. H.  
 Miller, Dr. W. H.  
 Moss, Richard  
 Peat, William, Esqs.  
 Roberts, Dr. J. C. E.  
 Scott, T. B.  
 Steer, Charles W.  
 Thompson, Henry P.  
 Walker, C. L., Esqs.

## MANCHESTER.

*Chairman*—Hon. John P. Clark.

*Members*—Alberga, Alexander, Esq.  
 Beckwith, Dr. B. M.  
 Braham, Robert, Esq.

**MANCHESTER, continued.**

Cooke, Dr. George  
 Delapenha, Uriah  
 Farquharson, Edward Gordon  
 Heron, Alexander Woodburn  
 Hutchinson, James  
 Isaacs, Lionel A.  
 Muirhead, Michael  
 Muirhead, M. E.  
 Napier, Alexander  
 Sawers, John  
 Sturridge, George  
 Swaby, Horatio, Esqs.

**ST. ELIZABETH.**

**Chairman**—Hon. William H. Coke.

**Members**—Calder, J. V., Esq.  
 Clark, Dr. Jas. Henry  
 Farquharson, C. G.  
 Farquharson, James Miller  
 Farquharson, Walter  
 Leyden, John W.  
 Peynado, Stephen C., Esqs.  
 Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon  
 Salmon, W. B.  
 Wheatle, Wentworth S., Esqs.

**TRELAWNY.**

**Chairman**—Hon. J. Wauchope Fisher.

**Members**—Dewar, George P., Esq.  
 Kerr, Hon. William  
 Kerr, H. J.  
 Kerr, William L., Esqs.  
 Murray, Rev. William  
 Ogilvie, Walter  
 Phillips, Joseph  
 Purchas, Henry Martyn  
 Robertson, George  
 Sewell, Henry  
 Shearer, Joseph  
 Shirley, Leicester C.  
 Thomson, Simon  
 Vine, James A., Esqs.

**ST. JAMES.**

**Chairman**—Hon. William Kerr.

**Members**—Cooke, Dr. E. H.  
 Fletcher, James  
 Fray, Edward  
 Hall, Maxwell  
 Hart, Philip A., Esqs.

The 7th section of Law 6 of 1867 provides that the Municipal Boards of the several parishes shall be the Local Boards of Health of such parishes, respectively.

**PAROCHIAL ROAD BOARDS.****KINGSTON.**

**Chairman**—Hon. Henry John Kemble.

**Members**—Bicknell, Henry John  
 Fegan, John C., Esqs.  
 Griffiths, Rev. W.  
 Lee, William  
 Martin, David  
 Munro, Archibald  
 Robinson, Charles A., Esqs.

**ST. JAMES, continued.**

Kerr, J. E., Esq.  
 McCatty, Dr. A. G.  
 Moore, Dr. S. M.  
 Parkin, J. W. H.  
 Parkin, J. W.  
 Phillips, George R.  
 Phillips, George L.  
 Sharp, T. H.  
 Sivewright, Charles R.  
 Trench, Dutton  
 Whittingham, Joseph, Esqs.

**HANOVER.**

**Chairman**—Hon. A. Watson Taylor.

**Members**—Burke, Rev. Windsor  
 Clerk, John Hibgame, Esq.  
 Cooke, Dr. Eddleston H.  
 Cridland, Simon, Esq.  
 Davis, Rev. C. H.  
 Davis, Henry  
 Dodd, Francis  
 Gossett, Beresford  
 Heaven, DeBonniott Spencer  
 Jackson, Jacob  
 Malcolm, George, Esqs.  
 McNeil, Rev. George  
 Mudie, D. T.  
 Phillips, Charles M.  
 Rigg, John  
 Robertson, Robert H., Esqs.  
 Stewart, Rev. Dr. W. H. N.  
 Walcott, Horace  
 Watson, Robert  
 Whittingham, Jos., snr., Esqs.

**WESTMORELAND.**

**Chairman**—Hon. William Vickers.

**Members**—Bovell, C. P.  
 Burgess, Richard  
 Ewen, William  
 Farquharson, C. S., Esqs.  
 Harvey, Dr. O. C.  
 Harvey, Dr. R. S.  
 Mennell, John Williamson, Esq.  
 Mennell, Dr. Z.  
 Sadler, Edward J.  
 Segre, Joseph Swaby  
 Vickers, Charles Benjamin  
 Vickers, Hugh Anthony, Esqs.

**ST. ANDREW.**

**Chairman**—Hon. J. H. McDowell.

**Members**—Casserly, John, Esq.  
 Delmege, Dr. L. E.  
 Harrison, Thomas  
 Henderson, George, Esq.  
 Isaacs, Rev. Hubert H.

ST. ANDREW, *continued.*

Kemble, Hon. H. J.  
King, Rev. F. L.  
King, John  
Marescaux, Oscar  
M'Lean, John  
Morgan, Michael Cuff  
Morris, Daniel, Esqs.  
Roberts, Rev. James  
Sant, W. E., Esq.  
Smith, Rev. Alexander  
Soutar, Simon, Esq.

ST. THOMAS.

*Chairman*—Hon. Daniel Marchallock.

*Members*—Bravo, Edward H., Esq.  
Cornwall, Rev. P. D. M.  
Dacres, Robert  
Davis, D. J.  
Donaldson, G. A.  
Elphick, Plato, Esqs.  
Gerrard, Dr. J. S.  
Girvan, Thomas  
Harrison, James, Esqs.  
Graham, Rev. J. H.  
Gray, Thomas  
Kerridge, E. G.  
Kirkland, Robert  
Macfarlane, John, Esqs.  
Manners, Dr. T.  
Martin, F. G.  
Massey, George Boyle, Esqs.  
Melville, Rev. Charles  
Melville, Rev. William  
Noyes, Simon E.  
Powell, Thomas S., Esqs.  
Reynolds, Rev. Caleb  
Reynolds, Rev. David J.  
Richards, W. S.  
Samuel, Lionel  
Stephens, J. A.  
Thompson, T. C. D.  
Tuckett, John R.  
Wallace, J., Esqs.  
Watson, Rev. A. P.,

PORTLAND.

*Chairman*—J. T. Wigham, Esq.

*Members*—Broughton, T.  
Broughton, James  
Burke, Peter  
Cathcart, W. J.  
Dias, David  
Elworthy, Robert  
Escoffery, A.  
Espeut, A. C. Bancroft  
Francis, James  
Ffrench, George  
Gordon, Theodore  
Hamet, James  
Hillary, W., Esqs.

PORTLAND, *continued.*

Jones, Morgan  
Leckey, George,  
McCleary, William S.  
Miller, William Codner, Esq.  
Meyer, Rev. Joseph  
Moodie, Peter  
Patterson, John  
Scoltock, S., Esqs.  
Service, Rev. J. B.  
Sharp, James H.  
Small, James A., Esqs.

ST. CATHERINE.

*Chairman*—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.

*Members*—Barrow, Charles E., Esq.  
Berry, Rev. Carey B.  
Campbell, Dugald, Esq.  
Douet, Rev. C. F.  
DaCosta, Isaac  
Delgado, Albert, Esqs.  
Drummond, Dr. T. M.  
Fonseca, R. C.  
Lyon, Gilbert A., Esqs.  
McCalla, Rev. W. C.  
McGrath, George  
McLeod, Richard  
McPhail, John,  
Magnus, Septimus K.  
Morrice, E. H.  
Reid, Joseph  
Russell, Robert  
Ryley, James  
Scarlett, J. R., Esqs.

ST. MARY.

*Chairman*—Hon. William McDonald.

*Members*—Ball, D. R.  
Barker, F. H.  
Braham, Henry  
Dias, T. C.  
Kelly, William M., Esqs.  
Kirkham, Rev. A. G.  
Lindo, A. J.  
McGregor, A. C.  
Maxwell, J. G.  
Melville, James C., Esqs.  
Meyer, Rev. Joseph  
Newman, Alfred, Esq.  
Noble, Rev. Q. R.  
Pickergill, Charles  
Prestwidge, George, Esqs.  
Pringle, Dr. John  
Robinson, J. G.  
Robinson, R. B., Esqs.  
Scott, Rev. Henry  
Sharpe, Rev. F. H.  
Teal, Rev. W.  
Walcott, Rev. H. B.  
Westmorland, H. S., Esq.

## CLARENDON.

*Chairman*—Hon. James Mitchell Gibb.

*Members*—Abrahams, George  
 Abrahams, Thomas  
 Brennan, F. L.  
 Dingwall, John  
 Ellis, Thomas  
 Foulds, R. C.  
 Harty, William, Esqs.  
 Husband, Rev. Charles  
 Latreille, John R.  
 Logan, Quintin  
 McGregor, John  
 Melville, Alexander James  
 Ronaldson, Huthwaite T.  
 Scully, J., Esqs.  
 Winn, Rev. Charles A.

## ST. ANN.

*Chairman*—Hon. Michael Solomon.

*Members*—Anderson, Adam W.  
 Archer, David  
 Barrett, Edward G., Esqs.  
 Bennett, Rev. James G.  
 Beverland, Robert  
 Braham, Richmond  
 Carvalho, David, Esqs.  
 Chandler, Rev. Cornelius R.  
 Cork, Rev. Josias  
 Henderson, Rev. G. E.  
 Moss, Richard  
 Peat, William  
 Scott, Thomas Beecher  
 Steer, Charles W.  
 Thompson, Henry P.  
 Walker, C. L., Esqs.

## MANCHESTER.

*Chairman*—Hon. John P. Clark.

*Members*—Abraham, Daniel, Esq.  
 Baillie, Rev. Andrew  
 Bonitto, Francis Hugh  
 Burrell, Peter W.  
 Farquharson, Edward Gordon  
 Fulford, Charles  
 Glanville, Stephen  
 Glanville, Thomas  
 Heron, Alexander Woodburn  
 Hutchinson, James  
 Hungerford, William  
 Kennedy, Angus  
 Lewis, James  
 Lysle, James  
 Mickle, Lewis  
 Miles, Richard  
 Muirhead, Michael  
 Muirhead, Michael E.  
 Napier, Alexander  
 Sawers, John  
 Stewart Joseph  
 Sturridge, George, Esqs.

MANCHESTER, *continued.*

Swaby, Horatio, Esq.  
 Walder, Rev. H.  
 Walker, David  
 Wynne, Walter W., Esqs.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

*Chairman*—Hon. William H. Coke.

*Members*—Calder, John V., Esq.  
 Clarke, Dr. James Henry  
 Ellis, Rev. J. D.  
 Farquharson, James Miller  
 Farquharson, C. G.  
 Farquharson, Walter  
 Hendricks, Abraham John  
 Leyden, John W.  
 Petgrave, James W.  
 Peynado, Stephen C., Esqs.  
 Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon  
 Salmon, W. B., Esq.  
 Stewart, Rev. John  
 Treleaden, Charles Walter  
 Wheatle, W. S., Esqs.

## TRELAWNY.

*Chairman*—Hon. J. Wauchope Fisher.

*Members*—Birch, John Henry  
 Bruford R.  
 Dewar, George, P., Esqs.  
 Kerr, Hon. William  
 Kerr, H. J.  
 Kerr, William L.  
 Muirhead, A., Esqs.  
 Murray, Rev. William  
 Ogilvie, Walter  
 Purchas, Henry Martyn  
 Robertson, George  
 Sivewright, Charles R.  
 Sewell, Henry  
 Shearer, Joseph, Esqs.  
 Shirley, Leicester C.  
 Strickland, Martin Sorzano  
 Thomson, Simon, Esqs.

## ST. JAMES.

*Chairman*—Hon. William Kerr.

*Members*—Fletcher, James  
 Fray, Edward  
 Foster, Thomas, Esqs.  
 Gordon, Rev. Robert  
 Grant, Alfred  
 Grey, Henry  
 Hall, Maxwell  
 Hart, Phillip A.  
 Houchen, A. C., Esqs.  
 Hewett, Rev. E.  
 McFarlane, Peter  
 Parkin, J. W. H.  
 Parkin, J. W.  
 Phillips, George R.  
 Phillips, George L.  
 Robertson, G.

ST. JAMES, *continued.*

Sharp, T. H.  
 Sivewright, Charles R.  
 Stirling, Charles W.  
 Stiven, Henry J.  
 Trench, Dutton  
 Whittingham, Joseph, Esqs.

## HANOVER.

*Chairman*—Hon. A. Watson Taylor.

*Members*—Burke, Rev. Windsor  
 Clerk, John Hibgame, Esq.  
 Cooke, Dr. Eddleston Harvey  
 Cridland, Simon, Esq.  
 Davis, Rev. C. H.  
 Davis, Henry  
 Dodd, Francis  
 Gossett, Beresford  
 Heaven, DeBonniott Spencer  
 Jackson, Jacob  
 Malcolm, G., Esqs.  
 McNeil, Rev. George  
 Mudie, D. T.  
 Phillips, Charles M.  
 Rigg, John  
 Robertson, Robert H., Esqs.  
 Stewart, Rev. Dr. W. H. N.  
 Walcott, H.  
 Watson, Robert  
 Whittingham, Jos., snr., Esqs.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Chairman*—Hon. William Vickers.

*Members*—Bovell, C. P.  
 Burgess, Richard, Esqs.

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

Clarke, Rev. Edward  
 Cooke, Dr. E. H.  
 Cooke, William Hylton  
 Cridland, Thomas  
 Evans, Richard  
 Ewen, William  
 Farquharson, Charles Salmon  
 Farquharson, John C.  
 Fraser, J. W. C., Esqs.  
 Harvey, Dr. Octavius C.  
 Harrison, William Stewart  
 Hudson, John, jnr.  
 Jameson, Edward F.  
 Maxwell, George  
 Mennell, John W., Esqs.  
 Mennell, Dr. Zebulon  
 McFarlane, Robert  
 McNeil, Thomas S.  
 Morris, Samuel Hylton  
 Nicoll, William A.  
 Plunkett, C. C.  
 Robertson, Robert Henry  
 Sadler, Edward J.  
 Savariau, N. C.  
 Segre, Joseph Swaby  
 Sinclair, Daniel John  
 Tate, Thomas A., Esqs.  
 Tañer, Rev. John  
 Vickers, Charles Benjamin  
 Vickers, Hugh Anthony  
 Vickers, Herbert Octavius  
 Walcott, William V., Esqs.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CLERKS TO PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

Name.	Parish.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
E. S. Sanguinetti	Kingston	£ 350 0 0	March, '76
Clerk May Pen Cemetery	"	80 0 0	
R. A. Williams	St. Andrew	150 0 0	January, '73
Clerk Union Poor House	"	50 0 0	
F. H. Hawkins	St. Thomas	150 0 0	October, '69
F. A. Petgrave	Portland	130 0 0	July, '79
A. G. Ffrench	St. Catherine	150 0 0	September, '70
R. M. Cocking	St. Mary	130 0 0	May, '80
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	"	12 0 0	
L. S. Smyth	Clarendon	130 0 0	July, '75
W. G. Nunes, acting	St. Ann	130 0 0	January, '80
S. Bonitto	Manchester	150 0 0	January, '61
Almoner	"	12 0 0	
J. A. Brown	St. Elizabeth	150 0 0	October, '70
Almoner	"	12 0 0	
H. M. Rowe	Trelawny	135 0 0	October, '80
Almoner	"	12 0 0	
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board	"	12 0 0	
R. P. Collymore	St. James	140 0 0	February, '73
Almoner	"	12 0 0	
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	"	12 0 0	
J. Allwood	Hanover	150 0 0	June, '69
J. C. Bunting	Westmoreland	150 0 0	November, '73
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	"	12 0 0	

## PART V.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary, and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Departments, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily reorganized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken of the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary of abolishing the office of Financial Secretary and of transferring its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united.

The Civil Service Commissioners in their report stated that "the system upon which the office is organised appears to have been carefully devised and to work with regularity and efficiency. It may, perhaps, appear at first sight a little elaborate, but it possesses the great advantage of enabling a new Governor or Chief Secretary to take up the business at any stage of its progress without difficulty or delay, everything being in writing, numbered and registered, and the papers relating to each subject so put together as always to be accessible at a moment's notice."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Edward Newton, C.M.G.	£ 1,500 s. 0 d. 0	May, '59
Ast. Colonial Secretary	Hon. Edw. Noel Walker	800 0 0	21st Feb., '62
Chief Clerk	James Allwood	550 0 0	July, '62
First Class Clerk	S. P. Musson	400 0 0	1st April, '66
Ditto	L. R. Fyfe	400 0 0	1st June, '70
Ditto	F. S. Sanguinetti	380 0 0	10th Sep., '63
Second Class Clerk	William Allwood	300 0 0	1st Feb., '64
Ditto	J. B. Lucie Smith	240 0 0	3rd March, '72
Ditto	A. Cork	165 0 0	1st May, '76
Third Class Clerk	J. W. Casserly	120 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Ditto	Robert Johnstone	110 0 0	4th March, '78
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	90 0 0	1st April, '80
Temporary Clerk	C. C. Anderson	78 0 0	27th Sep., '80
Cadets	L. S. Sutton and A. G. Clayton		



## INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For a great many years prior to 1857 the public and parochial assessed taxes and duties were collected by a class of officers styled "Collecting Constables," one of them being stationed in each parish.

These officers were the nominees of the individual representatives of the parish for which they were appointed, and their appointment was confirmed by members of the General Assembly in their *ex officio* capacity as Commissioners of Public Accounts.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts were supposed to meet once in each month during the session of the Legislature, and once in each quarter at other times, and they exercised supervision and control over the collection of the public rates, while the Parish Vestries exercised a like control over the collection of the parochial rates. By these two bodies respectively the sureties of Collecting Constables were approved for the faithful accounting for the revenue, public and parochial, coming to their hands.

The officers themselves were usually men of substance in their parishes, connected therewith by property ties and possessing sufficient electioneering interest to influence the election of members of Assembly for the parish, which they freely exercised. They were remunerated entirely by a commission on the total amount of their collections.

The Collecting Constables were replaced by Collectors of Taxes in 1857, who were again replaced in 1858 by Collectors of Dues. These continued in office until 1867, when Law 30 of that year was passed and the organization of the Revenue Department was commenced.

The principal item of direct taxation before 1858 was that assessed on hereditaments, and so long as the large landed properties were undivided the system of collecting this tax, bad as it was admitted to be, was nevertheless tolerated. The possession of small tenements by large numbers of the emancipated class scattered over the country rendered it impossible, consistently with the duty of the government towards the people, to disregard the numerous reports which had reached it ascribing to the working of the system an extent of injustice, creating irritation and discontent amongst the smaller freeholders and taxpayers, which called for the early and effectual interference of the Legislature; and, accordingly, during the session of 1857 the then existing system was abolished and another inaugurated, which was described by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, as divested of the demoralizing and mischievous effects imputed to its predecessor.

On the repeal of the hereditament tax, taxes were imposed on houses (with certain exceptions) of £20 and upwards annual value, on horses, asses, wheels and breeding stock. The rates have varied from time to time, and the purposes for which the revenues derived therefrom were appropriable have been altered, but the objects then subjected to direct taxation for the first time still form the source from which the parochial funds are created. The tax on houses underwent very frequent modifications, each one extending the scope of its operation, until it was finally converted into a poor rate; and every house, no matter how moderate its pretensions may be, is now required to contribute a fair proportion to the parochial revenues, unless the tenant is so poor and indigent that he cannot pay, when the rate is remitted on the recommendation of the Municipal Board. Houses on estates, plantations, and pens, occupied by the labourers employed thereon are, however, by Law 15 of 1882, exempt from poor-rates.

The collection of taxes from all classes of the community, extending even to the poorest, scattered over large tracts of country and some of them living in remote and almost inaccessible districts, required for its efficient performance the services of trained officers under proper supervision. For this purpose the office of Collector of Dues was abolished in 1867 and Collectors of Taxes were appointed—the latter officers being permanent servants of the Crown and required to devote the whole of their time to their official duties. They were placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Revenues and formed the nucleus of the first organized department for the collection of internal taxes in the island. The work of organization having been commenced it was found desirable to further reform the collecting system, and in 1869 a law was passed amalgamating the whole of the revenues of the island, except

those derived from the Post Office, and placing them under the control of an officer designated the Collector-General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue.

In transmitting the Blue Book for 1868, under date the 8th November, 1869, Sir J. P. Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, wrote of the amalgamated department as follows :—

“The establishment and system for the collection of the excise and other internal revenues have been completely reformed.

“Formerly the internal revenue was collected by officers called Collectors of Dues, who were paid mainly by commissions which did not appear in the public accounts. These officers were not expected to devote their whole time to their office, and certainly they did no more than was expected of them. They were really under no departmental or other supervision whatsoever ; and they claimed to hold office for life.

“In the course of the year under report these offices were abolished and a revenue service was constituted, to which the collection of customs at the minor outports and the collection of all internal revenues is entrusted ; including land and property tax, horse and wheel tax, licenses, poor rate, stamps, immigration dues, and the excise on rum.

“Besides the Collector-General, who is at the head of every department, external and internal, an active and trained officer has been obtained from home, whose business it is to travel through the parishes, reporting on everything, but especially reviewing the administration of the excise, and instructing the Collectors in that difficult branch of their business. When not travelling he assists the Collector-General in Kingston.

“The appointment of a Collector-General has made it practicable to abolish the two offices of Collector and Controller of Customs, the holders of which have retired on their pensions, and to consolidate them into a single office of Collector of Customs in Kingston.

“The main object of the new service was to substitute an efficient for a very inefficient system of collecting the revenue. But the new service will always be a direct economy of no inconsiderable amount, whilst its indirect effects upon the chest will be an economy of very great importance, though the amount will be undefinable.

“On the whole the Government has reason to be satisfied with the new service. It will doubtless improve under discipline, and already it does credit to Mr. Trench, the Collector-General, as head of the department.”

The department then organized has remained unaltered to the present time, and has recently satisfactorily stood the test of critical examinations ; first, in 1877 by an experienced officer from the Audit Office at Somerset House,\* and, in the following year, by a Local Commission, composed of public officers of high standing and business-men of sound practical knowledge.†

The staff at the head office consists of a Collector-General, a Supervisor of Revenue Offices, a Chief Clerk and ten other Clerks divided into three classes. In this office, in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined and the statistical returns for the whole island are collated from returns furnished by the local officers.

In each of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew there is a Collector of Taxes who collects the whole of the direct taxes of his parish and the excise duty on rum.

In the former there are large Excise Bonded Warehouses under the Collector's control and supervision, and the Collector for St. Andrew has five distilleries under his inspection.

At the principal town in each of the other twelve parishes a Collector of Taxes is stationed, whose duty it is, with the aid of his subordinates, to collect the excise and internal revenue of his parish, and, where there is no separate Customs establishment, the Customs business is also under his control. The Collector is also Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank, and he issues and pays money

\* Mr. Harris Nicholas.

† The Civil Service Commission.

orders drawn on the Treasurer in Kingston or on any other Collector. These Collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and registers of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers for collecting and enforcing payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's Office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors, and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The 230 distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit the distilleries at uncertain periods for comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, preparing accounts and returns and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty, and receives an allowance of £10 in addition to his salary. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness, he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection and accounting of money, and during the past nine years the whole of them (with one exception) have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of two collecting officers, which amounted to £226 2s. 10d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

For the performance of these important and varied duties the following officers are provided:—14 Collectors of Taxes, divided into three grades, 4 First Class, 5 Second Class and 5 Third Class; 21 Assistant Collectors, also divided into three grades, 6 First Class, 7 Second Class and 8 Third Class; 31 Clerks divided into two grades, 13 being of the First Class and 18 of the second; and 49 Runners.

In addition to the above there is a Locker and Gauger in charge of the Rum Bonded Warehouses of Kingston who is also provided with an Assistant, both being under the direct control and supervision of the Collector.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Collector-General	Hon. D. P. Trench	£ 1000 0 0	March, '48
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	R. Batten*	560 0 0	Dec., '70
Travelling Expenses	"	†	
Chief Clerk	B. C. Orgill	360 0 0	Nov., '75
First Class Clerk	A. H. Miles	230 0 0	Feb., '74
Ditto	W. O. R. Fogarty	220 0 0	March '74
Ditto	R. E. Nunes	220 0 0	Oct., '72
Second Class Clerk	G. G. Nix	200 0 0	Aug., '60
Ditto	B. de S. Bell	100 0 0	Oct., '79
Ditto	E. C. Arrowsmith	100 0 0	Sep., '79
Vacant			
Third Class Clerk	R. E. Clarke	80 0 0	Aug., '82
Ditto	E. H. Owen	80 0 0	Sep., '82
Ditto	A. R. McFarlane	80 0 0	Nov., '82

\* Employed under Imperial Government from July, 1862.

† Two pounds a day when travelling.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	H. J. Bürger	500 0 0	April, '55
House allowance		50 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	R. O'C. Livingston	90 0 0	Jan., '80
Allowance		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	M. H. Bogle	85 0 0	Dec., '75
Locker and Gauger	A. R. Facey	150 0 0	Oct., '71
Assistant ditto	J. S. Bawn	100 0 0	Aug., '76
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	A. Robertson	300 0 0	Aug., '62
House allowance		50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	E. Wilson	200 0 0	Jan., '70
Horse allowance		100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	R. N. Berwick	200 0 0	Aug., '68
Horse allowance		50 0 0	
Harbour Master		Fees	
First Class Clerk	E. S. Ffrench	120 0 0	May, '73
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	W. B. Isaacs	80 0 0	March, '82
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	W. A. Doorly	400 0 0	March, '71
House allowance		50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector	G. C. Hutchings	250 0 0	April, '55
Horse allowance		50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. J. Orgill	110 0 0	Aug., '76
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Walker	95 0 0	March, '79
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	Theo. Bravo	400 0 0	June, '53
House allowance		50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. E. Payne	200 0 0	Oct., '70
Harbour Master		Fees	
Third Class Assistant Collector	J. C. Richards	150 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance		100 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	C. M. Gifford	150 0 0	Oct., '70
Harbour Master		Fees	
First Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	100 0 0	Aug., '77
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	V. Thomson	85 0 0	June, '81
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	G. W. Gruber	400 0 0	Feb., '68
House allowance		50 0 0	
Harbour Master		Fees	
First Class Assistant Collector	L. A. Rattigan	250 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance		50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	L. J. Lee	150 0 0	July, '78
Horse allowance		50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	G. H. Davidson	115 0 0	Oct., '75
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	S. H. Stewart	80 0 0	Feb., '82
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	W. Cork	400 0 0	Aug., '68
House allowance		50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector	T. J. Breakspear	250 0 0	March, '68
Horse allowance		100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	C. P. Tivy	90 0 0	Oct., '76
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	R. H. Brice	95 0 0	March, '77
Locker and Gauger		20 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>St. James.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	A. M. Jackson	300 0 0	March, '68
House Allowance		50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	200 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse Allowance		100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	F. B. Bowen	100 0 0	Nov., '76
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	J. E. O'Donnell	100 0 0	April, '73
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	R. C. J. Baquie	400 0 0	Oct., '67
House allowance		50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector	D. Mackenzie	250 0 0	Feb., '68
Horse allowance		100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. S. Collymore	115 0 0	July, '74
Treasury Clerk	"	10 0 0	
Locker and Gauger	"	10 0 0	April, '80
Second Class Clerk	J. P. K. King	90 0 0	
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	J. S. Trench	300 0 0	March, '68
House allowance		50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	G. W. Stricker	150 0 0	Feb., '68
Horse allowance		100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	G. L. Gifford	115 0 0	Jan., '74
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	C. M. Muir	85 0 0	May, '81
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	J. A. Marshall	300 0 0	Sep. '65
House allowance	"	50 0 0	
Harbour Master	"	Fees	April, '69
Second Class Assistant Collector	G. B. Caldwell	200 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	Alexander Taylor	150 0 0	Nov. '71
Horse allowance		75 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	95 0 0	Nov., '78
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
First Class Clerk	C. S. Foote	100 0 0	May, '73
Copyist	J. E. Sherlock	40 0 0	Aug., '79
<i>Manchester.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	W. A. Hamilton	500 0 0	Jan., '61
House allowance	"	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. Bacquie	200 0 0	March, '68
Horse allowance		75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	A. Cooper	200 0 0	Oct., '57
Horse allowance	"	40 0 0	
Harbour Master	"	Fees	Jan., '78
Second Class Clerk	H. E. Ramson	100 0 0	
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	Oct., '79
First Class Clerk	W. J. T. Lynch	100 0 0	
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	Henry James	300 0 0	Feb., '68
House allowance		Residence	
First Class Assistant Collector	R. R. S. Spalding	250 0 0	July, '68
Horse allowance		75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	W. J. Pearson	150 0 0	Oct., '71
Horse allowance		75 0 0	
First Class Clerk	G. P. M. Taaffe	115 0 0	July, '75
Treasury Clerk		10 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. R. Dawes	105 0 0	Aug., '76
Second Class Clerk	C. P. Young	95 0 0	Feb., '79

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	W. T. Jamison	500 0 0	Feb., '68
House allowance	"	50 0 0	
Collector Water Rates	"	Com.	
Collector Irrigation Dues	"	"	
First Class Assistant Collector	E. C. Baines	250 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance	"	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	B. A. Lindo	150 0 0	April, '72
Horse allowance	"	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	C. D. H. Braine	115 0 0	April, '80
Treasury Clerk	"	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	W. J. Henderson	95 0 0	Sep., '79
Locker and Gauger	"	20 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	W. F. Murray	85 0 0	July, '80
Ditto	E. P. H. Mudie	85 0 0	June, '81
Ditto	E. Spratt	80 0 0	Nov., '81
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	T. F. Clarke	400 0 0	April, '65
House allowance	"	50 0 0	
Horse allowance	"	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	D. Bailey	120 0 0	Feb., '78
Personal allowance	"	10 0 0	

## SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

## LAND TAX.

## POOR RATE—LAW 27 OF 1869.

*Quit Rent*—8 *Vic.*, c. 16; 21 *Vic.*, c. 34; and *Law 2 of 1875.*

Upon every acre of land patented as such . . .

1d.

## PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1868.

Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in canes, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables or ground provisions . . .

3d.

Upon ditto in guinea grass . . .

1½d.

Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento . . .

¾d.

Upon ditto in ruate or wood . . .

¼d.

## GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867.

Each head of horsekind used on roads . . .

£0 11 0

Each ditto solely for hire and for livery stable purposes . . .

0 7 0

Each ass . . .

0 3 6

Each wheel of a carriage . . .

0 15 0

Ditto solely for hire and livery stable purposes . . .

0 10 0

Each wheel of a cart . . .

0 6 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage . . .

1 0 0

Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner . . .

0 2 0

Ditto to be used otherwise . . .

0 8 0

*Law 6 of 1878*—horsekind, asses and horned stock of and above one year old not used on any road . . .

0 1 0

On every house of the annual value of six pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.

On every house under the annual value of six pounds (not being dwellings of indentured immigrants or other labourers located on any estate or pen) a tax or duty thereon as follows, that is to say—

Class 1. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, but without flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of . . . 2s.

Class 2. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed with flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of . . . 4s.

Class 3. On every house thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, and whether with or without flooring, if the owner or occupier possesses land, whether in the same parish or in any other parish, either attached to, or detached from such house, equal in extent to one acre or more . . . 6s.

## DOG TAX—LAW 10 OF 1868.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal . . . 4s.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

*Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets*—28 Vic. c. 24, Law 5 of 1866 and Law 3 of 1867.

Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £12 and upwards, 7d. in the pound.

Each head of horsekind used in the city . . . . . £0 3 6

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes . . . . . 0 2 6

Each wheel of a carriage used in the city . . . . . 0 5 0

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes . . . . . 0 3 6

Each wheel of a cart used in the city 0 3 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city . . . . . 0 6 8

## FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—LAW 44 OF 1872.

Fivepence in the pound annual value.

Ditto other parishes, Section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.

## KINGSTON GAS RATE—LAW 12 OF 1876.

Fixed by the Municipal Board, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. The rate for the year from 1st August, 1882, to 31st July, 1883, is 7d. in the pound.

## SANITARY RATE—LAW 14 OF 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.

## RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, SEC. 5.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per gallon.

Increased by Law 26 of 1881 to 8s. per gallon for one year only and continued by Law 28 of 1882.

## LICENSESES.

Exclusive of Stamps.\*

*Hawkers and Pedlars*—Law 41 of 1867.

For each personal license . . . . . £2 0 0

For each transferable license . . . . . 2 10 0

*Metal*—19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.

License to deal in the purchase and

sale of, or barter and exchange

of metals . . . . . 5 0 0

*Spirits*—Law 9 of 1875.

License to sell spirits by wholesale in Kingston . . . . . £10 0 0

Ditto in every other parish . . . . . 5 0 0

License to retail spirits in Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal . . . . . 25 0 0

Ditto in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Royal, Brown's Town, Bath, Porus, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Stewart Town, Dumcans, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Old Harbour Market . . . . . 20 0 0

Ditto in all other parts of the island . . . . . 10 0 0

*Tavern*—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Tavern License in Kingston . . . . . 20 0 0

Ditto in the several other parishes . . . . . 10 0 0

*Hotel*—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Hotel License in Kingston . . . . . 10 0 0

Ditto in any other parish . . . . . 5 0 0

*Stills*—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still the sum of £5 per annum.

*Trade*—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873.

Merchants . . . . . 12 0 0

Storekeepers . . . . . 7 10 0

Auctioneers in Kingston . . . . . 7 10 0

Auctioneers in other parishes . . . . . 2 10 0

Retail Storekeepers—Class 1 . . . . . 5 0 0

Ditto—Class 2 . . . . . 2 10 0

Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston . . . . . 1 0 0

Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere . . . . . 0 10 0

Wharfinger . . . . . 2 10 0

Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes . . . . . 5 0 0

Proprietors of Newspapers . . . . . 1 10 0

## CUSTOMS.

It is somewhat difficult to determine when Customs duties were first imposed in Jamaica. In 1655, when Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards, the English found no Spanish law or Spanish institutions in force, and it was not until 1664, when the first Assembly was called, that any legislation worthy of consideration took place. But disputes soon arose between the Assembly and the Governor on the subject of taxation. The Governor desired to have a permanent revenue. The Assembly was unwilling to part with the control of the public purse, and they refused to do more than vote supplies from time to time, the result being that for sixty years the Assembly of Jamaica was in a constant state of conflict with the Governor and the Government at home, and always on the subject of taxation. It was not until the year 1728, upon the accession of George II., that the Legislature would agree to grant certain Customs duties and other sources of revenue for the local Government of the island; but down to a very recent period the statute books, though complicated and ponderous in matters relating to the duties themselves, leave us in comparative ignorance of the

\* See Schedule of Stamp Duties.

mode and instruments of collection. In and before 1701 the practice of farming the Customs appears to have prevailed, for in that year an Act, 12 and 13 William III., chap. 10, was passed to the effect that no Member of Assembly should be permitted to farm the Customs. When this branch of the revenue ceased to be farmed it was placed under the control of the Imperial Commissioners of Customs, and so remained up to 1854. Prior to this date this service was manned almost entirely by officers sent from the Mother country, but since it has been under the Local Government vacancies have been filled by persons residing in the island, with only two exceptions.

It was not until the year 1867 that anything like a really complete and comprehensive tariff was passed, for prior to that time the statute book contained rates in force from the time of George III., and before that from the reign of Queen Anne. Another commendable and salutary change was made by Law 18 of 1877, when the various laws relating to Customs were consolidated and five whole Acts and sections of six other Acts, ranging over a period from William IV., were expunged from the statute book.

This comprehensive law contains no less than 242 sections and under these are comprised all that concerns the appointment of officers, superannuation, securities for good conduct, and duties generally; the appointment of ports, warehouses, wharves, landing and boarding stations; also the provisions applicable to the importation and warehousing of goods, the report and entry of them, the various modes of entry now required of the importer, the unshipping, landing and examination of cargo, the payment of duties, the removal of warehouse goods, etc. The Act then proceeds to deal with the exports and their attendant circumstances, wherein a varied range of duty is prescribed, embracing the entry and clearance of goods, payments of drawback, shipping of stores, clearance of ships outwards, and the boarding of ships after clearance.

The statute embraces regulations affecting the coasting trade, and it also deals with the important subject of bonds and other securities, given for the due performance of the obligations imposed on various classes of persons; and it also contains general provisions in respect of forgery, false declarations and fraudulent counterfeitings, smuggling, which holds from its character, the most prominent place, and the law of procedure generally; after which come the sections of the Lands Clauses Law of 1872 which have been for convenience incorporated with the Customs Law of 1877.

From the foregoing review of the provisions of the new statute, and of the consolidated tariff of 1867, it will be seen that they exclusively apply to the revenue business of the Customs, but there are other important duties which have been from time to time imposed upon the officers of the Customs. The Custom House supplies a convenient staff of officers for the registry of ships and the entry of the bills of sale, transfers, mortgages, assignments and other instruments affecting the property in British vessels, and a safe depository for the preservation of the records, which form so important an element in the title to shipping. Not only policy but economy has dictated the propriety of charging this duty upon the Customs, for these officers can undertake the duty at comparatively little additional expense, and thus save the necessity of a separate establishment. Nor is this additional duty as simple as is generally imagined. The provisions of the Registry Act give rise to a multiplicity of intricate questions, involving the title to ships, the derivative interest of owners, whether accruing by bill of sale, bequest or succession, controversies as to priority of encumbrances, mortgages, rights of infants and married women, and a multitude of other analogous matter of a legal character.

With respect to the title of shipping, viewed in relation to its dependence on this branch of Customs duty, a remarkable fact may be noticed. Whatever may be the opinion of conveyancers as to the perplexity attendant on the deduction of title to real estate, either in Great Britain or the colonies, it may be fearlessly averred that the origin and history of every British registered vessel in existence can, by the machinery of the Customs, be traced through every stage of ownership, no matter how numerous the shares in her property or how frequently the subject of transfer, from the first moment that she rode on the bosom of her native element to that which saw her a disjointed wreck.

In further illustration of the readiness of the Legislature to devolve on the Customs the execution of duties which bear little or no affinity to the subject of revenue, the



Mercantile Marine Acts, the Passengers' Act, the Wreck Law and the Copyright Act may be mentioned. By these the task of examining into the seaworthiness of ships, the comfort of passengers, the various claims to wreck and salvage, and the rights of British authorship, have been assigned to the Customs, and the policy of such assignment may be vindicated by the same arguments and the same regard to economy which have turned the Collectors of Customs into guardians and registrars of title to shipping.

Upon the Officers of Customs devolves the charge of enforcing the laws and regulations which impose restraints upon the equipment of vessels or the enlistment of recruits in this country, under hostile intentions, towards foreign states in amity with our own.

Taking into consideration the extent and variety of duties thus imposed on the Customs Department, superadded to the multifarious business which legitimately falls within its province, and which of late years has so much increased, it is excusable to advert to the fact that the cost of the service, instead of being proportionately augmented, is considerably less than it was previous to the passing of Law 4 of 1869, which amalgamated the Customs, Excise and Revenue Departments and placed them under the Collector-General.

At Kingston and the three principal outports separate establishments are maintained for the collection of the Customs revenue. At other outports the duty is performed either by the Collectors of Taxes or by subordinate officers under their supervision.

The Establishment at Kingston comprises:—

A Collector who is also Shipping Master.

A Chief Clerk and eight other Clerks divided into three grades.

A Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

Eight Landing Waiters, one of whom is also Chief Tide Surveyor and another is Assistant Inspector of Invoices.

Twenty three Tidewaiters.

The Establishment at Montego Bay comprises:—

A Collector who is also Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

Two Landing Waiters. A Clerk. A Locker and a Tidewaiter.

The Establishment at Falmouth comprises:—

A Collector who is also Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

A Landing Waiter. A Clerk and Warehouse-keeper. Two Tidewaiters.

The Establishment at Savanna-la-Mar comprises:—

A Collector who is also Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

A Landing Waiter. Two Lockers.

To meet the demands of the growing trade at Milk River it was found advisable in October, 1882, to place there a permanent Customs Establishment consisting of a Landing Waiter and two Tidewaiters; and in order to effect this with as little cost as possible the port of Old Harbour was put under the survey of the officer stationed at Salt River, thus enabling the Government to afford greatly extended facilities with but slight additional cost to the public.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
Collector	Richard Gillard*	600 0 0	Nov., '68
Shipping Master		150 0 0	
Chief Clerk	E. H. E. Maclaverty	380 0 0	1st June, '65
First Class Clerk	E. A. Savage	230 0 0	1st Sep., '73
Ditto	J. S. Brown	200 0 0	1st March, '76
Second Class Clerk	H. Bogle	200 0 0	14th Aug., '65
Ditto	E. N. Romney	100 0 0	1st Jan., '77
Third Class Clerk	C. G. Turland	95 0 0	11th Feb., '79
Ditto	L. G. H. Murphy	90 0 0	1st Nov., '79
Ditto	G. A. Burke	80 0 0	31st Oct., '81

\* Employed under Imperial Government from January, 1852.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston, continued.</i>			
Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices	C. Goldie*	£ s. d. 500 0 0	21st Oct., '69
First Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor	A. W. Hitchins	250 0 0	19th Nov., '68
Second Landing Waiter	S. N. D'Costa	250 0 0	1st Nov., '53
Third Landing Waiter and Asst. Inspector of Invoices	R. M. Wilson	250 0 0	24th Dec., '71
Fourth Landing Waiter	B. J. Daniel	175 0 0	22nd Jan., '74
Fifth " "	J. B. B. Chadwick	175 0 0	15th Sep., '80
Sixth " "	F. Delfosse	150 0 0	21st April, '73
Seventh " "	R. B. Prendergas	150 0 0	1st Dec., '75
Eighth " "	H. Cork	125 0 0	22nd Sep., '80
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	T. W. Rodgers	170 0 0	20th June, '77
First Class Out-door Officer	A. R. Fitch	100 0 0	13th Aug., '61
Personal allowance	"	20 0 0	
First Class Out-door Officer	R. A. Mowatt	100 0 0	1st Sep., '70
Ditto	E. C. Price	100 0 0	1st Nov., '69
Ditto	J. Smythe	95 0 0	17th Aug., '74
Ditto	S. H. Byng	90 0 0	1st July, '72
Second Class Out-door Officer	R. E. Walker	85 0 0	6th Oct., '74
Ditto	H. J. Katon	85 0 0	28th July, '69
Ditto	H. Rarned	85 0 0	20th March, '75
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	85 0 0	1st Aug., '75
Ditto	A. W. Lundie	90 0 0	1st Jan., '73
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	80 0 0	1st Aug., '75
Ditto	C. S. Cockburn	80 0 0	20th May, '75
Ditto	W. C. Plummer	75 0 0	26th Sep., '74
Third Class Out-door Officer	F. H. C. Holwell	70 0 0	16th Nov., '76
Ditto	T. P. Walton	70 0 0	31st May, '77
Ditto	J. E. Tyrie	70 0 0	12th Dec., '77
Ditto	H. W. O'Donnell	70 0 0	17th Aug., '78
Ditto	M. H. Calneck	65 0 0	16th Dec., '80
Ditto	E. J. Kennedy	65 0 0	31st Dec., '80
Ditto	H. G. B. Murray	65 0 0	22nd Sep., '81
Ditto	S. J. Drew	60 0 0	23rd Jan., '82
Ditto	H. J. F. Read	60 0 0	24th July, '82
Ditto	E. L. Ferguson	60 0 0	7th Nov., '82
OUTPORTS.			
<i>Falmouth.</i>			
Third Class Collector	J. Passmore	300 0 0	27th Dec., '66
Landing Waiter and Tide Sur- veyor	S. Binns	200 0 0	1st Oct., '70
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	N. Badley	150 0 0	1st Jan., '74
Tidewater	E. A. Fulford	75 0 0	16th Dec., '78
Ditto	R. B. W. Smith	70 0 0	15th July, '79
<i>Montego Bay.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. G. Chisholm	350 0 0	1st Jan., '63
Senior Landing Waiter	J. A. S. Monaghan	200 0 0	1st April, '69
Junior ditto	C. A. Street	130 0 0	1st Nov., '81
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	C. A. Pasmore	150 0 0	1st Jan., '73
Locker	W. S. Spence	100 0 0	4th March, '70
Tidewater	F. R. King	70 0 0	7th July, '79
<i>Savanna-la-Mar.</i>			
Third Class Collector	E. P. Pullar	300 0 0	1st Jan., '69
Landing Waiter	A. G. Facey	150 0 0	1st May, '69
Harbour Master	"	Fees	
Locker and Gauger	J. L. Lord	100 0 0	22nd July, '79
Locker	T. S. Chapman	80 0 0	15th March, '80

\* Employed under Imperial Government from November, 1863.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Port Morant.</i>		£ s. d.	
Clerk and Landing Waiter .	O. L. B. Cumming .	145 0 0	1st April, '74
<i>Port Antonio.</i>			
Landing Waiter, &c. .	R. J. Steer .	150 0 0 }	12th Feb., '73
Horse allowance .	" .	50 0 0 }	
Tidewater .	T. B. Dixon .	60 0 0	27th Oct., '81
<i>St. Ann's Bay and Survey.</i>			
Locker and Gauger .	J. Addison .	110 0 0	29th April, '78
Coastwaiter .	G. D. Garsia .	100 0 0	15th Nov., '76
<i>Milk River and Survey.</i>			
Landing Waiter, &c. .	W. R. Burke .	155 0 0 }	April, '54
Horse allowance .	" .	50 0 0 }	
Tidewater .	F. O. Bovill .	60 0 0	Oct., '81
Ditto .	W. M. Robertson .	60 0 0	Oct., '82
<i>Old Harbour and Salt River.</i>			
Landing Waiter, &c. .	C. Wood .	100 0 0 }	11th April, '70
Personal allowance .	" .	20 0 0 }	
<i>Black River.</i>			
Locker .	G. A. Hill .	80 0 0	13th Jan., '77

## SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &amp;c.

## ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 20th Section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, Part 2, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:—

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons	
Do. from 50 to 100	" 1 10 0	register tonnage	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	" 2 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	" 7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	" 3 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	" 8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	" 4 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	" 9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	" 5 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0

## WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in The Wharfage Law, 29 of 1869.

All goods after having been stored for three months, are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every three succeeding months or part thereof.

The sum of threepence for drayage is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, Section 95:—2/ 4<sup>p</sup> brl. of 100lbs weight. 1/ 4<sup>p</sup> half brl.; 6d. 4<sup>p</sup> qr. brl.

## IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 of 1867.

Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	£0 0 6	Candles, Wax or Spermaceti, per pound	£0 0 2
Bacon, per pound	0 0 2	Cattle, neat per head	0 10 0
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0 0 4	Cheese, per pound	0 0 2
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per brl of 200lbs.	0 15 0	Cider and Perry, per gallon	0 0 6
Ditto, dry, salted or cured, per pound	0 0 1	Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0 10 0
Beans, per bushel	0 0 4	Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1 0 0
Bread or biscuits, per 100lbs.	0 0 6	Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 0 4
Butter, per pound	0 0 2	Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0 3 6
Calavanes, per bushel	0 0 4	— Smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0 0 0 ½
Candles, composition, per pound	0 0 2	— Alewives, picked, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 2 6
— Tallow, per pound	0 0 0 ¼		

Fish, Herrings, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	£0 2 6	Spirits, Rum, the produce of, and imported from British possessions, per gallon	£0 10 0
— Herrings, smoked per pound	0 0 0½	— Whisky, per gallon	0 10 0
— Mackerel, pickled per barrel of 200lbs.	0 4 6	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other Spirits, Cordials or Spiritous Compounds, per gallon	0 10 0
— Pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described per barrel of 200lbs.	0 4 6	Sugar, refined, per pound	0 0 2
Salmon, smoked, per pound	0 0 2	— unrefined, per 100lbs.	0 1 0
— Wet or salted, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 10 6	Tea, per pound	0 1 0
Flour, Rye, per barrel of 196lbs.	0 8 0	Tobacco, manufactured, including cavendish, per pound	0 1 0
— Wheat, per barrel of 196lbs.	0 8 0	— unmanufactured, per pound	0 0 6
Gunpowder, per pound	0 1 0	— Cigars, per pound	0 10 0
Hams, per pound	0 0 2	Tongues, dried, per pound	0 0 2
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, each	0 10 0	— Salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Indigo, per pound	0 0 3	Wheat, per bushel	0 0 9
Lard, per pound	0 0 0½	Wines, in bulk and in bottle per gallon	0 2 6
Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0 5 0	Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 13 0
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0	— for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0
Meal, net wheat meal, per barrel of 196lbs.	0 2 0	— Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0
Mules, each	0 10 0	— Wallaba Shingles, per thousand	0 6 0
Oats, per bushel	0 0 4	— Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0 4 0
Oil, per gallon	0 0 9	On all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	12 10 0
Peas (not being split peas) per bush	0 0 4	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0		
Rice, per 100lbs.	0 3 0		
— undressed per bushel	0 1 0		
Salt, per 100lbs.	0 1 0		
Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0 0 2		
Soap, per 100lbs.	0 5 6		
Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0 10 0		
Gin, per gallon	0 10 0		

## EXEMPTIONS.

Asses	Hides, raw
Birds	Hydraulic Presses and Printing Presses
Books, printed, including maps	Ice
Bricks (not bath bricks)	Iron, galvanized
Bullion	Do. for roofing doors and shutters and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters
Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, used for agricultural purposes	Leeches
Coals	Malt Dust
Coke	Marble, in slabs and blocks
Coin	Machines, horse power
Cotton Wool	Meat, fresh
Diamonds	Mess Plate and Furniture, Band Instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officers
Dogs	Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills
Dyewoods	Molasses
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings, Lithographs and Photographs	Oil Cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals
Fish, fresh	Patent Fuel
Flax	
Fruit, fresh	
Goats	
Guano and other Manure	
Hand Machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool	
Hay and Straw	
Hemp	

Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron	Specimens Illustrative of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology
Pipes for conveying fluids	Stillts or any part of a Still
Plants, growing	Steam Engines or any part of a Steam Engine
Ploughs, Plough-harrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Clod-crushers, Horse-hoes, Dibbles, Sowing-machines and parts thereof	Swine
Poultry	Tallow, Grease, Tallow-grease, or Grease and Slush
Pumps for raising water	Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as Paving Stones
Railway Truck Wheels	Tortoishell
Resins and Rosins	Tow
Salt, rock	Turtle
Sarsaparilla (but not the extract of)	Vegetables, fresh
Sheep	Wax-bees
Shooks, tierce, puncheon and hogshead, and all description of Shooks, also tierces, hogsheads and casks	Wood-hoops
Slates	Wood, Staves and Heading, red or white oak or ash
Soda, Ash or Sub-soda	Wire, Iron for fences. Wire Fencing, Iron Standards and also Tomb Railings.

## THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

All packages containing goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by this law. Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this Island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for use of the Army or Navy as aforesaid.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer commanding the Naval Forces that they have been solely imported for the use of such officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the public service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

## DRAWBACKS.

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous Act of this island, shall have been paid, if duty exported within two years of their first importation, a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under the existing law or any previous Act shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation, a drawback equal to the duty so paid:—

Flour, Bread or Meal, not less than ten barrels of each article      Beef, Pork or Pickled Fish, not less than ten barrels of each

Lard or Butter, not less than ten firkins of each article      Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags

Candles, not less than ten boxes      Dried Fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight

Soap, not less than twenty boxes      Tongues not less than ten barrels

Ale, Beer or Porter, not less than five hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each if in bottles      Lumber, not less than five thousand feet

On the exportation of Bread and Biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on Bread or Biscuit imported.      Shingles, not less than five thousand.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

Under Law 11 of 1867, transferred to General Revenue by Law 18 of 1879.

On Coffee, per tierce (other packages in proportion of 7 cwt. to a tierce)      6s.

On Logwood and other Dyewoods, Lignumvitæ, Ebony and Cocus Wood, per ton      1s.

On Sugar, per hogshend      5s. 9d.

N.B.—3 tierces to 2 hogsheads: 8 barrels to 1 hogshend: other packages in proportion to a hogshend of 7 cwt.

On Rum, per puncheon      4s. 6d.

N.B.—2 hogsheads to 1 puncheon: quarter cask and other packages in proportion to a puncheon of 30 gallons.

## LIGHT HOUSE DUES.

Morant Point Light House—3d. per ton of register tonnage, 3 Vic. c. 66.  
Plumb Point Light House—2d. per ton of register tonnage for sailing vessels and 3d. for steamers (not oftener than once in three months) 15 Vic. c. 17 and 26 Vic. c. 9.

Vessels calling off the port for orders, or to land passengers, exempt.

## WHARFAGE.

Schedule of Charges for Wharfage, at the various Public Wharves in Jamaica — Law 29 of 1869.

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of Earthen or Glass Ware, not exceeding eight feet, except as hereinafter specified, per cubic foot	£0 0 6	Bags of all descriptions, per 112lbs.	£0 0 6
Above eight feet, per cubic foot	0 0 3	Puncheon of Temper Lime	0 2 3
Bolt of Canvas, Oznaburgh or Crocus, loose	0 0 3	Corn and Salt, per bushel	0 0 2
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	“ “ if stored, per bushel	0 0 3
Mahogany, Cedar and other Hard Timber, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	Coach or Chariot, including wheels	1 10 0
Nicaragua and Camwood, per ton	0 10 0	Chaise or Cart	0 12 0
Logwood, Fustic, Lignumvitæ, Ebony and other Dye and Hardwoods, per ton	0 5 0	Chairs, Tables, Jointers, Piano Fortes, Desks, Sideboards, &c., per cubic foot	0 0 6
Scantling, Plank and Boards, wrought or unwrought, per thousand superficial feet, Staves and Heading, per 1200 pieces	0 9 0	Plough or Harrow	0 3 0
Shingles, per thousand, packed	0 2 0	Jack Screw	0 0 9
“ “ loose	0 3 0	Chest of Tea	0 1 6
Oars and Handspikes, per doz.	0 1 6	Hampers or baskets of Cheese or Potatoes, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Vat or butt of Malt Liquor, per 100 gallons	0 3 0	Jugs and Jars of all description, per gallon	0 0 2
Butt of Wine or Spirits	0 6 0	Firkin of Butter, Beef, Tongues, Herrings	0 0 6
Pipe of Wiue, Brandy or Gin	0 4 6	Keg of Paint, per 56lbs.	0 0 3
Hogshead of Sugar	0 3 0	Keg of Peas, Grits, Biscuits, Currants or Dried Fruits	0 0 3
Tierce of Sugar	0 2 0	Box of Soap or Candles, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Barrel of Sugar	0 0 9	Ironware, Pewter, Copper, Lead, Tin and Brass of every description, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Puncheon of Rum	0 2 0	Bricks, Tiles and Slate, per 1000	0 9 0
Hogshead of Salt Fish, Salt, Lime, Coals or Slates	0 3 0	Paving Stones, each	0 0 3
Hogshead of Tobacco, per 112lbs.	0 0 6	Dripstones, each	0 1 6
Hogshead of Oats, Earthen or Glassware	0 2 3	Puncheon or tierce of Corn	0 1 3
Do. of Porter, Beer or Cider	0 1 6	Hogshead of Corn	0 2 0
Tierce of Coffee	0 2 0	Chest of Arms	0 6 0
Puncheon of Hams, Bacon or Dried Meats	0 2 0	Truss Hoops, per set	0 0 9
Tierce of Ginger, Pimento, Rice, Cornmeal, Earthen or Glassware	0 1 6	Smiths' Bellows, each	0 3 0
Barrel of Flour or other Dry Provisions	0 0 6	Butt and Pipe Staves and Heading per 1000	0 15 0
Barrel of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wet Provisions, Salt, Coffee, Pimento or of a similar description	0 0 9	Spades and Shovels, per dozen	0 0 6
Grindstones and Tombstones, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Horses, Mules, Asses and Horned Cattle	0 2 6
Hogshead or Puncheon Shooks	0 0 6	Sheep, Hogs and Goats, each	0 0 6
Woodhoops, per 1000	0 6 0	Coffee, receiving, weighing, tiercing and shipping, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Ox Bows, per dozen	0 0 6	Coffee in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Hides, per doz., wet	0 3 0	Pimento in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 3
Hides, per doz., dry	0 2 0	Barrel or half barrel Gunpowder	0 6 0
		Keg of Gunpowder	0 1 6
		Coals, when loose, per ton	0 7 6
		Lancewood Spars, per dozen	0 2 0
		Bottled Liquor in brls. or other pkgs. per dozen bottles	0 0 3
		Oil and Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 3
		Iron Pots, boilers and other hollow ware	0 0 1

And all Goods, Wares and Merchandize not herein particularly enumerated and set forth, shall be paid for in proportion to the foregoing rates.

*Note.*—The legal rates are not always charged. At a good many of the wharves special arrangements are made and concessions granted.

## STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, being the first year of the reign of King George the Third—the first three Acts imposing Stamp duties being annual ones. From the expiration of the third Stamp Act, in November, 1763, to the passing of the 36 Geo. III., cap. 29, on the 1st May, 1796—nearly thirty-three years—no stamp duties existed. From the last-mentioned date, with three short intervals (given below) Stamp duties have always been in force in Jamaica.

Stamp duties may be said to have covered then an area equal to that over which they at present extend. Mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents, were subject to duty, as they are under existing laws. Numerous appointments, civil and military, were also subject to duty; and a tax of £10 was imposed on all appointments made by the Governor to offices of the annual value of £100 and upwards. A *pro rata* charge was substituted at the commencement of 1841, and continued in operation till the tax itself was abolished in 1875.

A tax of one shilling and threepence (currency) was also levied on every advertisement in a newspaper, each time it appeared, such tax being payable monthly. Every proprietor, printer or publisher of a newspaper was required to furnish the Receiver-General with a copy thereof within two days from the date of its publication, from which that officer charged the different amounts due, respectively, at the end of every month. The duty was afterwards changed to a fee of two shillings and sixpence (with certain exemptions) on the first insertion of each advertisement. This duty was abolished on the expiration of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 8.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were the Commissioners for carrying out the purposes of the Stamp Act 36 Geo. III., cap. 29. This Act was repealed the following year, and provision made for the appointment of two Commissioners of Stamps, who attended for three days in the week, from the hour of nine in the morning till two in the afternoon; the dies for impressing the stamps being under their joint custody. The Receiver-General, or his authorized deputy, received the duties, the Commissioners impressing and delivering the stamps. The office was subsequently opened four days in the week.

The 7 Geo. IV., cap. 8, made provision for opening an office in Spanish Town, to which one of the Commissioners was removed, accompanied by a deputy of the Receiver-General. The days upon which the office was opened in Kingston were Saturday, Monday and Tuesday: those in Spanish Town Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Hours, 10 to 3.

The 6 Vic., cap. 36, did away with one Commissioner, and provided that the officer holding the appointment in Kingston should attend at the Receiver-General's office from 10 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, who should associate himself with the Receiver-General, or his authorized deputy, in the impression and delivery of stamps. By a subsequent Act the office was opened daily.

A Distributor of Stamps was appointed in Spanish Town to take the place of the Commissioner, whose office was abolished.

The 18 Vic., cap. 27, provided for the introduction of adhesive stamps, and they were first brought into use in the year 1855, when stamps of the denomination of 3d. and 1½d. were imported from England. At first their use was restricted in amount to one shilling. In 1856 this restriction was removed and their use allowed indefinitely; stamps of the denomination of 10/ 5/ and 1/ being introduced to meet this arrangement. In consequence, however, of the tardiness with which they were affixed and the want of proper cancellation in many instances, which enabled them to be used again, the above restriction was re-imposed, and all documents, the duty upon which exceeded one shilling, were required to bear an impressed stamp. After a somewhat more liberal use of them under the Stamp Act of 1862 they were finally rendered legal by Law 33 of 1868 (the present Stamp Law) only on receipts and Customs warrants.

The above Act extended the office hours from 9 till 4, did away with Stamp Distributors, and increased the discount to 15 per cent. on £5 and upwards, to encourage large purchases. The appointment of Distributors was renewed in 1862 and continued by the Act of 1865, as well as under the present Stamp Law. The office hours under the 1862 Act were fixed at from 9 to 3, at which they have continued ever since. Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 5 per cent. commission. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, cannot be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution. All other documents can be stamped on the following conditions: If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve the penalty is one half; beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not less than five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. [None at present.] A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon petty sessions process and trade licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue, except a small proportion of the former.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods:—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent.; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The following laws are read with the Stamp Law:—

32 of 1869—Amending Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Philip E. Chapman	£ s. d. 500 0 0	1st Oct., '56
Clerk	George S. Thomson	130 0 0	31st Oct., '73

#### SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand only	£0 8 0	Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this Island (must be drawn in sets of three with the word "first," "second" or "third" written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part)—	
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0	Of or above £10 and not exceeding £50	£0 0 3
Award	0 15 0	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0 0 6
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—		And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 0 6
Above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 3	Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of three as above)—	
" 20 " 30	0 0 6	On each part or bill	0 0 9
" 30 " 50	0 0 9	Coastwise receipt	0 0 3
" 50 " 100	0 1 0		
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 0		



SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES, *continued.*

<b>Bonds—</b>			<b>Mortgages—</b>		
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	£0	2 0	Not exceeding £100	£0	10 0
" 50 " 100	0	4 0	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1	0 0
" 100 " 200	0	8 0	And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	10 0
" 200 " 300	0	12 0	Assignment of Mortgage	0	15 0
" 300 " 500	0	15 0	Plan or Diagram	0	2 0
" 500 " 1000	1	0 0	Policies of Insurance. Fire—		
And for every additional £1000 or fractional part	0	10 0	Not exceeding £100	0	5 0
<b>Certificates—</b>			And for every additional £100 or fractional part, up to £500	0	5 0
Of the admission of a Barrister	15	0 0	Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	2	0 0
Ditto Solicitor	100	0 0	" 1,000 " 2,000	2	10 0
Charter-party	1	10 0	" 2,000 " 5,000	4	0 0
<b>Cheques—</b>			" 5,000	6	10 0
On any Banker	0	0 1	For one month, one-fourth the annual rate.		
On any person or firm, other than a banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0	0 1	For three months, one-half the annual rate.		
<b>Conveyances on Sale—</b>			For six months, three-fourths the annual rate.		
When the purchase or consideration money does not exceed £10	0	5 0	Above six months, the full annual rate.		
Above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	10 0	Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—		
" 20 " 50	1	0 0	Not exceeding £200	0	5
" 50 " 100	2	0 0	Above £200 and not exceeding £500	0	10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	15 0	And for every additional £500 or fractional part	0	5 0
<b>Copartnership Articles</b>			Marine, Coastwise (under Law 5 of 1882)—		
<b>Customs Warrants—</b>			For every £20 or fractional part of £20 up to £500	0	0 1
Inwards and Outwards, per set	0	0 3	Every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	2 6
<b>Deeds, executed abroad, &amp;c.—</b>			Policies of Insurance. Life—		
On every Deed or other instrument executed wholly out of the island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like instruments executed in the island.			For £100	0	2 6
On every Deed and other instrument executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.			And for every additional £100 up to £1,000	0	2 6
On every Deed or other instrument executed wholly out of the island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties a duty of	3	10 0	Exceeding £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part thereof	0	5 0
But if any such Deed or instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.			Private Bills—		
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0	15 0	On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50	0 0
<b>Exchange—</b>			Probate Duty. Two per cent. on personalty above £100.		
On every Deed, Decree or instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange; if no sum, or a sum under £200, be paid for equality of exchange	2	0 0	Protests—		
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.			On every Protest or other notarial act	0	4 0
<b>Kettubah, or Jewish Marriage Contract</b>			Receipts—		
<b>Leases—</b>			Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50	0	0 1
If annual rent less than £1	0	0 6	Above £50	0	0 3
Of or above £1 and less than £5	0	2 6	In full of all demands or of that nature	0	1 6
" 5 " 10	0	5 0	Settlements—		
" 10 " 15	0	7 6	Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration.		
" 15 " 20	0	10 0	Not exceeding £500	0	15 0
" 20 and not exceeding £100	0	15 0	Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	1	10 0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1	0 0	And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	1	10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	10 0	Paper Stamps—		
<b>Powers of Attorney—</b>			All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps:—		
Ordinary power	1	10 0	When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0	1 6
To manage an estate	4	0 0	And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0	1 6
<b>Licenses—</b>			Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale:—		
To retail firearms	4	0 0	On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/2, 2 6 or 3/	0	0 1 1/2
To sell gunpowder	4	0 0	Above 3/	0	0 2
To a banking corporation issuing notes	65	0 0	On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0	0 1 1/2
Governor's Marriage License	5	0 0	Medium paper	0	0 3
			Royal ditto	0	0 9
			Imperial ditto	0	1 0
			On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0	0 6
			On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0	0 6
			On each Coastwise Receipt	0	0 1 1/2
			On each Form of Title	0	1 0

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis Marsh, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the Records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to inquire into the state of the Post Office of the Island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again, on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the Bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "six-pence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, inland as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters; and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce; so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8/4 was charged. Correspondence with the Mother-country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7½d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected and 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster-General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milburne March at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,244.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the year 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859, when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in a letter which formed an enclosure to a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favorably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, *i.e.*, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses, time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the respective arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the local authorities; and, further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d., while the expenditure amounted to £9,898 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements therefore were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the department, but the passage of the bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day; but, as the Assembly had so amended the bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a department of his Government," and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly; and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated, "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June 1860, at latest; but, on the representation of the Governor, the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but, on the reduction of the salary under the new arrangement to £600 per annum, Mr. Morris resigned, and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederic Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office, which he continues to hold with great advantage to the public.

A reference to the "Establishment" furnished below will afford information as to the numerical strength of the staff of the Post Office at the present time.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the improvements which have been made in the Jamaica Post Office since its management was assumed by the colony :—

In November, 1863, the Money Order System between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to Jamaica.

In 1868 a comprehensive law, based as far as was possible on the lines of the English Statute, was passed for the management of the Post Office, and a tri-weekly inland mail service was substituted for the old bi-weekly system which had been in existence for twenty-one years.

On the 1st January, 1872, simultaneously with the introduction of the pre-paid system, a general house-delivery of correspondence by letter carriers, within certain limits of the city, was inaugurated in Kingston.

On the 1st April, 1877, Jamaica was admitted into the General Postal Union, under which the packet postage from Jamaica to all countries in that Union was reduced to an uniform rate of 6d. per single letter of half-an-ounce, if pre-paid, if not pre-paid 9d.; post cards 3d. each, newspapers 1d. each, if not exceeding four ounces; other printed papers and patterns 2d. per 2 ounces.

The entrance of the colony into the Postal Union, under the Postal Union Treaty signed at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, was made conditional on the payment of one-half of the additional loss entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the reduced rates of packet-postage; and an annual sum of over £2,000 is provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 1st June, 1878, the packet rates of postage were further reduced to what they are at present and as given below.

With the introduction of post-cards for use to and from places abroad on the 1st April, 1877, the Government embraced the opportunity to authorise the use of post-cards within the island. Accordingly post-cards of the following denominations were issued :—

Half-penny cards for town or office delivery.

Penny cards for use between any of the offices in the island.

On the 4th November, 1878, a mail coach line between Kingston and Mandeville for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and parcels was established, and continues to run regularly three times a week, to and fro, between Old Harbour and Mandeville. A similar coach line has since been established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay.

During the year 1879 a set of American "lock boxes" was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. These boxes are available on payment of two guineas per annum. Each box is supplied with duplicate keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, &c., may be removed as rapidly as they are assorted.

The following are the alterations which have taken place from time to time in the rates of postage :—

In 1860 the inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance of not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 but not exceeding 100 miles; 8d. if conveyed over 100 miles.

In 1861 a 2d. rate was made to include letters conveyed either a distance of not exceeding 30 miles or for delivery within a parish, and the rate of postage on a letter conveyed more than 100 miles was reduced to 6d. if it did not exceed a  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce in weight; heavier letters remaining at the higher rate of 8d.

The provisions of the book post were also extended so as to include samples of merchandise, &c., the charge being 1d. per oz. ; the book post rate, previously 1d. per oz., being at the same time reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

In 1862 the rate of postage on a letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles was reduced to 3d., 4d. being made the charge for all further distances.

In 1865 the 4d. rate of postage was abolished, leaving 3d. as the maximum charge for a letter not exceeding the single rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., the scale of progression, under which a letter exceeding the first ounce was charged with a double rate of postage (6d. per ounce) or a fraction thereof, remaining in force.

In 1863 the rate of postage on letters transmitted by the contract steamers to and from the United Kingdom was increased by the Imperial Post Office from 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1/., the postage on letters conveyed by private ships being at the same time reduced from 6d. to 3d.

In 1868 a charge for inland conveyance of certain packet correspondence received for delivery in or posted at Kingston, which had previously enjoyed an exceptional exemption from any charge beyond a sea-rate, was authorised under the Post Office Law, 18 of 1868.

From 1860 to 1866 the Post Office revenue was augmented by the postage, as well as by the gratuities, paid by the U. S. Government on correspondence conveyed between Jamaica and the United States by steamers under contract with the Jamaica Government.

Between the year 1866 and the 5th February, 1871, when the Government entered into a contract on the latter date with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamers were plying between New York and Colon and calling at this port, for the conveyance of mails between this island and New York, there was not any direct mail service with the United States. On the termination of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company it was secured by the Atlas Company, who are the present contractors.

On the 1st January, 1872, the island rates of postage were reduced as follows :—

Letters from 3d. per half ounce, paid or unpaid, to 2d. per half ounce, if pre-paid ; newspapers from 1d. each, paid or unpaid, to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each if pre-paid, double the pre-paid rate of postage being charged on all letters or papers posted unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid. This reduction, together with the system of charging double the pre-paid rate on unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid correspondence introduced into the colony for the first time, has tended more than anything else to place the revenue of the Post Office on a more satisfactory footing ; for by far the great majority of letters are now pre-paid, and, as a consequence, the loss to the revenue on unclaimed unpaid correspondence has been materially lessened.

Until the year 1843 it was the practice to impose the postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures, i.e., the number of sheets of paper contained in the letter, a practice which, in these advanced and enlightened times, must be styled as very primitive.

Prior to the year 1847 postal communication with the country districts was confined to one post in each week, but in the month of July, 1847, it was increased to two posts a week, until the year 1868, when in the month of July a third post was established and has been continued up to the present time.

It might reasonably be supposed that this increase in the number of inland posts per week would have met with general satisfaction and appreciation, but, strange to say, this was not the case, as there were to be found some who expressed the opinion that postal communication once a week was ample for the requirements of the Colony. It would be curious to know how such persons would now relish a return to a single post per week.

On the transfer of the Department in 1860 there were only forty-nine District Post Offices in existence ; at the present time there are ninety-one, of which the following is a list :—

## DISTRICT POST OFFICES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.
St. Catherine.	Ewarton -	C. DaCosta.	Hanover.	Flint River -	J. Levy.
	Linstead -	E. M. Smellie.		Green Island -	H. J. Lawson.
	Lluidas Vale -	H. Henry.		Lucea -	W. C. Aird.
	Old Harbour -	A. Fouché.			
	Pear Tree Grove -	R. Ryan.			
St. Ann.	Spanish Town -	W. D. Byles.	Manchester.	Cross Keys -	H. Barham
	Alexandria -	W. Cover.		Devon -	D. Walker.
	Brown's Town -	A. S. Nairne.		Mandeville -	A. Robertson.
	Cave Valley -	G. L. Mais.		May Hill -	H. Swaby.
	Claremont -	G. Helwig.		Mile Gully -	R. A. Patton.
St. Ann.	Dry Harbour -	M. E. Murthwaite.	Manchester.	Medina -	H. E. Newman.
	Moneague -	C. Graham.		Newport -	D. G. Crawford.
	Ocho Rios -	R. A. Davis.		Porus -	H. P. W. Baker.
	Pedro -	H. Brown, jr.		Shooter's Hill -	R. A. Dias.
	St. Ann's Bay -	J. R. Naylor.		Watson's Hill -	A. E. Nash.
Trelawny.	York Castle -	Rev. W. C. Murray.	Clarendon.	Alley -	E. M. Grant.
	Clark's Town -	J. P. Laing.		Chapelton -	C. J. Lyon.
	Duncans -	C. F. Benaim.		Four Paths -	J. D. Eves.
	Falmouth -	M. A. Brown.		Hayes -	G. W. Reid.
	Hampden -	I. Innes.		May Pen -	R. E. Aldred.
St. James.	Rio Bueno -	R. A. Laing.	St. Thomas.	Milk River -	A. B. Farquhar.
	Ulster Spring -	W. Runcie.		Bath -	G. Kerr.
	Stewart Town -	G. L. Harper.		Blue Mtn. Valley -	G. Orgill.
	Adelphi -	E. D. England		Morant Bay -	J. Strathie.
	Anchovy -	W. H. Rhodes.		Plan. Gar. River -	W. Tilly.
St. James.	Chester Castle -	H. I. Isaacs.	Portland.	Port Morant -	E. W. Carr.
	Copse -	J. Dougall.		Saint David -	F. Lamont.
	Little River -	W. C. Benaim.		Trinity Ville -	E. Gordon.
	Montego Bay -	S. Solomon.		Buff Bay -	E. W. Spence.
	Ramble -	D. King.		Hope Bay -	E. M. A. Croft.
Westmoreland.	Bluefields -	E. Forrester.	St. Mary.	Port Antonio -	G. Matthews.
	Grange Hill -	M. C. Aird.		Priestman's River -	A. E. Girvan.
	Kings -	J. M. Miller.		Manchioneal -	G. D. Naylor.
	Little London -	D. M. Hart.		Annotto Bay -	M. F. Jones.
	Petersfield -	S. M. Hopwood.		Gayle -	A. J. Aird.
St. Elizabeth.	Savanna-la-Mar -	C. E. Bodden.	St. Andrew.	Guy's Hill -	M. M. Cocking.
	Black River -	A. M. Powell.		Oracabessa -	J. Litherland.
	Goshen -	H. J. Nangle.		Port Maria -	J. Payne.
	Lacovia -	C. G. Tomlinson.		Richmond -	M. J. Wolcott.
	Malvern -	H. Lawrence.		Salt Gut -	M. J. Bowen.
St. Elizabeth.	Middle Quarters -	W. McDonald.	St. Andrew.	Bull Bay -	J. Smice.
	Newmarket -	J. H. Blackwood.		Cold Spring -	J. McLean.
	Siloah -	E. Maris.		Golden Spring -	C. E. Panton.
	Southfield -	S. A. Wynter.		Gordon Town -	I. E. Robertson.
	Balaclava -	J. W. Scott.		Halfway Tree -	S. A. Neyle.
				Mount Charles -	M. Millward.
				Port Royal -	C. F. Lindsay.
				Glengoffe -	J. S. Nunes.

Until the month of October, 1858, the District Postmasters were remunerated at the rate of 15 per cent. on the collections of their respective offices. In the month of November, 1858, the Imperial Post Office changed the practice and fixed the salaries at an annual payment based on the average percentage for the three months preceding the month in which the change was effected. They are now paid in accordance with a scale based upon the revenue collections of their offices, several of them being placed in high classes on account of nightwork.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the Old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall.

Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Board and the Money Order and Mail Coach Booking Offices are maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; but the Office is opened earlier and later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. each working day.

The following are the dates on which the mail packets conveying mails between the United Kingdom, &c., and Jamaica are timed to arrive and depart from the ports of Southampton and Kingston respectively :—

The first packet in each month leaves Southampton on the 2nd at 6 p.m. and is due at this port, via St. Thomas and Port-au-Prince, on the 21st at 8 a.m.

The return packet leaves Kingston on 25th at 8 a.m. and is due at Plymouth, via Jacmel and Barbados, on 13th proximo at 3 a.m.

The second packet in each month leaves Southampton on 17th at 6 p.m. and is due here, via Barbados and Jacmel, at 8 a.m. on the 5th of the following month if the previous month had 30 days, and on the 4th if it had 31.

The return packet leaves Kingston at 8 a.m. on the 10th if the previous month had 30 days, on 9th if it had 31, and is due at Plymouth, via Port-au-Prince and Saint Thomas, on 28th at 9 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours when the arrival of the steamer admits of her leaving at the contract time :—

Registered letters at 5 p.m., newspapers at 5 p.m., on the day prior to the departure of the steamer. Ordinary letters at 6 a.m. on the day of the departure.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 7 a.m., from that time until the steamer leaves the wharf, a Post Office Clerk being stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

The contract mail packets between Kingston and New York leaves the port of Kingston and that of New York twice a month, according to the dates approved by the Governor, from time to time, the contract duration of voyage being 6½ days.

The mails for New York, &c., are closed at the General Post Office, Kingston, on the day of the departure of the steamer at the following hours, viz :—

Ordinary letters, registered letters and newspapers at 3 p.m., late letters (3d. extra each) at 3.30 p.m. Letters can be posted on board the steamer from 3.30 p.m. until she leaves the wharf, on payment of a late fee of 6d.

A mail for Great Britain is also closed at the General Post Office at the same time.

There is also a Contract Packet Mail Service by the Cunard Line between Kingston, Turks Islands, Bermuda and Halifax. The steamer leaves Halifax every fourth Monday, and Kingston every fourth Thursday.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

	Due at		Depart.		Due at		Depart.
Windward .	8.24 a.m.	.	4 p.m.	Northside .	10 a.m.	.	3 p.m.
Portland .	8.30 a.m.	.	4 p.m.	Southside .	10 a.m.	.	3 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours, viz :—Newspapers at 1.30 p.m.; registered letters at 1.15 p.m.; ordinary letters at 2 p.m. Late letters can be posted after 2 p.m. on payment of the following additional rate :—From 2 p.m. to 2.15 p.m., 1d.; from 2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., 2d.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &amp;C.

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
<b>NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.</b>					
Spanish Town .	13	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 50	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 10
Linstead .	26	"	6 50	"	6 10
Ewarton .	32	"	7 55	"	5 5
Moneague .	42	"	10 15	"	3 5
Claremont .	50	"	11 30	"	1 50
Saint Ann's Bay .	60	Wed. Fri. Sun.	A.M. 1 15	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 45
Dry Harbour .	74	Wed. Fri. Mon.	3 45	"	9 15
Rio Bueno .	79	"	4 50	"	8 10
Duncans .	85	"	5 55	"	7 5
Falmouth .	95	"	7 30	"	5 30
Little River .	106	"	9 20	"	3 40
Montego Bay .	117	"	11 0	"	2 0
Flint River .	131	"	P.M. 1 30	"	A.M. 11 25
Lucea .	142	"	3 15	"	9 40
Green Island .	154	"	7 20	"	5 0
<b>NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.</b>					
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton .	40	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
York Castle } via Claremont	55	"	6 30	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	3 14	"	8 15
Salt Gut } via St. Ann's Bay	76	"	5 7	"	6 22
Oracabessa	84	"	6 48	"	4 41
Gayle } via Salt Gut	88	"	8 17	"	3 5
Guy's Hill	96	"	10 22	"	1 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	P.M. 12 55	"	A.M. 7 30
Brown's Town	81	"	A.M. 5 40	"	P.M. 4 15
Stewart Town	87	"	7 15	"	2 40
Alexandria } via Dry Harbour	91	"	9 10	"	12 45
Cave Valley	99	"	P.M. 4 50	"	A.M. 9 0
Clark's Town	89	"	A.M. 7 5	"	P.M. 4 0
Ulster Spring } via Duncans	103	"	P.M. 5 0	"	A.M. 6 0
Hampden via Falmouth	103	"	A.M. 9 45	"	P.M. 2 30
Adelphi	127	"	P.M. 5 20	"	A.M. 7 0
Anchovy	123	"	3 15	"	9 40
Copse	129	"	4 15	"	8 35
Ramble	135	"	5 20	"	7 30
Chester Castle via Ramble	140	"	6 40	"	6 0
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.</b>					
Old Harbour .	25	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 5
May Pen .	34	"	8 15	"	4 30
Four Paths .	39	"	9 10	"	3 35
Porus .	49	"	10 55	"	1 50
Mandeville .	59	Wed. Fri. Sun.	A.M. 12 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 50
May Hill .	66	Wed. Fri. Mon.	2 25	"	10 20
Goshen .	81	"	5 25	"	7 20
Lacovia .	89	"	6 35	"	6 10
Middle Quarters .	95	"	7 35	"	5 10
Black River .	102	"	8 45	"	4 0



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Kings	114	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 11 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 1 25
Bluefields	122	"	P.M. 12 45	"	A.M. 11 50
Savanna-la-Mar	132	"	2 30	"	10 5
Grange Hill	141	"	4 5	"	8 15
Hayes	41	"	A.M. 6 10	"	P.M. 6 8
Alley	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Milk River	57	"	9 18	"	3 0
Chapelton	51	"	7 24	"	4 0
Shooter's Hill	64	"	6 0	"	6 58
Mile Gully	72	"	7 41	"	5 17
Balaclava	83	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30
Devon	78	"	10 10	"	2 40
Medina	79	"	10 10	"	2 40
Watson's Hill	73	"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30
Malvern via Goshen	91	"	8 55	"	2 30
Siloah via Lacovia	101	"	10 45	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	105	"	10 35	"	2 0
Little London	141	"	P.M. 4 55	"	A.M. 7 15
Petersfield	138	"	4 10	"	8 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 24
Saint David	19	"	7 53	"	4 31
Morant Bay	31	"	10 22	"	2 2
Port Morant	38	"	11 51	"	12 33
Plantain Garden River	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 4
Manchioneal	57	"	3 54	"	8 30
Priestman's River	67	"	6 4	"	6 20
Port Antonio	78	"	8 24	"	4 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
B. M. Valley	37	"	6 42	"	4 18
Trinityville	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
Bath via Port Morant	47	"	7 35	"	4 0
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Golden Spring	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 7 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 50
Annotto Bay	30	"	11 35	"	1 15
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 3 0	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 9 50
Hope Bay	50	"	6 25	"	6 25
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Richmond	39	"	8 0	"	2 0
Port Maria	46	"	4 10	"	3 0
Glengoffe via Golden Spring	20	"	7 20	"	2 0
Mount Charles	18	"	8 0	"	3 0

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.			Departure for Kingston.		
DAILY MAILS.							
Half-way Tree	3			P.M.			A.M.
Gordon Town	9			3 30			9 10
Cold Spring	15			4 35			8 5
Port Royal	5			6 40			6 0
				4 30			8 5
Spanish Town	13	A.M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Old Harbour	25	11 30	2 5	6 5	7 20	10 45	2 0
			12 30	5 30		10 0	3 45

The following are the hours at which the daily mails by railway between Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour are due and are closed at the respective Offices:—

Due from		Closed for	
		KINGSTON.	
		a.m.	a.m.
Spanish Town and Old Harbour	8.45	Spanish Town and Old Harbour	10
		p.m.	p.m.
Spanish Town and Old Harbour	12.15	Spanish Town	12.30
Spanish Town	3.30	Spanish Town and Old Harbour	3.45
		SPANISH TOWN.	
		a.m.	a.m.
Old Harbour	8	Kingston	7.20
Kingston and Old Harbour	11.30	Kingston and Old Harbour	10.45
		p.m.	p.m.
Kingston	2.5	Kingston	2
Kingston	5.5	Old Harbour	4.2
		OLD HARBOUR.	
		p.m.	a.m.
Kingston and Spanish Town	12.15	Kingston and Spanish Town	6.30
	5.50		10

The daily mails between Kingston, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Offices as under:—

	Due.	Depart.
Cold Spring and Gordon Town	10.0 a.m.	3.0 p.m.
Port Royal	9.35 a.m.	3.0 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICERS ENTITLED TO SEND AND RECEIVE THEIR CORRESPONDENCE  
FREE OF POSTAGE.

His Excellency the Governor  
The Governor's Private Secretary  
Colonial Secretary  
Assistant Colonial Secretary  
Agent-General of Immigration  
Attorney-General  
Auditor-General  
Chief Justice  
Collector-General  
Collector of Customs, Kingston

Custodes of Parishes  
Director of Public Works.  
Inspector General of Police  
Inspector of Prisons  
Inspector of Schools  
Registrar-General  
Superintending Medical Officer  
Treasurer  
Director of Public Gardens & Plantations  
Postmaster for Jamaica.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place from the General Post Office as under, viz :—

On post days, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 3.45 p.m.

On non-post days, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 3.45 p.m.

There are Pillar Letter Boxes at North Street, Parish Church, Harbour Street and Victoria Market.

Letter Box.	For Daily Mails.			For Country Mails.	For Contract Packet Mails.	
					English.	American.
1. North Street	9.25 a.m.	11.55 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.
2. Parish Church	9.35 a.m.	12. 5 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.
3. Harbour Street	9.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
4. Victoria Market	9.50 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.

The following are the pre-paid inland rates of postage letters—2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce for the first ounce, and 4d. for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Letters for town or office delivery must be pre-paid at the rate of 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce for the first ounce and 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Book-packets, not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 1d., above 1 ounce and not exceeding 4 ounces 2d., and 2d. for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof. A book packet must not exceed 3lbs. in weight, or 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels, 3d. for 4 ounces. A parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, nor 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels and book-packets must not contain anything of the nature of a letter, or anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags, and must be so put up as to be easily examined at the Post Office.

Parcels or book-packets which are not pre-paid to the extent of at least one rate of postage cannot be forwarded by post.

Post-cards for town or office delivery  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; for any distance inland 1d.

Newspapers  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Registration fee 4d.

Any pre-paid letter, newspaper, book-packet or parcel, for delivery within the island, may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, newspapers, parcels or book-packets are charged with postage at double the pre-paid rate.

The mails for transmission by the mail coach between Old Harbour and Mandeville are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m.

The mails for transmission by the mail coach between Spanish Town and Saint Ann's Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.30 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m.

Money Orders are issued on the United Kingdom and the United States at the head office, Kingston, only.

Applications for Money Orders from persons resident in the interior of the island must be addressed to the "Postmaster for Jamaica," and the words "On Money Order

business" must be written on the envelope. Postage and Registration fee is not charged on such applications.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£1	—	Os.	6d.
over £1 and not exceeding	2	—	1	0
" " " "	3	—	1	6
" " " "	4	—	2	0
" " " "	5	—	2	6
" " " "	6	—	3	0
" " " "	7	—	3	6
" " " "	8	—	4	0
" " " "	9	—	4	6
" " " "	10	—	5	0

The Commission on Money Orders issued on the United States is as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£1	or	\$1.87.	Os.	6d.
over £1 and not exceeding	2	"	9.74.	1	0
" " " 2	3	"	14.61.	1	6
" " " 3	4	"	19.48.	2	0
" " " 4	5	"	24.35.	2	6
" " " 5	6	"	29.22.	3	0
" " " 6	7	"	34.09.	3	6
" " " 7	8	"	38.96.	4	0
" " " 8	9	"	43.83.	4	6
" " " 9	10	"	48.70.	5	0

No single Order can be granted for more than Ten Pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

#### LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Argentine Republic, viz :—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fè, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan.</p> <p>Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.</p> <p>Belgium.</p> <p>Brazil.</p> <p>Bulgaria, Principality of—</p> <p>Canada, Dominion of—viz : Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.</p> <p>Chili.</p> <p>Costa Rica.</p> <p>Cyprus.</p> <p>Denmark, including Iceland, and the Faroë Islands.</p> <p>Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.</p> <p>Dominican Republic (San Domingo).</p> <p>Ecuador.</p> <p>Egypt.</p> <p>France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia and Tonquin.</p> | <p>French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, also Grand Bassam and Assinee, Réunion, Mayotte and Dependencies, St. Mary (Madagascar), New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of Low Archipelago and the French establishments in India and Cochín China.</p> <p>Guatemala.</p> <p>Germany (including Heligoland).</p> <p>Gibraltar.</p> <p>Great Britain and Ireland.</p> <p>British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, *Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines. *Hong Kong, *Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (*Penang, *Singapore and *Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.</p> <p>*British India: Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.</p> |
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LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

Greece, including Ionian Islands.	Persia.
Grey Town.	Peru.
Haiti	Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
Hawaii	Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd and Dependencies (Bissan and Cacheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa) with the establishment of Ajuda, Mozambique and Angola.
Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).	Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
Italy, including the Republic of San Marino, and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary.	Russia, including Finland.
*Japan and Japanese Post Offices at Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo, Fouchow, Newwang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).	Salvador.
Liberia.	Servia.
Luxemburg.	Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, and the Republic of Andorra and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
Malta.	Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies, *Philippine Islands and Marian Islands.
Mexico.	Sweden.
Montenegro.	Switzerland.
Netherlands.	Turkey, European and Asiatic.
Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam): Curacao and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba).	United States of Colombia: — Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savannah.
*Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part), Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca, Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guinea (Papua).	United States.
Nicaragua.	Uruguay.
Norway.	Venezuela.
Paraguay.	

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters	4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Post Cards	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces	1d., and for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.
Books and other Printed Papers	1d. per 2 ounces.
Commercial Papers	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for any Packet not exceeding 4 ounces; for packets exceeding 4 ounces, 1d. per 2 ounces calculating from the first ounce.
Patterns of Merchandize	1d. per 2 ounces.
Registration Fee	4d.

In the case of the Countries marked \* the following *additional* rates must be paid, viz: Letters 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce: Post Cards 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, which may be paid in adhesive stamps; Newspapers  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each: Books and other Printed Papers and Commercial Papers  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz.

NOTE.—The above rates do not apply to Haiti, the rates of Postage to that Republic being as under:—

Letters	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Post Cards	1d. each.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 ounces	1d. each.
Commercial Papers	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces, the minimum charge being 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Patterns of Merchandize	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces, the minimum charge being 1d.
Registration Fee	4d.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	FOR A LETTER.					ON EACH NEWS- PAPER.		
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz., not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz., not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz., not exceeding 2 ozs.	For each additional half-ounce.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.	For each additional four ounces.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cariacou	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6	0 1	0 2	0 1
Gibara								
Australia								
New South Wales								
Queensland								
Victoria								
New Zealand								
Tasmania								
Sandwich Islands (Fiji)								
St. Bartholomew								
St. Martin (except French and Ne- therland portions)								
China (except Hong Kong)	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	0 5	0 2	0 4	0 2
Tunis	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	0 1	0 2	0 1
Africa, West Coast of (except places comprised in the Postal Union)	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Ascension	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Cape of Good Hope	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Natal	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Australia								
New South Wales								
New Zealand								
Queensland								
Tasmania								
Victoria, Australia								
Bolivia	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	1 0	0 2	0 4	0 2
St. Helena	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	1 3	0 1	0 2	0 1
Madagascar (except St. Mary)	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	1 1	0 2	0 4	0 2
VIA UNITED STATES.								
Australia (except New South Wales and Queensland)	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	0 5	0 2	0 4	0 2
New South Wales								
New Zealand								
Queensland								
Shanghai, China	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	0 5	0 2	0 4	0 2
Sandwich Islands (Fiji)	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	0 5½	0 2	0 4	0 2
Victoria	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	0 8½	0 2	0 4	0 2

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would I think fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments, and the matter received the fullest consideration, it has remained to His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of Mr. Frederic Sullivan, the present Postmaster for Jamaica, to confer upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school all the telegraph operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places:—

Kingston	Black River	Bath
Spanish Town	Santa Cruz	Plantain Garden River
Linstead	Mandeville	Manchioneal
Moneague	Shooter's Hill	Priestman's River
St. Ann's Bay	Porus	Port Antonio
Dry Harbour	May Pen	Hope Bay
Brown's Town	Chapelton	Buff Bay
Duncans	Alley	Annotto Bay
Falmouth	Milk River	Port Maria
Montego Bay	Old Harbour	Ocho Rios
Lucea	Morant Bay	Port Royal
Savanna-la-Mar		Gordon Town

Stations were also established at Grange Hill, Lacovia and Port Morant, but had to be closed on the ground of being unremunerative.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1/) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, *i.e.*, for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the sender and receiver not being counted.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the Terminal Office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be pre-paid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles, at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from the boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles, at a charge of one shilling (1/) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, *viz.*, 1/ and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1/, may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20/3. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter *by post* must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	F. Sullivan	£800 0 0	Feb., 1853
Chief Clerk	G. H. Pearce	400 0 0	1st Feb., '60
	T. H. McBayne	250 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerks	W. Mackinnon	250 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	E. N. Marshall	250 0 0	15th April, '72
	F. G. M. Lynch	240 0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	160 0 0	30th Dec., '74
Second Class Clerks	P. C. Cunha	150 0 0	14th March, '74
	C. W. Magnan	120 0 0	1st June, '77
	R. Nosworthy	120 0 0	8th Jan., '80
	E. Squire	120 0 0	14th Oct., '80
Third Class Clerks	W. J. Heath	100 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	C. A. Heath	90 0 0	3rd Oct., '79
	L. S. Gray	90 0 0	1st April, '80
	W. E. Clark	90 0 0	14th Oct., '80
	H. C. Wilson	360 0 0	1st April, '79
Telegraph Branch	C. F. Duff	170 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart	160 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers, and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the Newspapers.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

##### MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Among the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the



progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their recommendation was that "a tax by the poll on all male adults of the age of 16 years and upwards" should be levied, "the proceeds of which tax should be applied to the purposes of making and keeping in repair the public roads." The report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."\*

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. This system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised to be raised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable. But the scheme failed. The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll-bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863, consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury. Since then the expenditure for main road purposes has been borne on the Annual Estimates, being chargeable to the general revenues of the colony.

The following table exhibits the annual expenditure for repairs and maintenance (with the average cost per mile) and the annual cost of new works during the last twelve years:—

Year, to 30th Sept.	Repairs and Maintenance	Average Cost per Mile.	New Works.	Total Annual Expenditure on Roads.
1871	£ 23,032 0 0	£32 4 0	£12,935 0 0	£35,967 0 0
1872	22,244 0 0	31 0 0	4,454 0 0	26,698 0 0
1873	23,887 0 0	33 0 0	6,219 0 0	30,106 0 0
1874	26,704 0 0	37 0 0	9,825 0 0	36,529 0 0
1875	36,090 0 0	49 16 0	6,054 0 0	42,144 0 0
1876	24,317 0 0	33 7 0	6,336 0 0	30,653 0 0
1877	24,884 0 0	34 0 0	7,594 0 0	32,478 0 0
1878	22,598 0 0	30 0 0	4,274 0 0	26,872 0 0
1879	22,651 0 0	31 0 0	4,026 0 0	26,677 0 0
1880	29,402 0 0	39 19 6	4,612 0 0	34,014 0 0
1881	23,998 0 0	32 12 6	3,030 0 0	27,028 0 0
1882	23,381 0 0	30 17 9	1,314 0 0	24,695 0 0

The high expenditure in 1875 was due to the floods in the months of October and November of 1874 (the first part of the financial year) which caused unusual damages to the roads. The expenditure for the year exceeded the estimates for maintenance and repair by £12,258. The flood rains of October, 1879, and the hurricane of August, 1880, also caused considerable damage to some of the main roads, the restoration of which entailed an excess of expenditure over the estimates of £5,848. During the year 1880-81 a considerable sum was expended in relief work in the Kingston district, by the employment of a large number of persons who had suffered from the cyclone and the long drought which succeeded it. From time to time as many as 300 hands, in excess of the ordinary labour gangs, were so employed; the expenditure thus incurred amounted to £2,300.

Among the new and important works executed on the main roads, under the existing system, may be mentioned the construction of a new line of road to connect Annotto Bay with Port Maria; the completion of the Annotto Bay junction road connecting Annotto Bay with Kingston; the construction of a new road from Free Town to Rules Pen on the road to Manchester, whereby some difficult and dangerous hills were avoided; the construction of a macadamized road from Milk River to the old toll gate; and a similar improvement between Lucea and Glasgow on the way to Savanna-la-Mar. An important line of road has been made between Chapelton and Cave Valley, intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island, and the interior road from Montego Bay to Adelphi, on the borders of St. James and Trelawny, has been reconstructed and added to the schedule of main roads. The course of the Island River has been diverted from Bath by an extensive cutting and dam immediately opposite to that town, and culverts and retaining walls have been constructed wherever these safeguards were required.

Of bridges as many as eleven permanent iron bridges of substantial construction have been erected where most required; they are as follow: The Nightingale Grove Bridge on the road to Old Harbour; the "Rock" Bridge near Falmouth; the Flint River Bridge between Montego Bay and Lucea; the Dry River Bridge; one at Annotto Bay; a bridge at Port Maria; one over the White River near Ocho Rios; the Black River Bridge at Linstead; one at Annotto Bay; one over Bodle's Gully near Old Harbour, and one over the Horse Savanna River in Portland.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river is generally dry; but during the rainy seasons the crossing was at times very dangerous and often impassable for many days in succession. At times of flood the river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each. The width between the centre of the main girders is 20 feet, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

With regard to the main roads generally they are now, upon the whole, in excellent order. "In a mountainous island like this there must at times of heavy rainfall be temporary obstructions and deteriorations on the roads; but their general condition, to which all travellers can testify, is creditable evidence that these occurrences are soon remedied"\* and that the Main Road Department is fulfilling the purposes for which it was organized. The Civil Service Commissioners "were unanimously of opinion that General Mann (the Director of Roads) had greatly improved the public roads of the island and had maintained them in a manner which would bear fair comparison with any part of the British dominions."†

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the public buildings, the additional title of Surveyor-General being added to his official designation. But, on account of the depressed condition of the finances, no important public work in connection with this branch of the

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Blue Book Report for 1878. † Report of Commissioners, dated 14th March, 1879.

Department was undertaken until the year 1869 when £6,583 was spent for repairs and £5,136 upon new buildings.

In that year a Lepers' Home was erected at Healthshire; the Apostles' Battery near Port Henderson was altered and fitted up as a Lazaretto for persons placed in quarantine; three Union Hospitals for sick coolies were built and furnished; the Barracks and Officers' Quarters at Stony Hill were repaired and refitted so as to be used partly as a Government Reformatory and partly as a Government Training School for the education of schoolmasters; two extensive ranges of cells on the separate system were commenced at the Lunatic Asylum and a Lock Hospital was erected in Kingston. In the following year the expenditure on public works amounted to £38,188, of which £3,604 was for hospital accommodation and £2,591 for the erection of the church at St. Ann's Bay and the repairs of similar edifices. In that year the rock termed "The Weather Triangle," in the harbour of Falmouth, was removed to a depth of 24 feet at a cost of £771. During the next ten years the following sums were expended on public works:—

1871	£35,004	1876	£76,900
1872	51,922	1877	41,221
1873	121,537	1878	27,087
1874	82,124	1879	36,256
1875	84,799	1880	19,987

Among the important works planned and executed during the ten years ending the 30th September, 1880, were those extensive and general improvements to the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum which have rendered them (along with their superior management) the most creditable institutions of the colony. A large and commodious Hospital was built at Mandeville and one at Morant Bay, and five Union Hospitals for indentured coolies were erected in central districts. A new Lepers' Home was built near Spanish Town, capable of accommodating 64 males and 32 females, and a Lazaretto for the reception of 65 persons in quarantine was constructed at Green Bay, a portion of the property having been bought for that purpose. Bishop's Lodge was in 1870 purchased from the Incorporated Lay Body of the Disestablished Church, altered, extended and fitted up as the official residence of the Governor of the colony.

With the exception of the General Penitentiary all the prisons were of the antiquated construction which was everywhere considered suitable in former times for such purposes; they were cramped as to space, low, dark, unventilated and undrained. They have all undergone great improvements in these respects, as far as original defects of construction would allow. New ranges of cells have been built at the Penitentiary and at the St. Catherine's District Prison.

Besides these more important buildings and extensions, the Public Works Department erected a number of Police Stations, Court Houses and other minor buildings, and effected very considerable alterations, improvements and repairs to those buildings that were passed over to its care and supervision in 1866.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connexion with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town and Old Harbour.

In 1880-81 the amount of £30,249 5s. 9d. was expended on the public works of the colony. The new works undertaken or completed during that year were: A new Hospital at the General Penitentiary; an additional building at the Government Printing Establishment; a new range of single rooms at the Lunatic Asylum; a new ward at the Annotto Bay Hospital; a new Court House at Annotto Bay, with accommodation below for Bonding Warehouses; the new Reformatory for girls at "Admiral's Pen," besides several other services of more or less importance. The

expenditure on public buildings in 1881-82 was £15,555 1s. 4d. During the year a new range of cells at the General Penitentiary was "well advanced" and a new hospital for that institution was completed. An infirmary for females at the Lunatic Asylum was in progress, and new wards were erected at the Public General Hospitals at Linstead, Annotto Bay and Dry River. A Court House and Constabulary Station was built at Manhead in Manchester, and Constabulary Stations were erected at New Market in St. Elizabeth and at Yallahs in St. Thomas. Several of the churches and rectories that are still on the Island Establishment were repaired and a number of the Prisons, Constabulary Stations, Court Houses, &c., were similarly dealt with. The public buildings generally were kept in a fair state of repair.

#### SURVEY AND LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Shortly after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division is styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a Department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been inquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this Law, amended by Law 22 of 1874, the Government became the trustees of all lands acquired thereunder for a period of seven years. During that time the owners might recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 24,546 acres have been recovered from 1,251 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, some has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The annual rents from these and some other lands average about £1,600.

Law 5 of 1871 declares that all lands in arrear for quit rents and land tax for the period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrear for five years after the passing of the law shall be liable to forfeiture, if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of eighteen months. Under this law the particulars of no less than 637,323 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 80,000 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges

from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island; it is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt and lead having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated on portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

By way of encouraging the growth of cinchona the Government have reserved considerable tracts of land, situated at suitable elevation, for this industry, and this land is now offered to the public for sale, on certain conditions, and at the low price of 2/ per acre.\*

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are now unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parishes.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Total Acreage.
Portland . . . . .	29,000	6,142	2,000	37,142
St. Thomas . . . . .	20,215	2,363	—	22,578
St. Catherine . . . . .	7,529	3,697	6,000	17,226
St. Andrew . . . . .	2,441	842	—	3,283
St. Mary . . . . .	782	2,119	220	3,121
St. Ann . . . . .	3,800	1,491	3,760	9,051
Trelawny . . . . .	12,220	—	8,000	20,220
Clarendon . . . . .	1,155	3,136	2,000	6,291
Manchester . . . . .	—	1,002	—	1,002
St. Elizabeth . . . . .	—	2,227	5,000	7,227
Hanover . . . . .	—	705	—	705
St. James . . . . .	—	822	—	822
Grand Totals . . . . .	77,142	24,546	26,980	128,668

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying lands.

From time to time 2,392 land questions have been inquired into and reported upon; 23,825 acres have been actually surveyed, and 115 leases have been effected, covering 56,600 acres.

The Government have realized £6,219 from sales of land, while the lands escheated were valued at £1,432.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

\* For conditions see article on Cinchona cultivation.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann and St. Catherine. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details. It is intended that the other parishes should be proceeded with in like manner.

#### LIGHT HOUSES.

*Morant Point.*—This Light House is situated at the extreme east-end of the island, and is elevated 100 feet above high water and can be seen at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather. The illuminating apparatus is on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors: it is a revolving light and revolves once in every three minutes and gives a bright flash once every minute. It was designed by Alexander Douglass of London and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Groves, C.E., who was sent out for the purpose.

*Plumb Point.*—This Light House stands on the Palisades at the entrance to Kingston harbour. The tower is constructed of stone and iron and is 70 feet in height. The illuminating apparatus is on the catoptric or reflector principle; it exhibits a red and white light from fourteen argand lamps and metallic reflectors; the light is visible at a distance of 15 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light House is in latitude  $17^{\circ} 54''$  north, longitude  $76^{\circ} 47''$  west.

Under the old form of Government the management of these lights was vested in Commissioners, with a paid Secretary, but their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads by Law 8 of 1866.

According to a recent law (23 of 1882) the title of the Officer at the head of the Public Works Department has been changed from that of Director of Roads and Surveyor-General into that of Director of Public Works.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	Hon. Major-General Mann, R.E., C.M.G.	£ 1,200 s. 0 d.	7th Jan., '67
Travelling allowance	"	300 0 0	
Deputy Director of Public Works	Major D. O'Brien, R.E.	800 0 0	2nd Oct., '80
Engineer Kingston District	E. Scott-Barber	600 0 0	17th Dec., '79
" Eastern "	J. H. Dodd	500 0 0	1st Oct., '71
" Southern "	S. T. Scharschmidt	600 0 0	17th Jan., '72
" Northern "	J. Death	500 0 0	17th Jan., '73
" St Catherine "	James Richmond*	300 0 0	26th March, '73
Travelling allowance	"	75 0 0	
Government Surveyor	Thomas Harrison	400 0 0	14th March, '67
Travelling allowance	"	200 0 0	
Clerk and Assistant to ditto	W. Colin Liddell	100 0 0	1st May, '81
Travelling allowance	"	100 0 0	
First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	W. S. Groves	250 0 0	13th Dec., '67
Second Class " "	T. Gayleard†	235 0 0	16th Oct., '72
" " "	C. A. Smith	210 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Third Class " "	Henry Rubie	200 0 0	1st Oct., '68
Draughtsman	Vacant.		
Assistant	R. R. Williams	150 0 0	6th April, '75
Senior Clerk	C. W. Tait	250 0 0	25th Oct., '66
Personal allowance	"	50 0 0	
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	300 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	R. Arrowsmith	210 0 0	17th Aug., '71

\* Mr. Richmond receives £300 a-year as Engineer of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works.

† Mr. Gayleard receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Clerk	George Mitchell	£ 200 0 0	22nd Feb., '64
" "	C. O. Magnan	110 0 0	25th April, '75
Third " "	W. C. Messias	100 0 0	24th Sep., '76
" "	J. H. Tucker	90 0 0	1st March, '81
" "	George Heath	85 0 0	1st Oct., '81
" "	Maximillian H. Cooke	85 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Manager of "Government Workshop	Charles Renwick	252 0 0	8th Jan., '80
<b>LIGHT HOUSES.</b>			
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	G. B. Snaith	130 0 0	26th June, '75
First Under Keeper	Phillip McKie	50 0 0	1863
Second " "	J. Scott	50 0 0	1863
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	150 0 0	13th May, '81
First Keeper	Alexander Clemenson	70 0 0	16th Dec., '77
Second " "	James Brown	50 0 0	1st Aug., '76
Fort Augusta, Keeper of Light	John Hamilton	26 0 0	1st June, '79
<b>IRRIGATION WORKS.</b>			
Engineer	James Richmond	300 0 0	26th March, '73
Travelling allowance	G. Taylor	75 0 0	
Clerk and Cashier	G. Taylor	144 0 0	

## PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department, which has control of the several Establishments included under the title of "Public Gardens and Plantations," was re-organized in 1879. The present staff consists of the Director, Clerk, three First Class Superintendents, three Second Class Superintendents and a Keeper for the Bath Garden. The expenditure for the year 1881-82 was £5,283; the income for the same period was £3,455, arising chiefly from cinchona sales and the sales of cocoanuts and economic plants. The several establishments are as under:—

1. *The Botanic Gardens at Castleton*:—600 feet above sea-level; in the parish of St. Mary; 19 miles from Kingston; containing collections of tropical plants: a palmatum; experimental grounds for economic plants; and large nurseries for their successful propagation and distribution.

2. *Cinchona Plantations*:—4,500 to 6,300 feet above sea-level; on southern slopes of Blue Mountains in the parish of St. Andrew; 23 miles from Kingston. About 250 acres under cinchona cultivation and 5 acres under jalap. Contain, also, nurseries for the propagation and distribution of cinchona plants, and timber and shade trees for higher elevations.

3. *Hope Plantation*:—400 feet above sea-level; near the foot of hills in Liguanea plains; 5 miles from Kingston, containing about 200 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation for propagating and distributing new varieties of sugar cane; nurseries for valuable timber and shade trees; also for fruit trees, pine apples, and plants of Liberian coffee and Trinidad cacao.

4. *Palisadoes Plantation*:—Occupying the long, narrow strip of land enclosing Kingston Harbour; about 5 miles long; extensively planted with about 23,000 cocoanut palms which are now coming into bearing.

5. *Kingston Parade Garden*:—A pleasure garden and central park in Kingston; kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains.

6. *Botanic Garden at Bath*:—The old Botanic Garden of the colony established in 1774; still maintained, though much reduced in size, for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, and as a station for the distribution of seeds and plants in the eastern portions of the island.

7. *King's House Gardens and Grounds* :—Containing about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms.

The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed ; and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly, during the last hundred years, the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect will, it is hoped, be strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or, more often, direct, influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced to the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted, for good, on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane, though here in the time of the Spaniards, was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (*a*) ; but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh, as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in 1728. (*b*) The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanea) and is now one of the commonest trees in the island. (*c*) The plentiful and free growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americanus*," in 1715. (*d*) The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778. (*e*) The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotic, and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (*f*) who brought it from Hispaniola and first planted it in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. (*g*) For the cherimoyer we are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786 ; (*h*) to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmynes, and many species of lilies ; many convolvuli ; the oleander ; the horse radish tree ; numerous roses ; the trumpet flower ; monkey bread ; the camellia ; *calla aethiopica* ; the weeping willow ; the mulberry tree ; the *arbor vite* ; and the sweet scented mimosa. (*i*) Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1774, brought with him the jujube tree and the litchi ; the purple dracena, the sago palm, and the valuable camphor tree ; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree ; the tea tree, and the "sunn" hemp plant. (*h*) The wanglo or zezegany was sent by Sir Basil Keith in 1802. (*k*) The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. (*l*) The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745. (*m*) Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America ; the maize or great corn came from the Coast of Guinea ; (*n*) the afou, the acom and Guinea yam, and

(*a*). *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 205.

(*c*). Bryan Edwards' Hist., vol. i., p. 477.

(*b*). *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 226.

(*d*). *Hort. Jam.*, vol. i., p. 465.

(*e*). Bryan Edwards' Hist., vol. i., p. 480.

(*f*). To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallenford, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the buttercups, strawberries, water-cress, chick-weed, wild pansy, groundsel, dead nettles, dandelion, common honey-suckle, black-berried elder, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violets, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs.

(*g*). *Hort. Jam.*, vol. i., p. 43.

(*i*). History British West Indies, vol. i., pp. 475-494.

(*h*). History British West Indies, vol. i., p. 485.

(*k*). *Journals*, vol. x., p. 638.

(*l*). *Journals*, vol. viii., p. 602.

(*m*). History British West Indies, vol. ii., p. 198.

(*n*). *Hort. Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 337.



indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of Africa or East Indies. (a) The seeds of the guango were brought over from the main land by Spanish cattle. (b) "Jamaica" sarsaparilla came from Honduras and Columbia. (c) Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name. (d) The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the south seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville; the lime, lemon and citron were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main. (e) The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first Public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. VIII., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of a Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1774, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which, however, was never established; and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town), which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. Edward Hyde East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that—"The Assembly of Jamaica co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-3 the magnificent botanical garden of Mr. East, and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, which forms an appendix under the title of "*Hortus Eastensis*" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. I, p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced to the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the bread fruit (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of eleven feet high, with leaves thirty-six inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common; and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard bread fruit.....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care, superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly, for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer, as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows:—"To collect, class, and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the bread fruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden, the Committee of the House "appointed separate Committees, for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them; and, accord-

(a). *Hort. Jamaicensis*, vol. i., p. 310.

(b). *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. i., 308.

(c). *Treas. Bot. Pt. ii.* p. 1066.

(d). *Macfadyen Flora*, vol. i., p. 131.

(e). *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica*, vol. i., p. 114.

ing as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairman of the County Committees were apprized and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807, the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made every where for new products ; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants ; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cacos, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegany or wango, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee ; it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics would, without doubt, in the course of a few years, lessen the dependence of the sugar islands on North America for food and necessaries ; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a)

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influences of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of botanic gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, December, 1810, and the Garden passing to private hands many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (b)

The Garden at Bath was, however, maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist, and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported : "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the objects of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south seas, some of which are now naturalized to this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That, in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufacture, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained ; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field of discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known ; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnæan Society in London."

(a) The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, in Liguanea, has lately become the property of Mr. Geo. Henderson. Gordon Town is still known as "The Gardens."

(b) History of British India, vol. I., preface xxiv.

As a result of this proposal Mr. James McFadyen was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1826.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intentions proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the death or removal of Mr. McFadyen, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 shew that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed "to report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island, and to consider whether the Botanic Garden at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the garden till 1849, when the sum of £300 was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interests; and, assisted and encouraged by the Revd. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

Writing in 1861, Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker, of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment, he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen-and-a-half inches long, by eight-and-three-quarter inches broad. The same plant in December, 1863, i.e., when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at base of four-and-a-half inches."

That Mr. Wilson fully realized the importance of cinchona culture in Jamaica and looked forward with great hopes to its ultimate success may be gathered from the following remarks:—"I therefore hope that the *successful* issue of this experiment in my hands may not be lost sight of, but meet with approbation and a desire to cultivate the plant here; and this is not a question, like many others, involving a great expenditure of labour and money, but one which requires to be assiduously conducted on practical principles, when cultivation might rapidly extend to many parts of the island, *clothing the mountains to their summits*, ultimately proving as remunerative as our richest vales and thereby improving the social conditions of the country."

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

In 1862-63, a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established, and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the present Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who, on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

The Parade Garden, Kingston, the Palisadoes Plantation, and the Hope Plantation were established during 1870-74, the staff being increased by the appointment of Mr. G. S. Jenman, Assistant Superintendent of the Castleton Gardens, and Mr. W. Nock, Assistant Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and the several Gardens and Plantations which had been in 1877 attached to the Department of the Director of Roads were, in December, 1879, constituted a separate Government Department under the control of a Director, Mr. Daniel Morris, who was appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Hooker. Mr. Morris was assistant to Dr. G. H. K. Thwaites, F.R.S., C.M.G., in the Ceylon Botanic Gardens, and gave great satisfaction to the Government of that colony. He publicly received the thanks of the "Planters' Association of Ceylon" for his services in connexion with the coffee leaf disease.

Mr. William Nock, Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantation, was, in 1881, promoted to an important post in Ceylon, and Mr. John Hart, Superintendent of King's House Gardens and Grounds, was appointed to succeed him. The vacancy at King's House Garden was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Harris, an experienced and skilled Gardener from the Royal Gardens, Kew. Another Gardener from Kew, Mr. William Elliott, was appointed at the same time to take charge of the Parade Garden. The latter garden, from its central position and its proximity to the shipping facilities at Kingston, will be utilized as a *depôt* for plants from the other establishments; and, in view of the *free transit* of all plants from the Public Gardens by the Jamaica coastal service and the Jamaica railway, there is no doubt that the Parade Garden will thus fulfil important functions.

In order to facilitate the distribution of plants from the Public Gardens the following Rules have been drawn up for the guidance of persons making applications:—

"1. It is recommended before plants are sent for that the grounds be prepared and the holes made, so that the plants may be planted out immediately on arrival.

"2. For ordinary timber trees and trees intended for shade or ornament, holes should be dug at least 30 inches in diameter and 24 inches deep. The soil taken out, if clayey or gravelly, should be thoroughly mixed with manure or fresh loam and be replaced in the holes, with the surface soil at the bottom. For palms, shrubs and plants in borders, deep trenches of the whole surface will be found a most effective preparation.

"3. For trees mentioned in the last paragraph, the holes may be placed at distances of 10, 12 or 15 feet apart. Trees intended for avenue planting should be at least 15 feet from the side of the road. Fruit trees should be planted at distances proportionate to their size and growth, but, as a rule, if not in grass pieces, trees cannot be too thickly planted at first. Judicious pruning and thinning will always be available if the trees should become crowded.

"4. Immediately on arrival the plants should be carefully planted out and shaded with ferns, branches or banana leaves. If the plants are received in bamboo pots it is recommended that the pots be carefully split in halves and the plants put out with as little disturbance of the tender rootlets as possible. If weather is dry, in addition to the shading, a daily watering for two or three weeks will be necessary. Except in dry and arid districts it is very injurious to allow plants to stand in pits below the general surface. Such pits become pools of water during heavy rains and tend to rot off the plants. Where the pits are admissible at all, they should have a small drain to carry off the superfluous water as soon as possible.

"5. In order to prevent disappointment it is particularly requested that plants be removed as soon as possible after being allotted. When plants are not removed within six weeks the allotment must be considered as cancelled.

"6 The Department cannot undertake the delivery of plants, nor be responsible for them after they leave the gardens. Under *special* circumstances, however, the Superintendents are willing to make arrangements for the delivery of plants in Kingston and immediate neighbourhood, on the receipt of the amount of cartage and cost of plants.

"7. For public institutions, and for persons endeavouring to promote the development of industrial products in the island, a number of valuable introduced plants are available for experimental purposes, at nominal rates, or free of cost. On special application to the Director, plants valuable in medicine or arts and specimens required for artistic, scientific, educational or benevolent purposes may be gratuitously supplied.

"8. Communications on public service, in connexion with the Public Gardens and Plantations, should be addressed to the Director Botanical Department, Gordon Town P.O."

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<b>Director</b>	D. Morris, M.A., F.G.S.	£ s. d. 700 0 0	1st Nov., '79
<b>Superintendent Castleton Gardens</b>	George Syme	280 0 0*	1st Nov., '79
<b>Ditto Cinchona Plantation</b>	John Hart	150 0 0	2nd Nov., '75
<b>Ditto King's House Gardens</b>	William Harris	110 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
<b>Ditto Parade Garden, Kingston</b>	William Elliot	100 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
<b>Ditto Hope Plantation</b>	James McNair	70 0 0	13th April, '78
<b>Ditto Palisades Plantation</b>	William Mowatt	78 0 0	1st June, '81
<b>Clerk at Head Office</b>	John M. Lynch	85 0 0	1st Dec., '79

#### GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the Local Legislature and, in opening the session of 1852, Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that the "want of a sufficient number of medical practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants. The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued, the Honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea boards and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen medical practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant, as no eligible medical practitioners were available.

\* Including travelling allowance.

The Department thus organized was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the medical officers are specified in the following Rules which were framed for the guidance of candidates for employment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which contain the principles on which the Service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one medical officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.
2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.
3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.
4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.
5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.
6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £150 to £250 per annum. In some of the districts extra pay is receivable for attendance on the immigrants indentured to estates, and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government dispensaries.
7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the medical officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.
8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the medical officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a private practitioner within the area in which he resides.
9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the medical officer, should he, within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony, quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.
10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.
11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service: it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the Service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.
12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.
13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as private practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of medical officers, the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.
14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course.
15. Gentlemen appointed medical officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.
16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to forty-five, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. The Department has no connexion with the Lunatic Asylum which is under a separate organization.

In the year 1871-72 the management of the parochial hospitals at Montego Bay of 34 beds and Morant Bay of 11 beds, was taken over by the Government from the

municipal authorities, and in the following year, 1872-73, the existing hospitals at Black River of 19 beds, St. Ann's Bay of 24, Falmouth of 46, and Spanish Town of 18, were likewise taken over. In the year 1874 a hospital containing 20 beds was opened at Lucea, and in 1877 a similar institution of 26 beds was established at Mandeville, whilst in the same year the hospital of 15 beds at Chapelton that had hitherto been applied solely to the use of indentured immigrants was taken over by the Medical Department as a parochial hospital, the indentures of the immigrants located in that district having expired. So that when the parochial hospitals were taken over accommodation to the extent of 213 beds was available for all classes of patients throughout the island. East Indian immigrants were, however, treated apart in union hospitals which were under the sole management of the Immigration Department; but, under the provisions of Law 23 of 1879, the Cooly union hospitals and the parochial hospitals, as above noted, were converted into Public General Hospitals for the treatment of immigrant and creole labourers employed on estates, and on the 1st July, 1879, the entire administration of these hospitals was vested in the Medical Department. The accommodation now afforded in the several hospitals is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	58 beds	Lucea	Hospital	22 beds
Hordley	156 "	Sav-la-Mar	"	91 "
Port Antonio	38 "	Black River	"	53 "
Buff Bay	42 "	Mandeville	"	26 "
Annotto Bay	83 "	Chapelton	"	20 "
Port Maria	70 "	Dry River	"	82 "
St. Ann's Bay	26 "	Lionel Town	"	90 "
Falmouth	41 "	Spanish Town	"	75 "
Montego Bay	30 "	Linstead	"	70 "

Thus the number of beds in the several Public General Hospitals throughout the island increased from 945 in 1879 to 1,073 in 1882; the daily average number of patients under treatment during the latter year being 600.

Government dispensaries have been established in the remote districts of Gayle, Green Island, Dry Harbour Mountains and Hope Bay, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a medical officer, and where the medical officer in charge of the dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees. Other establishments of a similar nature are about to be provided at Bandon in St. James, the Yallahs district of St. Thomas and Porus in Clarendon.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the medical practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, the following rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket system. It has now been in operation for upwards of eighteen months and is believed to work satisfactorily, with one or two exceptions, which defects will, however, be remedied as opportunity offers.

1. The Custos of a parish, and such other gentlemen as the Governor may select, will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s.

2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll, who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. will, if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government dispensary, or where there is no such dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application to the Government dispensary or medical officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government dispensary, or at the medical officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the District.

5. Any such ticket presented to the medical officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1/ per mile.

6. The fee represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for the support of, and medical attendance on, the poor.

7. In the case of prescriptions prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-thirds to pay the medical officer; when made up by the medical officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical officers having charge of Government dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the medical officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A dispensing school has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present eighteen students undergoing a course of instruction, and, were it not for the limited accommodation, a much larger number might be enrolled.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a medical officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidized salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1881-82 the daily average number of patients under treatment for leprosy and other kindred diseases was 124.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenues for the working of the Medical Department from the period of its inauguration to the close of the financial year 1881-82:—

1863-69	£2,403 2 2	1875-76	£16,881 19 10
1869-70	4,063 11 7	1876-77	17,926 1 9
1870-71	11,325 10 2	1877-78	27,571 15 2
1871-72	12,134 17 7	1878-79	27,504 3 7
1872-73	13,729 17 11	1879-80	30,921 5 6
1873-74	16,174 14 10	1880 81	31,924 9 3
1874-75	18,844 11 1	1881-82	34,013 10 8

#### QUARANTINE.

THE practice of quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 37 of 1869, modified by 32 of 1872.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorized to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1869, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorized to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Surgeon on board, or the Captain, is required to certify in writing that such port was, at the time of the ship's departure therefrom, free, to the best of his knowledge, from any infectious disorder.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame rules for the same.

The following rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast-head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable to be placed on board each ship in quarantine, and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.



5. No ship shall be allowed to anchor within a hundred yards of the quarantine buoy placed in the centre of the quarantine ground.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in Section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S.S. "Californian" were transferred to the establishment, having arrived from Panama where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely:—First Class Passengers; Second Class Passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 132 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

There is a lawn in front of the first class building suitable for lawn tennis, archery and other games. Within the grounds of the institution shooting is sometimes to be had. Good fishing is abundant, and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it to the north and east, the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few Institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The recognized fees chargeable to persons undergoing quarantine are as follow :—

1st class	6/	per day	} Children half-price.
2nd class	3/6	"	
3rd class	1/6	"	

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident matron, two house-cleaners and a watchman are permanently employed; but this staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th Section of the Quarantine Law, 1869, for the ports opposite their respective names :—

Dr. James Neish and Mr. J. H. A. Holwell, Port Royal.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, Morant Bay.

Mr. Richard N. Berwick and Mr. O. L. B. Cumming, Port Morant.

Mr. W. A. Doorly and Mr. R. Steer, Port Antonio.

Mr. C. M. Gifford, Annotto Bay.

Mr. S. E. Payne, Port Maria.

Mr. Lionel John Lee or, in his absence, Mr. Jasper William Gruber, St. Ann's Bay.

Mr. George Donald Garsia, Dry Harbour.

Mr. John Pasmore, Falmouth.

Mr. J. G. Chisholm, Montego Bay.

Mr. R. C. J. Baquie, Lucea.

Mr. Edward P. Pullar, Savanna-la-Mar.

Mr. G. B. Caldwell, Black River.

Mr. William Ricketts Burke, Salt River and Milk River.

Mr. Charles Wood, Old Harbour.

Mr. Astley Cooper, Alligator Pond.

#### *Quarantine Board.*

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Hon. D. P. Trench, Collector-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

C. A. Robinson, Esq.

E. A. Foster, Secretary.

#### BOARDS OF HEALTH.

FROM the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873 gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Doctor Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases, and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and

he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. "With this law (observed a Committee of the Council) there would be as ample legislative provision as was constitutionally practicable for the protection of the public health. Isolation (they continued) would by this law be provided for as far as it could be without violating public liberty."

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Boards of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any buildings or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

*Central Board of Health.*

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Hon. J. H. McDowell, Custos of St. Andrews.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Captain E. H. B. Hartwell, R.N., Inspector-General of Police.

D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Governor of Institute of Jamaica.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, District Medical Officer, St. Andrew.

E. A. Foster, Secretary.

Mr. Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge.

Kingston is the only parish in which a Commissioner of Health has been appointed. Dr. James Scott holds the office at a salary of £300 per annum. In the other parishes the Officers and Sub-Officers of Police are Inspectors of Nuisances.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other. Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, M.R.C.S., Eng. C.B.	£ 1000 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	300 0 0	5th Mar., '66
Second Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	150 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Ditto	J. E. Valencia	100 0 0	18th Jan., '75
Third ditto	W. F. M. Drummond	80 0 0	6th May, '80
Medical Storekeeper	Edwin Butler	220 0 0	{ 22nd Jan., '74
	Lodging allowance	50 0 0	

\* The Superintending Medical Officer receives £2 per day additional when travelling.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Public Hospital.*</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. } Eng., M.K. & Q.C. Ph.	£ 200 0 0	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed	600 0 0	Dec., '68
Senior Resident Medical Officer	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. En.	†375 0 0	19th Feb., '81
Junior ditto	W. H. Strachan, L.R.C.P., } Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.	300 0 0	{ 13th April, '81
	Lodging allowance	50 0 0	
	T. Pearson	250 0 0	
Clerk and Purveyor	H. M. Griffiths	100 0 0	Aug., '69
Warden and Issuer	W. R. Falconer	100 0 0	Oct., '71
Dispenser	M. S. Rickards	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Matron	J. H. Phillips	90 0 0	Aug., '72
Assistant Clerk	Rev. G. W. Downer	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain		50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	Thos. Allen, M.D.	800 0 0	6th July, '63
Assistant Medical Officer	M. P. C. McCormack, } L.R.C.S., Ed.	†350 0 0	2nd March, '80
Chief Clerk and Steward	J. M. Simpson	250 0 0	3rd Sept., '66
Warden	Vacant.		
Matron	E. Hyde	160 0 0	8th Jan., '77
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	100 0 0	16th May, '76
Ditto	Geo. Wm. Taylor	80 0 0	30th April, '80
<i>Lock Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer	I. W. Anderson, M.D.	†100 0 0	May, '62
Visiting Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D., L.R.C.P. Lon.	100 0 0	1st Jan., '61
Assistant Surgeons	D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.	...	Dec., '68
	L. E. Delmege, M.R.C.S. En.	30 0 0	2nd June, '72
Clerk	T. Pearson	21 0 0	Aug., '79
Dispenser and Warden	C. T. Dryden	60 0 0	Aug., '76
Matron	Eliza Dryden	70 0 0	1879
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	G. T. Martyn, M.R.C.S. En.	120 0 0	2nd July, '71
Superintendent and Dispenser	Jas. P. Laidley	140 0 0	1st Nov., '80
Matron	Lydia Henriques	60 0 0	Feb., '77
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish	500 0 0	Oct. '76

## DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill	A. B. Ewart, M.B.C.M.
	Halfway-Tree	J. Cargill, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Eastern	L. E. Delmege, L.R.C.S., Irid.
St. Thomas	St. David	Thos. Manners, M.R.C.S.
	Morant Bay	J. S. Gerrard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Bath	E. W. Major, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Plantain Garden River	A. C. Neyland, M.D.
Portland	Manchioneal	B. Walrond, M.D.
	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley
	Buff Bay	Campbell Dewar

\* Two Supernumerary Medical Officers are usually stationed at the Public Hospital and are available for employment in Districts as occasion requires.

† And furnished residence.

‡ Employed under the Government of Demerara in 1860 and 1861.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay Belfield Port Maria Gayle, Sub-District	J. J. Hillary J. Pringle, M.B. V. ff. Mullen
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Moneague Brown's Town	H. E. Maunsell, M.B. J. C. E. Roberts, M.D. W. H. Miller, M.D.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring Swanswick Falmouth Good Hope	Elswood Chaffey, L.R.C.S., Ed. M.B. Foster, M.B., L.R.C.S., Ird. T. P. Madden, M.D. J. J. McMahon, M.B.C.S., Eng.
St. James	Montego Bay, leeward Montego Bay, windward Bandon	G. E. Cheyne, M.B.C.S., Eng. Samuel Moore., M.D. A. W. Heron, L.R.C.P., Ed.
Hanover	Central District Lucea Green Island Sub-District	E. H. Cooke, M.B. John Deleon, M.B.C.S., Eng.
Westmoreland	Western Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1 Savanna-la-Mar, No. 2	Z. Mennell, L.S.A., Lon. R. S. Harvey O. C. Harvey, M.D.
St. Elizabeth	Black River Santa Cruz Siloah	J. Adolphus, M.B.C.S., Eng. J. H. Clarke, L.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Ed. E. L. Grant, M.B.C.M.
Manchester	Mandeville Newport Mile Gully	George Cooke, L.R.C.S., Ird. George Rogers, L.R.C.S., Ird. B. M. Beckwith
Clarendon	Chapelton Dry River or Four Paths Vere	Wm. Taylor, M.B. H. L. Clare, M.B. C. R. Gillard, M.B.C.S., Eng.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour Spanish Town, No. 1 Spanish Town, No. 2 St. John's Linstead.	S. M. Logan G. T. Martyn, M.B.C.S., Eng. W. K. Stephens, M.B.C.S., En. T. M. Drummond, M.D. J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

S. Altman, L.S.A., London, Kingston.	J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin., Kingston.
T. Clarke, M.D., Edin., Annotto Bay.	A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
A. H. Cotter, L.R.C.P., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	Jas. Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
W. J. Calder, M.B., Edin., Malvern.	M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
C. Lake, L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.
A. G. McCatty, Montego Bay.	J. A. Wegg, Ohio, Spanish Town.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

KNOWING the sad state of ignorance that prevailed among the prædial classes of the West Indies during the days of slavery one of the first subjects to which the friends of emancipation turned their attention, after the abolition of slavery, was the education of the working classes. The funds of Lady Mico's Charity were exclusively devoted to this philanthropic object, being supplemented by a large annual grant from the Imperial Parliament, and elementary schools were started in all directions. In Jamaica there was the greatest enthusiasm in the cause of popular education; "but unfortunately the demand for schools was greatly in excess of the supply of properly trained or educated teachers. The consequence was that the majority of the schools established was extremely inefficient, the system of instruction employed in nearly all of them being the antiquated rote or sound-without-sense system, which produced nothing but the barest mechanical results. Indeed, a considerable number were dame schools of the lowest stamp that did not deserve the designation of schools."\* The result was that there was but little improvement among the pupils, and that while the education received by them did not make them better labourers in the fields of industry they had of necessity to occupy than their illiterate parents, it tended to make them conceited, self-willed and disobedient. The result was that the attendance of the scholars soon began to decline; many of the schools were closed, others languished and grew more inefficient for want of sympathy and proper attention, and a general indifference with regard to the whole subject of education took possession of the public mind. The grant from the Imperial Parliament was discontinued in 1841 and the operations of the trustees of the Mico Charity became contracted. This very unsatisfactory state of things continued for more than 20 years, during which all that was done for elementary education in Jamaica was the voting of the sum of £3,000 per annum by the local legislature and the subsidizing of some rural schools by the parochial vestries. But no good whatever was derived from these yearly votes for educational purposes as the awards were not regulated by any fixed principle, or made conditional on the attainment of any defined standard either of efficiency or numbers in attendance. To remedy this highly objectionable system the late Government, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Whitlocke, then a member of the Executive Committee, appointed Mr. John A. Savage as Inspector of Schools, with instructions to report on the condition and prospects of those schools that were then in receipt of Government aid. Mr. Savage made his first tour in 1864 and reported that of the 289 schools then on the Government list only 25 belonged to the first and second classes "and could claim to be regarded as good or fair schools." Of the other 264, 110 belonged to the third class and 154, or about 53 per cent. of the whole inspected, belonged to the fourth class and were absolute failures in every respect. Mr. Savage thus described these latter schools: "In the fourth and most numerous class not the slightest attempt is made to explain or elucidate the meaning of any of the lessons. No monitors, no collective teaching, no regular system of any kind, nor any moral training whatever; in short, the sum of all that appears to be done is nothing more than a little mechanical reading, writing, and sum-working, with the committing to memory of catechisms and a few hymns, while there is the total absence of all efforts to expand the intellect or elevate the moral powers of the pupils."

A report embodying an account of the defective state of the schools inspected, and urging the adoption of a system "whereby the annual grants in aid might be determined on the more satisfactory basis of payment by results," was presented to the Government and laid before the Assembly, but no action was taken and matters continued in this most unsatisfactory way until the outbreak in 1865. For a time no consideration whatever was given to this question, but when the excitement subsided it became apparent that the adoption of effective measures for the extension and improvement of the education of the people should claim the early attention of the Government. Consequently Sir John Peter Grant soon after his arrival turned his attention to the subject, and the principles of the scheme that had been previously submitted to the Assembly were duly considered, with the result that in the year 1867 a code was adopted to regulate the grants in aid to the elementary schools. "Under this

\* Mr. Savage's Historical Sketch of Education in Jamaica.

code the schools were divided into three classes according to their efficiency as tested by the annual examination of the Inspector of Schools, and a grant in aid was allowed, on a graduated scale, according to the class in which the school was placed. This grant consisted partly of a capitation payment on the number of pupils in attendance and partly of an allowance to the master. The rate of both payments was regulated by the general efficiency of the school. Further: no aid was given unless the Inspector reported that the school was deserving of support and came up to a particular standard of efficiency; and unless the average attendance of scholars had been not less than 20 for each day the school had been open during the year. No grant was made unless school fees were required from the parents or friends of the scholars. No school received a grant unless it had been open for 180 days within the year. The schools were divided into first, second and third classes, the classification being determined not by the size but by the efficiency of the school."

The first inspection under these regulations took place in 1863, when of 286 schools inspected it was found that only 96 came up to the Government standard, of which one only was placed in the first class, six were placed in the second class and eighty-nine in the third class. Thus a large proportion of the schools (two-thirds of the whole) failed to attain the standard required. This was a result that was not anticipated and many of the school managers, who had formed erroneous conceptions of the character of their schools, were greatly disappointed; but, in the vast majority of instances, the disappointment was borne in an admirable spirit and with a determination on the part of the managers and teachers to do better for the future. The consequence was that every year thereafter there was a steady increase in the number of schools in operation, as well as marked improvement in their management.

But the paucity of competent teachers which caused the failure of the education movement first referred to continued as the great obstacle to educational success. To meet this difficulty the Government in 1870 established a Training College at Stony Hill and subsidized the Mico Training Institution for the purpose of securing the education of a number of normal pupils in addition to those on the foundation. Thus, besides the private training pupils, twenty-three young men were in 1870 under training as schoolmasters at the public charge. The number has since then annually increased.

Another great improvement in the educational system was also introduced in 1870, namely, the making of "opening grants" for the purpose of enabling trustworthy managers or teachers to establish new schools in destitute districts; and this was extended in 1878 so as to provide for the re-building or repair of school-houses already in existence. The sum of £1,500 is annually paid by the Government under these heads.

In 1872, which was the fifth year of the new Educational Code, there were 38,006 children on the books of the elementary schools which were then in receipt of Government aid; 2,282 on the books of the institutions that were not on the Government list; 237 in the three model schools; 1,704 in the endowed establishments; and about 3,822 in private seminaries, making a total of 46,051 children in the colony who were then attending school. There were, therefore, about 82,773 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who, it is to be presumed, were not then attending school; but Governor Sir John Grant, in reporting for the last time on education in Jamaica, thus wrote on this point to the Secretary of State: "It will be seen that still only one-third of the children in the colony are at school. This shows how much remains to be done here in the cause of education; but I am convinced that the growth of the system of elementary education since the introduction of the new scheme has been as rapid as is consistent with healthy growth, such as we now see. It is not the mere increase of schools but still more the increase of good schools for which educationists here deserve praise.

"It must be remembered that the increase of schools has been simultaneous with the closing of many schools such as the old vestry schools, which cost public money but were worth nothing. Considering the cheering progress of real education during the last five years, I have no doubt that the proportion of children attending school to those not attending school will be reversed in a very short time. Within the last five years the number of efficient schools has increased fourfold, and the number of

scholars has been doubled, whilst the daily attendance has greatly improved ; as this stride has been made in this short time, and in the face of the many difficulties which always attend the introduction of a thorough system in place of one that was superficial, I think there is no cause to fear for the future.\*

In 1875 the Rev. Charles Douet, then acting as Inspector of Schools, bore similar testimony to the growth of education in the colony. He assured the Government in his report of that year that "there was a growing desire on the part of parents to have their children well trained, but that a work like this must go on gradually and will take a long time before it reaches its full development ; but," he added, "we may safely conclude from the experience of the past eight years that it will continue to increase, and be the means of improving and elevating the social condition of the masses in this island."

Commenting on the progress of popular education in Jamaica, Mr. Savage, the late Inspector of Schools, remarked in his annual report for 1879, which was the last submitted by him to the Government : "That there has been a steadily progressive work going on in our schools of late years cannot be denied, for this fact has been plainly evident to all who have taken the trouble to watch from year to year the advancing strides—slow, it may be, but sure—that elementary education has been making throughout the colony, notwithstanding all the hindrances that managers, teachers and the friends of education have had to contend with. Moreover the work of the schools is now beginning unmistakably to show itself upon society at large in the increased intelligence that appears among the working classes everywhere, and the ability to read and write, which is so much more common now than it used to be formerly. The fruits of long years of patient toil in the schools are at length becoming manifest in the better informed young people who are leaving the schools to take their places in the fields, the workshops, and in the formation of new family circles.

"Though this new generation now gradually coming out may not be all we could desire, yet I presume there are few who would venture to say that it is not a great improvement upon the generations that have preceded it ; while those who are acquainted with all the educational agencies that have been at work (and the defective character of some of them) maintain that the results have been quite as great as could have been reasonably expected."

Mr. Capper, who succeeded Mr. Savage as Inspector of Schools, in his report for 1880, stated that "however many and great the defects and deficiencies in our educational system, no one can glance at the statistics for the past thirteen years without feeling that there is great cause for encouragement ; not only has the number of schools increased continuously from 286 in 1868 to 681 in the year just concluded, but the quality and efficiency of the instruction given in them has also greatly improved."

The statistics of the year 1881 for the first time since the inauguration of the new system indicated a retrogression. The average number of children attending the schools fell from 32,871 to 26,649 ; the number of first and second class schools from 70 to 53 and from 238 to 194, respectively ; and the total grants from £18,992 17s. to £17,523 5s., a decrease of £1,469 12s. These very unsatisfactory results were due in a large measure to the poverty and distress consequent upon the disastrous cyclone of August, 1880, and the long drought which followed it, the only part of the island which in any degree escaped both of these being the extreme west. The cyclone of 1880 was also extremely destructive to school buildings, which, with churches and chapels, seem to have suffered far more than any other structures, doubtless owing to their exposed situation. Half the annual building grant for 1880, with the whole of that for 1881, was devoted to assisting managers in the re-erection of the schools thus destroyed or injured ; and it is gratifying to observe that with this help and the voluntary contributions in money and labour of the people in the various districts, a great deal has already been done to repair the disasters inflicted by the storm.

The comparative summary given below shows that education in Jamaica is quickly recovering from the falling-off experienced in 1881. What at first sight may appear to be a further retrogression, namely, the continued decrease in the number of first



and second class schools, is due this year to the enforcement, after being for some years in abeyance, of the very necessary regulation making the class of schools dependent as much upon the marks obtained in each principal subject as upon the total number.

Years.	Number of Schools earning Grants.	Pupils.			Government Grants including Building Grants.	Classes of Schools.					Average annual Grant earned by each School.	Average Grant to each Pupil enrolled on the books.	Average Grant to each Pupil in average attendance.
		Enrolled on Books.	Average Attendance.	Present on Inspection.		First.	Second.	Third.	Exceptional.	Failures.			
1868	184	19,764	12,216	14,453	2,978 0	1	6	89	88	102	10 16 8	3 0	4 10 4
1881	601	48,960	26,649	32,575	17,523 0	52	194	343	11	88	25 7 4 1	6 6 1	12 0 1
1882	627	53,336	29,894	41,638	18,225 0	47	164	409	7	50	26 0 0	6 3 1	11 2 1

The leading features of the Government Regulations now in force may be briefly summarized as follows :—

1. Standards of school management are carefully defined and published for circulation among all the schools.

These standards define excellence, or the highest degrees of efficiency in the eleven branches of school management that are made the subjects of examination at the annual inspections of the schools, which are :—

Reading	.	}	Chief subjects.
Writing from dictation	.		
Arithmetic	.		
Scripture knowledge	.	}	Secondary subjects.
General knowledge	.		
Grammar and Composition	.		
Geography and History	.		
Handwriting	.		
Singing	.		
Organization	.	}	
Discipline	.		

2. A system of marks is employed to determine the relative merits of the work submitted for examination, or the degrees of efficiency to which the schools have attained in each branch, as tested by the standards, thus :—

1 Mark represents	— Little	4 Marks represent	— Good
2 " "	— Moderate	5 " "	— Very good
3 " "	— Fair	6 " "	— Excellent

In the chief subjects these marks are to be doubled throughout, i.e., from 2 for "Little" to 12 for "Excellent."

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus :—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 8 marks in each of the chief subjects, or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and 6 marks in each of the chief subjects, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of total.

A third class 28 marks and 4 marks in each of the chief subjects, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of total.

The total number of marks obtainable is 84.

4. New schools, or such as come under examination for the *first* time, and may not obtain the full number of 28 marks, may be recommended for aid at a lower rate when they attain to 20 marks at least, and are called "exceptional."

All previously examined schools that do not register 28 marks, and all new schools below 20 marks, are returned as "failures" and are not entitled to receive any Government grants in aid.

Since January 1, 1883, exceptional schools must obtain 24 marks to secure a grant.

5. Grants in aid are awarded by the Government on the principle of payment for results, the amounts being determined on two conditions according to the following scale :—

	First Class Schools.		Second Class Schools.		Third Class Schools.		Exceptional Schools half of 3rd Class.	
First—CAPITATION GRANT. For each pupil in average attendance during the year ...	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Second—CLASS GRANT. For each mark obtained at the annual examinations ...	6	0	5	0	4	0	2	0
	8	0	7	0	6	0	3	0

In addition to these grants *three* shillings are also allowed to each girl taught sewing ; calculated on the average number of girls attending the sewing class during the year.

6. PUPIL TEACHERS.—Annual grants are also given by the Government to first class schools only for the training of pupil teachers, who shall personally pass a satisfactory examination in accordance with the Government Regulations relating thereto. The following are the rates :—

	To each Pupil Teacher.	To the Teacher for instructing them.			
		For one in the same School.	For two in the same School.	For three in the same School.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
First Year .	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0 each	6 0 0 year.	
Second „ .	5 0 0				
Third „ .	6 0 0				

No pupil teachers are retained on the Government list longer than three years. After that period they are supposed to go up to the Training Colleges or to engage in school work as teachers.

The sum of £1,500, as before stated, is annually set apart by the Government for the special purpose of aiding school managers to build new school houses or to repair and improve existing school buildings. This sum is distributed in accordance with the Government Regulations published on the 28th February, 1878, in grants of from £10 to £100 to such managers as have made special application in the manner prescribed by the Regulations and who are prepared to comply with the conditions contained therein. The allotment of these grants is determined by the importance of the school operations and the necessities of each case ; considered in connection with the extent of the local efforts made by the parties applying, on the principle of helping those who help themselves.

In addition to the foregoing indirect means employed by the Government to promote elementary education the following institutions are wholly supported by the Government :—

1. A Day School at Charles Town on the Buff Bay River in Portland for the education of the children of the Maroons and others in that district.
2. A Training College at Spanish Town in which 31 students are constantly under training for the work of school-keeping.
3. Ten students are constantly supported at the Mico Institution in Kingston, who are also being trained as schoolmasters.

Regulations were published in 1882 providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers possessing certain specified qualifications ; and for the payment to such qualified teachers as pass the examination and

to successful third year students at Training Colleges after two years successful school work, of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training Colleges of £15 for every resident student and £7 for every non-resident student who passes the examination. At the first of these examinations, held on the 4th December, 1882, and succeeding days, four teachers presented themselves, of whom two were successful. No applications were received from voluntary Training Colleges for admission to the examination.

The following table shows the amount paid for elementary schools during each year since the promulgation of the Educational Code in 1868 :—

Year.	Grants from Government.		Amount of Fees paid by Parents.	Total Receipts by Elementary Schools.
	Grants in aid on Inspection.	Opening or Building Grants.		
	£	£	£	£
1868	2,978	...	...	2,978
1869	4,461	...	3,107	7,568
1870	5,857	1,250	3,785	10,893
1871	8,260	1,200	5,215	14,676
1872	9,897	1,500	5,873	17,271
1873	10,982	1,400	5,812	18,194
1874	12,708	1,586	6,479	20,772
1875	12,975	1,484	5,911	20,370
1876	14,751	1,500	6,610	22,861
1877	15,708	1,573	6,661	23,941
1878	16,306	1,500	6,776	24,581
1879	16,977	1,500	6,123	24,601
1880	18,993	1,500	6,763	27,256
1881	16,027	1,520	5,381	22,908
1882	16,725	1,500	4,783	23,008
	183,605	19,573	79,279	281,878

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the census in 1881 :—

Can Read and Write	.	.	115,418
Can Read only	.	.	115,750
Total	.	.	231,168
Attending School	.	.	67,402

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Inspector of Schools	Thomas Capper	850	0	0	1st Oct., '80
Assistant Inspector of Schools	John Wood	500	0	0	1st June, '68
Ditto	Charles Plummer	450	0	0	1st May, '69
Ditto	Geo. Hicks	350	0	0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	F. R. Orth	300	0	0	15th Mar., '81
Ditto Temporary	Rev. P. Williams	175	0	0	1st April, '79
Ditto ditto	Rev. C. E. Randall	175	0	0	1st April, '80
Clerk to Inspector of Schools	E. B. Wilson	100	0	0	1st Feb., '83
<i>Charles Town Model School.</i>					
Master	Robert Elworthy	230	0	0	28th Mar., '68
Workmaster	Vacant.	...	...	...	...
Sewing Mistress					

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was opened at Stony Hill in 1871 under the charge of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville, Principal, and Mr. H. M. H. Cox, Tutor, for the purpose of training schoolmasters for the elementary schools of this island.

In 1874 the Rev. H. P. C. Melville resigned his connection with the College and the Rev. W. Edward Pierce, B.A., was appointed to act until some more permanent arrangements could be made.

In 1876 Sir William Grey decided on separating the College from the Reformatory, and it was then removed to the East Branch Schoolroom in Kingston under the charge of the Rev. W. E. Pierce.

In consequence of the failure and subsequent abandonment of the Queen's College, established in Spanish Town by Sir John Peter Grant, it was thought advisable to remove the Training College to Spanish Town. This move was made in August, 1876, when the Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., was appointed Principal.

The number of students in residence at this time was twenty-one, which was increased in February, 1879, to thirty-one.

The College sends out on an average, annually, eight trained masters, many of whom have been very successful in the management of schools and have succeeded in gaining good positions for their schools at the annual inspections. This institution is strictly undenominational and is one of the most valuable of its kind in the island.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Principal	Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.	£ s. d. *225 0 0	Nov., '65
Tutor	T. P. Cox	*225 0 0	April, '77
Medical Attendant	W. K. Stephens, L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.	24 0 0	...
Teacher Elementary School	W. H. Plant	80 0 0	Jan., '82
Music Master and Assistant Teacher	J. H. Llewellyn	60 0 0	Aug., '79

## THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THE Institute of Jamaica is one of the most promising as it is one of the latest works of the Government. It was constituted by a recent law which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, delivery of lectures, &c., and holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The original members of the Board were Dr. J. C. Phillippo, practising physician in Kingston (who was chosen Chairman) His Excellency Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, member of the Legislative Council, Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., chief of the Island Medical Service, the Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, and the Rev. John Radcliffe of the Established Church of Scotland. Two vacancies have occurred in this list, the first by the transfer of Mr. O'Malley to Hong Kong, the other by the death of Dr. Hamilton; they have been filled by the appointment of Mr. D. Morris, M.A., the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations and Mr. R. B. Hotchkiss, M.A., a landowner residing near Spanish Town. The Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, who was Chairman of the Board during the second year, was succeeded in 1872 by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Newton, in the rotatory course of chairmanship, and he in a similar way by the Hon. H. J. Kemble, who is Chairman for 1883. The law transferred to the Institute

\* The Principal and Tutor of the Training College are provided with residence.

the library of the House of Assembly and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the commodious building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture was itself a fusion of two separate Associations—one the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was formed in 1843 under the auspices of the late Earl of Elgin, the then Governor of the colony, and the other the Society of Arts, which was established in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly and received the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, with the prefix of "Royal." This distinguished honor was announced by Sir Henry Barkly at a meeting of the Association held on the 18th March, 1856. In the year 1864 the Associations were amalgamated by the passing of the Act 27 Victoria, chapter 22, with the view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony." From 1864 to 1873 an annual grant of one hundred and fifty pounds was made by the Legislature in aid of the Association; but this amount not being sufficient to carry out the objects of the Institution and the voluntary subscriptions having failed the museum was handed over to the Government, and, with the specimens that had been collected by Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, illustrative of the geology of the colony, deposited (under the care of the Island Chemist, Mr. J. J. Bowrey) at Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture did good work during the period of its active existence. Under its auspices a large and valuable collection of the products of the colony was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, after having been exhibited at a local Exhibition held in Kingston, and in 1861 the Society forwarded a similar collection to the Universal Exhibition in London; the existing records of the "Transactions" of the Society prove it to have been a useful organization. The Governor for the time being was its President and many distinguished names appear on its list of officers.

The new Institution has made great progress since its organization, although the museum has been, and still is, in lamentable want of space for the proper arrangement and display of its valuable contents. It occupies the lower floor of Date Tree Hall and comprises amongst other things very interesting collections of corals, of geological specimens, of native fibres and of woods, besides many interesting curiosities. Among the latter are the bell of the old church at Port Royal submerged during the earthquake of 1692,\* and an old iron cage in which, in a more barbarous, though not very remote, age criminals were hung to die of starvation. Some cases contain stuffed birds, others lizards, among them the edible iguana. In one of the rooms is an interesting collection of shells, and in another are beautiful specimens of crystallized quartz, which are of such exceeding purity and lustre that they deserve to rank among precious stones, one in particular resembling an amethyst of the first water.

The library is on the upper floor, which it is fast outgrowing. The spacious centre rooms (one on the south side extending the full length of the building) and the front piazza are used as reading rooms and lined with well filled book-cases, while the smaller room on the north side is used for the journals of the late Legislature and other old political records. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historical and general literature, a large collection of light literature, embracing popular works and those of the standard novelists, exists and is periodically added to, and the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

The Board of Governors meets on the first Tuesday in each month for the transaction of business. Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at these meetings, ordinary members paying an annual subscription of one guinea, and life members a single payment of ten guineas; honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty. The public are admitted to the museum daily, except on Sundays, and to the library on presenting letters of introduction from one of the Governors, the Colonial Secretary, the Governor's Private Secretary, Members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Justice, the Puisne

\* The inscription on the bell is as follows:—"Jesu Maria. Et verbum caro factum est et abita."

Judges, Judges of the District Courts, Heads of Government Departments, Custodes of Parishes and Members of Municipal Boards. Any one introduced may take books from the library on depositing with the Librarian one pound sterling per volume; the volume to be returned in good condition, within one month, or the deposit forfeited. He must also pay an admission fee on attending lectures or courses of instruction and is not allowed to join in discussions at such lectures, &c. Members are not subject to these restrictions but are allowed the free use of the rooms and library and all the other privileges and benefits of the Institution.

During the year 1881 two lines of lectures were introduced and followed out. The one, by Mr. Bowrey, the Government Analytical Chemist, on "several subjects of Natural Philosophy," was as well attended as could have been expected from the novelty of the undertaking, and from the difficulty in the way of local accommodation. The other line was that in which a number of gentlemen were asked to deliver lectures on subjects in which it was felt they were respectively competent, and on subjects too which bore on the material interests of the country. The opening lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave in the chair. The next lecture was by the Rev. Mr. Cork on "The Culture of the Food Crops of the Island." The next, which was repeated by request, was by Mr. D. Morris, on "Some objects of Productive Industry;" the next was by Mr. W. B. Espeut on "The Timbers of Jamaica;" the next was by Mr. Archibald Roxburgh, on "Stock and Stock raising in Jamaica;" while the last was by Dr. Phillippo, on "The Mineral Waters of Jamaica." These lectures were all well attended by the inhabitants of Kingston and its neighbourhood. The second course of lectures, which were delivered in the year 1882, was as follows:—The opening one by Mr. Radcliffe, on "Evolution;" the second, by Mr. H. Bürger, on "Our Home;" the third, by Mr. V. Bell, on "Railways;" the fourth, by Mr. D. Morris, on "Cacao;" the fifth, by Dr. M. Stern, on "Shakespeare as a Physician and Physiologist," and the sixth, by Mr. H. Vendryes, on "Conchology." All these lectures were well attended.

Besides these lectures the Institute also proposed premiums on certain subjects, which also, as designed, were in connexion with the material interests of the island. By means of these it is now ascertained and demonstrated that the beef of the country can be cured and prepared effectually, and as a consequence, that by enterprise and a reasonable amount of capital, the thousands of pounds which leave Jamaica annually for salt provisions might be retained. During the past year the fibres of the island engaged the attention of the Institute. Two premiums were accordingly proposed, one for the best essay on the subject and one for the best sample of fibre in its prepared state and manufactured by machinery. Of the essays it was thought that none was deserving a prize; while, for the sample, the prize (twenty pounds) was awarded to Mr. Kennedy of the Railway.

A new element has been introduced during the last year—namely, that of the Cambridge Local Examinations. The examination was held during the week commencing the 11th of December, 1882, when there came forward sixteen competitors.

Several branches of the Institute have been established in different parts of the country, to which are sent periodically from the library of the Institute a large number of volumes of solid and modern literature, each member of a branch being also a member of the Institute and entitled to all the privileges of membership.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Curator	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S.*	£ s. d. 60 0 0	June, '70
Librarian	H. Priest	226 0 0	{ Oct., '73
Secretary		24 0 0	

Mr. Bowrey is also Government Analytical Chemist for which office he receives a salary (with allowance) of £580. His Laboratory is on the premises of the Institute.

## POLICE.

THE Police Force of Jamaica originally consisted of parochial constables and town guards. The Vestry of each parish was authorized "to hire able men to serve as petty constables;" and the Vestries of St. Catherine, Port Royal and Kingston were directed, in addition, to appoint watchmen and other officers to form nightly watches for the towns. The duty of the constables was principally the service of civil and judicial processes; but they were required "to take up 'malefactors,' suspected persons, slaves without tickets, &c.," and the night guards had "to use their best endeavours to prevent mischiefs" arising by fires, murders, burglaries, robberies, tumultuous assemblies of slaves, &c.

In the year 1832 the Legislature declared that "the late rebellion had evinced the absolute necessity of establishing a Police, to be continually in readiness in case of any future insurrection, or danger of an insurrection," and passed the Act 2nd William IV., c. 28, organizing a permanent Police. The members of the force were all armed and accounted, and a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign were appointed to every 75 men for the purpose of enforcing "strict discipline and taking command." The island was divided into townships and a detachment was stationed in each of such townships. A third of the officers and men were required to be always on police duty and the others to be "employed (with their women and children) in the cultivation of land for their own benefit and for the benefit of the general establishment."

In the following year the Act was renewed, with an additional provision authorizing the Governor "to solicit His Majesty's Government to import from His Majesty's German dominions, or any other place, from time to time, as many persons in families as may appear expedient for the purpose of establishing the said Police, and to locate such persons in some one or other of the townships in the several districts formed by this Act."

In the year 1834 the military titles and grades of the officers were abolished and an Inspector-General, three County Inspectors and a staff of Sub-Inspectors were substituted. The 23rd chapter of the 7th William IV. dispensed with these officers and provided for the appointment of twelve Inspectors. The Inspector-Generalship was subsequently restored, but it was again abolished in the year 1850, the Police for each parish being placed under the general supervision of the Governor and the direct command of the Inspector of the parish.

In addition to this force a Rural Constabulary was established in the year 1856, who were required to be "in readiness to act with, or in aid of, the regular Police for the suppression of any tumult, riot or felony," or in any "sudden emergencies touching the peace of the country."

The numerical strength of the force thus constituted was in 1866:—

REGULAR POLICE.			
Inspectors	.	12	
Senior Sergeants	.	24	
Junior Sergeants	.	17	
Privates	.	384	437
KINGSTON WATER POLICE.			
Corporals	.	2	
Policemen	.	8	10
RURAL CONSTABULARY.			
One for every 100 of the inhabitants	.	4,412	
Total	.	4,859	

But the Police as then composed was altogether unfit for maintaining the security of property and the well-ordering of society. Instead of its being a united body, governed under one code of rules and superintended by one head, it consisted (as stated by Mr. Secretary Cardwell) "of a number of unconnected bodies localized in parishes or districts and each acting constantly and continuously in the parish or district to which it belonged." A Field Officer of the Army, in reporting on the con-

dition of the force in the latter part of 1865, declared that it was inferior to the Police of Barbados, St. Vincent and Demerara, and attributed this "entirely to the men being located in their own parishes." Sir John Grant stated that the "vast majority of those he found in the force were from sickness, decrepitude, weakness, old age, imbecility, bad character, or some other good reason, beyond all doubt unfit to do police work at all." Under these circumstances it became necessary that the Police should be re-organized and a law was passed in 1867 establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector-General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector-General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet six inches in height and 32 inches round the chest; not less than 18 or more than 35 years of age; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The allowed strength of the force in 1882 was as follows:—

CONSTABULARY.			
Inspector-General	.	.	1
First Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Second Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Third Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Sub-Inspectors	.	.	6
Sergeants-Major	.	.	15
Sergeants	.	.	38
Corporals	.	.	67
First Class Constables	.	.	98
Second Class Constables	.	.	455
			697

WATER POLICE.			
Coxswains (Corporals)	.	.	2
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constables)	.	.	2
Water Policemen	.	.	15
			19
			714

The detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a semi-military police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any court of justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter; to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.



As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols, the Sub-Officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town-guard is further divided into night and day duty men, two-thirds being on night-guard and one-third on day-guard. To render the supervision effective the city is divided by means of East and West Queen Street—each of the two divisions being subdivided into sections—the commercial division containing eight sections and the residential division five sections. Each section is further divided into blocks or beats. Each division is superintended by a Sub-Inspector and two sergeants—a corporal being in direct charge of each section and a constable constantly patrolling each beat—the number of beats being 52. The Officers, Sub-Officers and men constituting the patrolling parties are required to be continually perambulating the area of their supervision—the constables proceeding by the right and the superintending Sub-Officers and Sub-Inspectors by the left. The regulated beats of the day-guard consist principally of “fixed points ;” these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrolling in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector-General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting, the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property. Sir John Grant, in his opening speech to the Legislature in 1866, stated that “nothing in the lamentable events of the previous year had struck him so forcibly as the unexpectedness of the outbreak. The affair had been some little time at least in preparation at a spot only four miles from one of the principal police stations—a station where there was a court house in which the Magistrates of the parish constantly met. Yet it broke out upon all as little foreseen as an earthquake; and what had always struck him as still more remarkable was that no one had even been considered as at all to blame for such a state of utter ignorance.”

The detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but this class of criminals are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

On a serious crime being committed it is the duty of the nearest Officer or Sub-Officer promptly to investigate the circumstances on the spot and to obtain all information from the parties concerned. He is then to consult the list of habitual criminals of his parish to find those who have had a special notoriety in the crime committed and to ascertain their whereabouts at the time of the occurrence; and all particulars are at once to be telegraphed to the other police districts of the island,—his own detectives being immediately put in motion. If necessary a pecuniary reward is to be offered in *The Police Gazette* for evidence, or for the identity or whereabouts of the accused. So complete is the detective system in Jamaica that the escape of a notorious criminal from justice must always leave ground for suspicion that the Constabulary have been wanting in energy and activity.

The Water Police of Kingston and of Black River are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smugglings, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the river of their respective districts. A very important part of the night duties of the Water Police is to see that the hawsers, stern and bow lines of the ships laying at the wharves are not cut or injured and that the painters of any boats laying astern of vessels are not cut adrift. The Water Police have also to watch against infractions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; to report the illegal departure of East Indian immigrants from the island; the arrival of vessels from infected ports, and to see to the careful observance of the quarantine regulations. The men stationed at Milk River, Salt River, Alligator Pond and other outports and bays perform duties similar to those of the Water Police at Kingston and Black River.

The Rural Police Force was organized for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary: if a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The old Rural Constabulary were a disorderly set of men, under no discipline or effective command and without any status; but the new Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves periodically at the nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instruction as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a bâton and the Rural Policemen by a bâton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police in 1882 was :

Rural Headmen	214
Rural Policemen (being four policemen to each Headman)	856
	<u>1,070</u>

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony in 1882 may thus be stated :—

Constabulary	695*
Water Police	19
Rural Police	<u>1,070</u>
Total	<u>1,784</u>

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows:—

Inspector-General, salary	£800 0 0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 2s. 6d.; } servant, £27 7s. 6d.	409 10 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	359 10 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	309 10 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, } £27 7s. 6d.	198 8 9

Note: Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

Sergeant Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Sergeant Major other than in Kingston, at 4/6 per day	82 2 6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Corporal at 3/ per day	<u>54 15 0</u>

\* This includes the Inspector-General.

† The Inspector-General receives an allowance of £2 a day when travelling on duty.

First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	£48 13 4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 11 8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 3 4
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 0 10
Coxswain for Water Police at 3/ per day	54 15 0
Water Policeman at 2/6 per day	45 12 6
Rural Headman at £1 per month	12 0 0

A Rural Policeman is paid 1/3 per day when actually on duty by order of his Headman, but the Inspector-General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman to 2/6 per day for special good services rendered by him.

Each Sub-Officer and constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. Every man who keeps a horse and uses it for police purposes receives 6/8 per month forage allowance and is exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

A man of whatever rank who may have not less than five years' continuous service in the force, and who, in addition to habitual good conduct, may manifest in the performance of any of the duties of his office an extraordinary degree of intelligence, tact and courage, may be awarded by the Inspector-General a chevron of merit; and he may be awarded an additional chevron for every pre-eminent meritorious act subsequently performed by him. On the number of chevrons reaching four the holder becomes entitled to a money allowance of 2d. per day, which is continued even after his withdrawal from the force, should this be on account of physical disability brought on, without his own default, in the execution of his duty. This allowance is in addition to any pension or gratuity to which the man may be otherwise entitled.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards, and those for continuous meritorious services referred to above, are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in courts of justice to the Constabulary in their character as informers or prosecutors. A Sub-Officer or constable re-enlisting for a second term receives from the Reward Fund a penny a day in addition to his regular pay.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and constable of the force. The Officers receive their pensions under the General Superannuation Rules.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

## KINGSTON.

Sutton Street  
Smith's Village  
Rae Town  
Port Royal  
Brown's Town  
Harbour Street  
Fletcher's Town  
Allman Town  
Water Police Station  
Rock Fort.

## ST. ANDREW.

Halfway-Tree  
Cross Roads  
Gordon Town

ST. ANDREW, *contd.*

Lawrence's Tavern  
Buff Bay  
Stony Hill  
Matilda's Corner  
Guava Ridge.

## ST. THOMAS.

Morant Bay  
Hagley Gap  
Bath  
Port Morant  
Golden Grove  
Yallahs  
Trinity Ville  
Easington.

## PORTLAND.

Port Antonio  
Hope Bay  
Buff Bay  
Castle  
Balcarres  
Manchioneal.

## ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town  
Guy's Hill  
Old Harbour  
Point Hill  
Linstead  
Shady Grove  
Riversdale.

<b>ST. MARY.</b>	<b>MANCHESTER.</b>	<b>TRELAWNY, <i>contd.</i></b>
Port Maria	Mandeville	Ulster Spring
Richmond	Devon	Duncans
Annotto Bay	Porus	Deeside.
Retreat	Cottage	<b>ST. JAMES.</b>
Lucky Hill.	New Port	Montego Bay
	Asia	Spring Mount
<b>CLARENDON.</b>	Colonies	Adelphi
Chapelton	Alligator Pond.	Maroon Town
Milk River		Mount Pelier.
Four Paths	<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b>	<b>HANOVER.</b>
Leicesterfield	Black River	Lucea
May Pen	New Port	Mill's Town
Salt River	Lacovia	Sandy Bay
Alley	Retirement	King's Vale
Hayes.	Santa Cruz	Green Island.
	Balaclava	<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>
<b>ST. ANN.</b>	Siloah	Savanna-la Mar
St. Ann's Bay	Lacovia Bridge.	Bluefields
Dry Harbour		Morgan's Bridge
Brown's Town	<b>TRELAWNY.</b>	Whithorn
Moneague	Falmouth	Negril
Ocho Rios	Rio Bueno	Speculation
Bethany.	Stewart Town	Little London.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY FORCE.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector-General of Police	Head Quarters	Capt. E. H. B. Hartwell,	£ 800 0 0	10th Nov., '78
	Spa. Town	R. N.		
	Manchester	W. McLeod	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
First Class Inspec- tors	St. Catherine	St. J. G. B. Hepburn	409 10 0	15th July, '67
	Depôt, S. Town	G. E. C. Field	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	Kingston	St. Leger Tivy	409 10 0	1st April, '69
	Portland	G. N. Broderick	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
Second Class In- spectors	St. Ann	T. G. Black	359 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	Trelawny	T. Alexander	359 10 0	21st Jan., '72
	St. James	C. H. Austin	359 10 0	18th May, '72
	Hanover	T. E. Depass	359 10 0	19th Nov., '73
	St. Mary	G. F. Coward	359 10 0	1st Aug., '73
	St. Andrew	P. H. James	309 10 0	10th March, '75
Third Class Inspec- tors	Westmoreland	R. L. Rivett	309 10 0	24th Jan., '74
	St. Elizabeth	A. A. W. Wedderburn	309 10 0	6th May, '75
	St. Thomas	C. A. Carey-Brenton	309 10 0	24th Oct., '75
	Clarendon	G. Ponsonby	309 10 0	6th Feb., '77
Sub-Inspectors	St. Catherine	H. T. Thomas	198 8 9	17th April, '78
	Kingston	F. I. Ramos	198 8 9	22nd May, '78
	Ditto	J. Samuel	198 8 9	23rd March, '63
	Ditto	M. H. Shee	198 8 9	20th Nov., '79
	St. Elizabeth	N. J. Altman	198 8 9	10th April, '79
	Depôt, S. Town	L. F. Grant	198 8 9	3rd April, '82
Chief Clerk	Head	C. M. McL. Kerr	360 0 0	1st Feb., '88
First Class Clerk	Quarters,	J. E. Owen	210 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Second Class Clerk	Spanish,	J. W. Fonseca	130 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Third Class Clerk	Town	E. N. McLaughlin	95 0 0	1st July, '79
Clerk Detective Office	Kingston	E. G. Thomson	100 0 0	23rd April, '75

\* An allowance of £2 per diem when actually travelling on duty

† £50 extra for detective duties.

## PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

## I. PRISONS.

PREVIOUSLY to the commencement of the General Penitentiary and the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons the condition of the prisons of the island appears to have been a disgrace and a reproach to any civilized community. Dealing with the Kingston district prison, Mr. Daughtrey, who held the appointment of Inspector of Prisons for a period of twenty years, thus described the institution as he found it in 1841: "The governing authority of the Kingston district prison was vested in a numerous body of visiting justices; and it would be difficult to overstate the disorder and insubordination which then prevailed in the establishment. There was no proper external security. With a body of three hundred prisoners, comprising some of the worst characters of the island, the natural result of insecurity was frequent and numerous escapes. On various occasions, within a few months, at least eighty prisoners effected their enlargement. The newspapers teemed with advertisements for these runaways and with offered rewards for their apprehension. So daring had they become that several succeeded in escaping three, four and five times, and one of the most desperate not less than eight times." This description was confirmed by the presentment of the Surry Grand Jury of November, 1841, who stated that the economy and discipline of the prisons were "entirely defective;" that the prisoners were in the habit of gambling for their rations and selling such part as they pleased for their own benefit; that no system of task-work was established to carry out the sentences of hard labour awarded by the courts; and that so utterly inadequate were the means of security that the convicts might escape with facility at any time, the only reason for their not doing this "in a body" being "the supposition that they considered the place one more of recreation than punishment." The then Chief Justice (Sir Joshua Rowe) in referring to the institution stated that "the passing of sentences on criminals had become a mockery of justice."

And while the principal prison of the island was in this state of insecurity and inefficiency, the female prison at Manchioneal was "in a most unsuitable building; the women had no employment; the Superintendent was a man of bad character; and not only the greatest negligence but the grossest immorality existed there."

To remedy these evils the Legislature determined on the erection of a General Penitentiary in the City of Kingston, and Mr. Daughtrey was commissioned by Governor the Earl of Elgin to proceed to the United States for the purpose of examining their prison arrangements, and procuring the plan of a building that would be adapted to the climate and circumstances of Jamaica. This duty was promptly and efficiently performed.

The plan selected by Mr. Daughtrey was prepared "on the radiating principle, so advantageous for inspection and supervision, but in its simplest possible form, in order to leave large open spaces not only for work-yards but for the free circulation of air both by night and by day, so essential in a tropical climate."\* The preliminaries being thus settled, the foundation-stone of the building was laid on the 18th February, 1845, by the Earl of Elgin, in the presence of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, Governor of the Windward Islands, and Sir William McLeod, Governor of Trinidad. The Earl of Elgin, in addressing the assemblage on the occasion, while regretting the necessity for "an edifice of such an extent and magnitude," on account of "the amount of crime which existed in the community," stated that "it was a matter of heartfelt satisfaction that the Legislature should have resolved that the institution should be erected upon the most approved principles; that it should be adapted to an efficient system of penal discipline; and that every precaution should be taken to prevent it from becoming what ill-regulated prisons are too apt to prove, a nursery of crime,—a normal school of vice and profligacy."

The building thus begun was proceeded with with great rapidity, the convicts of the old district prison making all the bricks and burning all the lime required, and otherwise labouring on the walls and dormitories. The result was the completion, in the course of a few years, of the magnificent structure that now adorns the east-end of Kingston. Since then many of the buildings have received scientific improvements; a number of new cells have been added, and improved sanitary arrangements have been effected.

\* Votes of Assembly for 1845.

The Penitentiary now covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first rate masonry, 22 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 635 convicts, male and female, but only 493 of the number can be provided with separate cells; the remainder sleep in associated wards. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners—the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never-failing lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property; and another batch work on the new Government fortifications at Port Royal.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary there is no attempt at classification of any kind. Upon this point the late Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Kimberley) recently stated that “the association of women convicted for the first time of minor offences with old offenders under sentences of long terms of imprisonment, or of penal servitude, is most objectionable; and unless proper provision can be made in the Penitentiary for the separation of the different classes it will be necessary to establish a Short-Term Prison for women.” His Lordship at the same time sanctioned the use of hair-cropping as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.\*

The daily average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during 1882 was 542. The total expenditure of the institution during the same period was £14,704 0s. 3d., while the earnings were:—Amount of prison sales, £4,738 13s. 2d.; value of work performed for prison, &c., £6,124 7s. 10d.; total, £10,863 1s. 0d., or £3,840 19s. 3d. less than the expenditure. The staff of the Penitentiary was a Superintendent, a Deputy-Superintendent, a Matron and 75 subordinate officers.

There are five district prisons situated respectively in the Parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Manchester, Trelawny and Hanover. Short term prisons for the detention of those undergoing imprisonment for three months and less are situated at Black River, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Montego Bay.

There are two gaols, one at Spanish Town for the Counties of Middlesex and Surry, and the other at Falmouth (within the same walls as the district prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The daily average number of prisoners in the district prisons, short term prisons and gaols during 1882 was 549. The total expenditure was £8,766 16s. 4½d., and the value of the labour performed for prison, &c., £4,097 13s. 6d.; amount prison sales £1,107 7s. 1½d.; total £5,205 0s. 7½d., or £3,561 15s. 9d. less than the expenditure.

The total actual cost of the maintenance of the Penitentiary and the other prisons of the colony during 1882 was, therefore, £7,402 15s. 0d. The Civil Service Commissioners stated in their report that “they had carefully considered the question whether any reduction in the present expenditure of the prisons department could be made without imperilling the efficiency of the service, and they did not see that any such reduction could safely be effected.”

With regard to the discipline of the prisons generally, the Secretary of State has recently stated that “the system of penal discipline appears to be imperfect and scarcely calculated to produce a deterrent effect upon the prisoners. In all the short term prisons and in two of the district prisons no penal labour is enforced. Shot-drill, the treadwheel, or the crank, should be at once introduced in all these prisons and every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour should, in whatever prison he may be confined, unless certified by the medical officer to be unfit for hard labour, be kept to penal labour of one of the above-mentioned descriptions during a substantial portion of the term of his sentence. Employment of prisoners on roads and streets should not be permitted unless it is found possible to prevent them from having any communication with other persons.”\*

A consolidated prisons law has recently been passed by the Legislative Council, which will come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation. Under this law (18 of 1882) the prisons are for the future to be under an officer designated the “Director of Prisons” instead of “Inspector of Prisons”; and the

\* Secretary of State's Despatch No. 274 of the 7th October, 1881.

Governor, in Privy Council, is "to make rules and regulations for the government of the several prisons; for the guidance and direction of the officers of the same; for the employment, safe custody, management, discipline, and treatment of the prisoners confined therein; for different classification of prisoners of either sex in any prison, and for the individual separation of all or any of the prisoners confined in any prison; and also as to the religious instruction to be provided and the religious worship to be observed in the several prisons," &c. The religious instruction in the Penitentiary is now imparted by a Schoolmaster during the week and by a Minister of one of the religious denominations in the city of Kingston on each Sunday, the minister voluntarily giving his attendance according to a roster prepared half-yearly for that purpose. In some of the country prisons Sunday services are held by Clergymen of the Church of England as was done by them previous to disestablishment.

The Governor is authorized by the law to appoint in respect of each of such prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the District Courts and the Stipendiary Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices.

Sir Anthony Musgrave has recently thrown out the suggestion that a convict prison should be established for all the West India Islands at the penal settlement of the Messaruni River in British Guiana;\* and the Imperial Government has the scheme under consideration. It is, therefore, possible that the transportation of hardened and habitual criminals may soon be resumed in Jamaica as a deterrent against the committal of crime.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA ON 30TH SEPT., 1882.

Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
1872	523	191	198	26	943
1873	536	191	221	26	974
1874	463	218	248	28	951
1875	585	226	241	30	1,082
1876	618	229	293	26	1,166
1877	643	231	299	24	1,197
1878	642	258	259	20	1,179
1879	495	250	250	25	1,020
1880	553	232	249	26	1,059
1881	662	234	236	27	1,159
1882	453	204	219	24	900

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA  
COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division).	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Popula- tion.
1869	471	357	23	851	441,264	.193
1870	441	389	27	857	-	.194
1871	436	395	38	869	506,154	.171
1872	450	374	20	844	-	.167
1873	513	465	24	1,002	-	.198
1874	533	428	27	988	-	.195
1875	544	439	28	1,011	-	.199
1876	612	552	34	1,198	-	.236
1877	660	510	35	1,205	-	.238
1878	648	555	37	1,240	-	.245
1879	621	520	32	1,173	-	.231
1880	582	465	31	1,078	-	.213
1881	586	649	68	1,303	580,804	.224
1882	542	508	41	1,091	-	.215

The following are the Official Visitors of the General Penitentiary :-

His Honor Alan Ker, Chairman.

Captain K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.

H. J. Bicknell, Esquire

The Hon. A. H. Alexander

William Lee

Geo. E. Parkes

John C. Fegan, Esquires.

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Despatch No. 166 of 10th May, 1881.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories	H. B. Shaw	£ s. d. 650 0 0†	1st April, '63
Clerk	L. H. Facey	130 0 0	6th June, 77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas	300 0 0†	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	L. Arquimbeau	150 0 0†	15th July, '82
Surgeon	I. W. Anderson, M.D.	250 0 0	§ May, '62.
Overseer of Works	S. S. Wortley	225 0 0†	21st Feb., '79
Chief Clerk	G. M. Duff	250 0 0	April, '68
Assistant ditto	E. A. Andrews	95 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Ditto	F. P. Dallas	60 0 0	6th July, '79
Schoolmaster	J. E. A. Smith	150 0 0	1st Feb., '79
Dispenser	H. D. Lawes	128 18 0	Dec., '62
Salesman	C. McHardy	120 0 0	19th Nov., '59
Acting Storekeeper	F. M. Hall	100 0 0	
Matron	M. J. Redwood	65 0 0†	9th March, '76
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	E. W. Penny	120 0 0†	1st Nov., '80
Ditto St. Catherine District Prison	W. B. Edridge	184 0 0†	1st July, '76
Provisional do. Falmouth do.	Henry Holland	200 0 0†	15th Oct., '80
Supt. Mandeville ditto	G. Palache	152 0 0†	10th Nov., '80
Ditto Hanover ditto	Thomas Howell	141 0 0†	10th Dec., '78
Ditto St. Mary's ditto	William Speck	150 0 0†	March, '67
Ditto Morant Bay Short Term Prison	John McKenzie	72 0 0†	July, '74
Ditto Black River ditto	C. H. Distin	72 0 0†	1st May, '82
Ditto Montego Bay ditto	Henry Thomas	72 0 0†	Nov., '59
Ditto St. Ann's Bay ditto	William Gray	72 0 0†	Jan., '66
Ditto Port Antonio ditto	C. E. Evans	72 0 0†	Sep., '67

## II. REFORMATORIES.

In the year 1857 a movement was originated in Kingston for the purpose of establishing industrial schools upon the English model, to be supported by private contributions, with some moderate assistance from Government, and to be managed gratuitously by a board or committee of persons interested in the work. The subject was taken up by the Legislature, and the Industrial Schools Act, 1857 (21 Victoria, chapter 41) was passed. That act provided for the establishment of certified industrial schools and authorized the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to arrange with the managers of any such school for the care and training of destitute and vagrant children, power also being given to judges and magistrates to send children under sixteen years of age, charged with offences, to an industrial school, in lieu of conviction. By section 21 the Governor was authorized to pay to the managers an allowance not exceeding six shillings per month for each child so sent, for his support and maintenance. This section was repealed by statute 23 Victoria, chapter 24, and a capitation allowance not exceeding fivepence per day was sanctioned for each child maintained in an industrial school.

On the 1st October, 1857, an industrial school for girls was commenced at the United Presbyterian mission premises in Duke Street, Kingston, under the management of the late Rev. James Watson, with a committee of ladies; and on the 1st July of the following year the St. George's industrial school for boys was opened in the northern suburb of the city under the management of a committee of gentlemen, of whom the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) D. H. Campbell was the chairman. Both of these institutions were duly certified by Governor Sir Charles Darling under the Industrial Schools Act.

† Including personal allowance of £103. The Inspector receives in addition £2 a day when travelling.

‡ Wood and water and residence.

§ Appointed Acting Surgeon as above and confirmed 1st March, 1874.



The boys' school was subsequently removed to Admiral's Pen on the outskirts of Kingston, where there was an excellent soil and an abundant supply of water. The girls were also transferred to an adjoining pen called Studley Park, which was purchased with the aid of the Government.

Unfortunately, the hopes of the founders of these institutions as to the amount of support to be derived from charitable contributions were doomed to disappointment, and after a few years private subscriptions almost entirely ceased.

The schools were thus left to be maintained by public money, and in the year 1869 a law was passed (with the consent of the managers) transferring the schools to the Government. Under this Law, 11 of 1869, the cost of vagrant and destitute children was made a charge upon the poor rates of their respective parishes, the cost of criminal children being defrayed out of general revenue. This is the same under Law 34 of 1881.

There were then 171 boys at Admiral's Pen and 75 girls at Studley Park, the whole of whom were transferred in November, 1869, to the vacant barracks at Stony Hill, 10 miles from Kingston, where a general reformatory was established under the superintendence of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville. Shortly after this a disease called "onychia" made its appearance among the boys and "the number of amputations of toes and joints, and even limbs, that took place in consequence," was described by a Commission of Inquiry as being most "painful to contemplate." In August, 1874, the Rev. Mr. Melville resigned the office of superintendent and the Rev. W. E. Pierce was provisionally appointed thereto; and when Mr. Pierce resigned Mr. George Rouse of the Government Model School at Port Antonio was appointed superintendent. The management of the institution having attracted public attention, on the 12th December, 1876, a Board of Visitors was appointed, as provided for by the Reformatory Law of 1869, whose duty it was to visit the institution monthly in rotation, two at a time, and to report upon its condition, &c.

On the 2nd June, 1877, Commissioners were appointed, *inter alia*, "to enquire into the existing system of Government Reformatories, its capabilities and defects, to consider the propriety of extending its operation and to make recommendations for the organization of a complete reformatory system, commensurate with the wants of the colony." At the same time was referred to them a petition complaining of the general management of the institution at Stony Hill.

The result of the investigations of the Commissioners was to disclose a most reprehensible state of things, to remedy which a complete re-organization of the Reformatory became necessary. The then superintendent having resigned, a provisional appointment was made, pending the arrival of Captain W. Portlock Dadson, who had been specially selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the post. Captain Dadson arrived in December, 1877, and for three years devoted himself to the improvement of the institution. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Mair, from the Kibble Reformatory in Scotland, who still holds the appointment.

By Law 15 of 1877, passed before the Commissioners had completed their enquiries into the management of the institution, the Reformatory was placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Prisons, who was invested with like powers with regard to that institution as are given to him in respect of prisons under the Act 20 Victoria, chapter 11.

In 1881 the several laws relating to reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: The erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory at Stony Hill, as a reformatory for girls; the establishing of industrial schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to reformatories and pauper children to industrial schools, and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16. According to a proviso in the law until a reformatory for girls and until industrial schools for boys and girls shall be established the institution at Stony Hill is to be used for these purposes.

#### BOYS' REFORMATORY.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tin-smiths, bakers, &c. They also cultivate the land and reap the crops. By the steady application of the boys' labour, the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was

only half-an-acre, is now extended to 53 acres, comprising 6 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 3 acres in vegetables, 28 acres in provisions, and 10 acres in guinea grass.

The crops for 1882 included 12,129 hills of yams; 467½ quarts of red pease, 20½ bushels of corn; 34 cwt. of pumpkins; 1,795 bundles of canes; 121 quarts of coffee; 69 cwt. cocoas; 60 cwt. sweet potatoes; 36 cwt. chow-chows; 2,497 bunches bananas; 134 cwt. plantains; besides garden produce and grass for stock. The institution consumes most of this produce.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under a resident schoolmaster and very satisfactory accounts are received of the advancement of the boys in this direction. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The cost per head per diem for the 373 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 30th September, 1882, was 5d.20, and the average earnings per child for that period, 3d.87. per diem.

The Board of Visitors, consisting of four official and four unofficial members, are as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.  
The Director of Roads.  
The Superintending Medical Officer.  
Henry J. Bicknell, Esq., S.M.

The Hon. James Henry McDowell.  
Dr. James Cecil Phillippo.  
The Rev. D. J. East.  
The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

F. S. Sanguinetti, Secretary.

#### CHILDREN IN REFORMATORY ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.			Paupers.			Grand Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1877	143	28	171	81	18	99	224	46	270
1878	137	29	166	79	13	92	216	42	258
1879	136	34	170	72	21	93	208	55	263
1880	138	28	166	88	24	112	226	52	278
1881	197	39	236	109	32	141	306	71	377
1882	214	—	214	101	—	101	315	—	315

The respective ages of the boys in the institution on the 30th September, 1882, were:—

		Years.			Total.
		Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
	Criminals	7	55	152	214
	Paupers	6	27	68	101
	Total	13	82	220	315

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOYS' REFORMATORY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	Thomas Mair	£ 340 s. 0 d.	17th April '80
Intendant	Barton Millmore	150 0 0	5th Nov., '69
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robeiro	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	James Campbell Taylor	100 0 0	18th Sep., '77
Assistant Schoolmaster	S. M. Johnston	35 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Surgeon	Dr. A. B. Ewart, *	...	17th Sep., '76

\* Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

## GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

THE girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pen on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for Girls under the Law of 1881. The course of training pursued at the new institution is schooling for two hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for the inmates instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The institution is managed by a committee of ladies but it is, like the Reformatory for Boys, under the supervision of the Inspector of Prisons.

The Board of Visitors consist of ladies and are as follows :—

Lady Musgrave.	Lady Lucie Smith.
Mrs. Issacs.	Mrs. East.
Mrs. E. Campbell.	Mrs. C. Campbell.
Mrs. Capper.	Mrs. Chapman.
Mrs. Scott-Barber.	Mrs. Geddes.
Mrs. Oughton.	Mrs. Hall.
Mrs. Morrice.	Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. Scott-Barber, Secretary.

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 30th September, 1882, were:—

		Years.			Total.
		Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
	Criminals	1	3	33	37
	Paupers	4	11	19	34
	Total	5	14	52	71

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	Sarah J. Clarke	£ 100 s. 0 d.	31st Dec., '77
Schoolmistress	Mary McDougall	50 0 0	15th June, '82
Surgeon	Dr. J. Cargill*	...	15th June, '82

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office) and to the registers there reference can still be made for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Kingston.†

## BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The father or mother of the child ; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place ;
3. A person present at the birth ; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without

\* Receives pay as District Medical Officer for Halfway Tree District, St. Andrew.

† Office : 60, Duke Street, Kingston.

reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above-named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose, and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the registrar or some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar-General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

#### DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within 5 days afterwards to the registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered medical practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

#### MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorization for the performance of a marriage.

##### I. BY PUBLICATION OF BANNS.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a ministerial marriage officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the marriage officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three

**Saturdays** in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the marriage officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice, and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a ministerial marriage officer according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

#### II. BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a ministerial marriage officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

#### III. BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

#### REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

General register books of marriages, births and deaths are kept at the general register office, Kingston. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

#### SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months, from date of birth, to the registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar-General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar-General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar-General	0 2 6

#### MARRIAGES.

##### *To a Marriage Officer.*

For receiving a notice for banns, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For a certified copy of an entry in the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

##### *To a Superintendent Registrar.*

For receiving a notice of marriage, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his office under section 22, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of any marriage register books in his office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry in any marriage register book in his office, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

*To the Registrar-General.*

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	£0 5 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

*To the Colonial Secretary.*

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrollment of qualified medical and surgical practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the "Jamaica Gazette" in May and November of each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a physician, surgeon, apothecary, or other medical or surgical practitioner in the Government service, or of any public or parochial board or friendly society; and unless duly registered, he cannot recover in a court of law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar-General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shown below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c.

Any person who is, pursuant to law, registered as a medical or surgical practitioner in any one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, or in any other British colony, is, upon producing to the Colonial Secretary documentary evidence of his being thus lawfully registered, entitled to be registered in Jamaica. If the Colonial Secretary is satisfied with the proof tendered and of the identity of the applicant he will give to him a certificate to that effect, and such certificate, when impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, will be to the Registrar-General, to whom it must be presented, a sufficient authority for registering the practitioner accordingly.

## FORM B.

I \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) or (here state the college, faculty or society) and was authorized by such (here state the college, faculty or society which gave the authority) on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned \_\_\_\_\_ Justice of the Peace.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Declared before me \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
Justice of the Peace.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton	- 500 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk	C. C. Aitken	- 220 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	A. L. Harris	- 120 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Third Class Clerk	C. F. Lee	- 85 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Ditto	H. J. Murray	- 85 0 0	1st Oct., '81

## REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Kingston	Kingston Port Royal	A. L. Harris Mrs. J. S. Campbell	Kingston Port Royal
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Gordon Town Content Gap Mount Charles Golden Spring Cold Spring Dallas Castle Bull Bay Stony Hill Lawrence Tavern Woodford Cross Roads St. James Brandon Hill Galloway	Miss S. A. Neyle J. Maxfield Samuel Bennett David Goffe Miss C. E. Panton J. McLean D. G. Campbell Leslie Turner Rev. J. W. Mold R. M. Chamberlaine E. J. C. McPherson Robert Gibson Robt. C. Ryan W. A. Dennis W. S. Thompson	Halfway-Tree Gordon Town Gordon Town Mount Charles Golden Spring Cold Spring Kingston Bull Bay Golden Spring Golden Spring Kingston Kingston Golden Spring Golden Spring Bull Bay
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Golden Grove Easington Woburn Lawn Trinity Ville	James Strathie Miss A. S. Carter W. Tilly Joseph Alvarenga M. H. S. Josephs Mrs. E. Gordon	Morant Bay Bath Plan. Garden River St. David's Mount Charles Trinity Ville
Portland	Port Antonio Manchioneal Priestman's River Buff Bay Hope Bay Moore Town Claverty Cottage	A. W. Escoffery G. D. Naylor J. W. Munroe Edward Skyers H. H. Ashburne Rev. James Hammett J. W. Crisp	Port Antonio Manchioneal Priestman's River Buff Bay Hope Bay Port Antonio Buff Bay
St. Catherine	Spanish Town Old Harbour Linstead Ewarton St. Faith's Worthy Park Pear Tree Grove The Rectory Guanaboa Vale Point Hill Barton's Marley Hill Harewood Highgate	W. D. Byles Roger Walker Ralph Gilroy R. W. Francis A. J. Stephenson J. G. Tullock R. Ryan Rev. W. Clarke McCalla J. H. Pink W. H. Nash J. W. Anderson David McCalla Rev. G. C. Linton John Verley	Spanish Town Old Harbour Linstead Ewarton Glengoffe Luidas Vale Pear Tree Grove Old Harbour Spanish Town Luidas Vale Old Harbour Old Harbour Linstead Spanish Town
St. Mary	Annotto Bay Port Maria Richmond Retreat Chesterfield Gayle Enfield Carron Hall Mount Angus Long Road Oracabessa Lenna	Samuel R. Jones Mrs. Jane Payne Mrs. Mary Wolcott Miss M. J. Bowen Mrs. Margaret Pickersgill A. J. Aird W. S. Taylor Rev. Q. R. Noble Rev. A. G. Kirkham J. H. Thomas Rev. S. V. Robinson Thomas James Henry	Annotto Bay Port Maria Richmond Salt Gut Annotto Bay Gayle Annotto Bay Pear Tree Grove Gayle Annotto Bay Oracabessa Golden Spring

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	W. G. Nunes	St. Ann's Bay
	Brown's Town	George Pottinger	Brown's Town
	Ocho Rios	C. G. Alberga	Ocho Rios
	Moneague	Miss Catherine Graham	Moneague
	Dry Harbour	Miss M. J. Chrystie	Dry Harbour
	Alexandria	E. C. McFie	Alexandria
	Pedro	H. Brown	Pedro
	Guy's Hill	J. N. Gyles	Guy's Hill
	Little Kent	Thomas McKain	St. Ann's Bay
	Gibraltar	W. B. Cogle	Stewart Town
	Claremont	Rev. Thomas Rogers	Claremont
	Cave Valley	S. J. Knight	Cave Valley
Clarendon	May Pen	Mrs. M. S. Doyen	May Pen
	Four Paths	Geo. Eastwood	Four Paths
	Chapelton	Herbert Lindo	Chapelton
	Milk River	Thomas Atkinson	Milk River
	The Alley	Mrs. W. D. Moodie	The Alley
	Rock River	Robert Bailey	Chapelton
	Grantham	J. B. Douglas	Chapelton
	St. Jago	E. D. Wright	Four Paths
	Hayes	Alexander Phillips	Hayes
	Kellitt's	J. G. Cork	Chapelton
	Rosewell	Wm. Thomas Lewis	Old Harbour
Manchester	Mandeville	Simon Bonitto	Mandeville
	Porus	H. P. W. Baker	Porus
	May Hill	E. Meikle	May Hill
	Mile Gully	Miss R. A. Patton	Mile Gully
	Newport	D. G. Crawford	Newport
	Asia	Louis Meikle	Newport
	Shooter's Hill	J. H. Richards	Shooter's Hill
	Christiana	D. Walker	Devon
	Alligator Pond	Edward Forbes	Watson's Hill
	New Broughton	Alexander Benloss	Newport
	Medina	Miss Helen Newman	Medina
	Watson's Hill	Miss A. E. Nash	Watson's Hill
	Victoria Town	Rev. H. H. Hamilton	Milk River
	Keynasham	J. W. Scott	Balaclava
St. Elizabeth	Black River	Mrs. E. R. Scott	Black River
	Cambridge	M. A. Hyam	Black River
	Cheltenham	Miss Ada Peynado	New Market
	Shaws	J. P. Usher	Middle Quarters
	Lacovia	W. J. Tomlinson	Lacovia
	Siloah	Miss Eliza Maris	Siloah
	Balaclava	J. E. Kerr	Balaclava
	Santa Cruz	W. O'f. Nangle	Goshen
	Southfield	J. R. Parchment	Southfield
	Pedro Plains	J. K. James	Southfield
	Newell	E. Rogers	Black River
	Williamsfield	A. A. Parchment	Black River
	Malvern	George R. Smith	Malvern
	Mountainside	J. R. Tomlinson	Black River
	Lititz	Rev. G. H. Hanna	Watson's Hill
	Mulgrave	Alexander Hall	Black River
	Springfield	Rev. C. Schick	New Market
	Retirement	George M. Anderson	Siloah



REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Westmoreland -	Savanna-la-Mar .	Rev. Henry Clarke .	Savanna-la-Mar
	Grange Hill .	Rev. S. James Vaughan .	Grange Hill
	Bluefields .	Mrs. E. Forrester .	Bluefields
	King's .	Mrs. J. M. Miller .	King's
	St. Paul's .	C. Donaldson .	Little London
	Petersfield .	J. F. Alexander .	Petersfield
	Seaford Town .	T. B. Lawrence .	Chester Castle
	St. Peter's .	Samuel Jarrett .	Savanna-la-Mar
	St. John's .	Rev. P. Williams .	Chester Castle
	Sheffield .	G. H. Reid .	Little London
	Bigwood .	James Walters .	New Market
	Darliston .	James Taylor .	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover -	Lucea .	George R. Davis .	Lucea
	Flint River .	J. Levy, Sr. .	Flint River
	Green Island .	H. J. Lawson .	Green Island
	Riverside .	Rev. J. MacDonald .	Lucea
	Ramble .	R. A. Facey .	Ramble
	Chester Castle .	H. J. Isaacs .	Chester Castle
	Mount Hannah .	C. E. G. Goodin .	Lucea
	Brownsville .	Rev. George McNeil .	Lucea
	Church Hill .	Augustus Sloley .	Green Island
St. James -	Montego Bay .	S. Solomon .	Montego Bay
	Adelphi .	Benjamin Lowe .	Adelphi
	Little River .	W. C. Benaim .	Little River
	Montpelier .	Rev. Edward Hewitt .	Montego Bay
	Springfield .	Rev. T. C. Hutchins .	Montego Bay
Trelawny -	Falmouth .	T. Wood .	Falmouth
	Stewart Town .	Geo. L. Harper .	Stewart Town
	Rio Bueno .	R. A. Laing .	Rio Bueno
	Ulster Spring .	Walter Ruencie .	Ulster Spring
	Clarke's Town .	J. P. Laing .	Clarke's Town
	Bunker's Hill .	Nathaniel Jones .	Falmouth
	Deeside .	Thomas Stirling .	Falmouth
	Duncan's .	Rev. Ellis Fray .	Duncans
	Bellevue .	Rev. T. J. White .	Falmouth
	Salt Marsh .	David Neilson .	Falmouth

## SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Kingston .	C. Colquhoun Aitken .	Kingston
St. Andrew .	Arthur L. Vendryes .	Halfway-Tree
St. Thomas .	F. H. Hawkins .	Morant Bay
Portland .	A. W. Escoffery .	Port Antonio
St. Catherine .	John Messias .	Spanish Town
St. Mary .	J. A. Hoskins .	Port Maria
St. Ann .	J. R. Naylor .	St. Ann's Bay
Clarendon .	A. S. Harvey .	Chapelton
Manchester .	S. Bonitto .	Mandeville
St. Elizabeth .	J. A. Brown .	Black River
Westmoreland .	J. C. Young .	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover .	John Allwood .	Lucea
St. James .	R. P. Collymore .	Montego Bay
Trelawny .	T. Wood .	Falmouth

## TREASURY.

THE Receiver-General's office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public institutions) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver-General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days "from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default;" and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000 which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

On the Commissioners of Accounts inspecting the Treasury on the death of Mr. Edwards it was found that a very large deficiency existed and that there was great confusion in the books of accounts. These irregularities were ascribed by a Committee of the Assembly, who investigated the matter, to the fact of Mr. Edwards "having been in the habit of blending his private with his public accounts," and sums of money for Chancery and other deposits and for Customs and other duties received by him or paid to his credit as Receiver-General not having been entered in the books of the Treasury. The Committee also found that Mr. Edwards had borrowed a sum of £9,000 from the banks for which he had given a "good" as Receiver-General and that the amount had been paid by his successor (Mr. Alexander Barclay) without any authority from the Commissioners of Accounts. These offences were condoned, but the Assembly passed a law to establish a Board of Audit and to make provision for the more regular and effectual examination into the condition of the Treasury. Provision was also made for the lodgment of the public moneys "in a chest with two locks of different construction, the key of one of which should be kept by the Receiver-General and the key of the other by the Auditor-General"—the sum to be at any one time taken conjointly by these officers from the chest being limited to £2,000. The Receiver-General and Auditor-General were also required, "at the close of the business of the day, in the presence of each other, to add up and adjust the cash receipts and payments of the day and count the balance of cash and deposit, and lock up the same in the chest before leaving the office," and to affix their signatures "in the cash book to the said daily cash balance so found, counted and deposited as aforesaid."

The Receiver-General was by the same law prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor-General; but, in 1851, it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Soon after the Executive Committee recommended the transfer of the public funds from the Receiver-General's chest to the Colonial and Jamaica Banks and a bill for this purpose was passed into law. The object of the measure was thus explained by the member of the Committee sitting in the Legislative Council:—"A large sum of money was kept in the Treasury and sometimes £30,000 to £40,000 of the amount were in bank notes; not more than £200 to £300 in silver and gold were ever at any one time in the chest. The Government thought the public assumed too great a risk in keeping their moneys in those notes in the Treasury, and therefore resolved on applying to the Legislature for leave to transfer the public and parochial moneys to the banks. By this arrangement the banks would be responsible for the amount of their notes which was now kept in the Treasury, and they would have to pay every shilling in case of accident; but, according to the present system, if the notes were destroyed or stolen, the amount would be entirely lost to the island. There would be no charge for keeping the money; and the bill provided that unless the transfer could be effected without expense to the island it should not be carried into effect. Bank accounts were settled quarterly, and if on the expiration of the first quarter the banks should demand commissions for receiving and disburs-

ing the money lodged with them at the credit of the public the amount would be immediately withdrawn, and the banking establishments would be thus deprived of the advantage which they would derive from having the use of such large sums as would be lodged with them."

For some time the act remained inoperative in consequence of objections having been made by one of the banks to the arrangement, which was that the investment should be in proportion to the issues of the banks; but in the year 1860 another act was passed, making it competent to lodge the moneys in either of the banks at 3 per cent. on the daily cash balances. After some delay an agreement was entered into with the Colonial Bank—the Jamaica Bank having then closed their business—and since then "all taxes, duties, dues and moneys of the public revenue" have been paid into and kept and disbursed at the Colonial Bank. Besides the public moneys arising from these sources all Chancery and other deposits with the Treasurer are lodged in the Colonial Bank until otherwise disposed of.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver-General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore is payable by the bank on the daily balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver-General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the powers and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first-named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. The salaries of the Treasurer and his staff are now granted in the annual estimates.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder, the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries, under orders, general or special, from the chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order system was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries:—Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under £0 10 0	-	2d.	For sums of £5 0 0 and under £6 7d.
" of 0 10 0 and under £2	3d.	" of 6 0 0	" 7 8d.
" of 2 0 0	3 4d.	" of 7 0 0	" 8 9d.
" of 3 0 0	4 5d.	" of 8 0 0	" 9 10d.
" of 4 0 0	5 6d.	" of 9 0 0	" 10 11d.

For sums of £10 - 1/.

Before the establishment of the Money Order System the only means of remitting small sums through the post was by aid of the Colonial Bank agencies established at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay and Savanna-la-Mar; by the use of Colonia

Bank notes; by private cheques on the Colonial Bank and by postage stamps. Losses were consequently of frequent occurrence; but, under the Money Order System, the safeguards are complete and the public are protected from loss.

The following is a statement as to the number and value of the money orders issued since the introduction of the system to the close of the year 1882 :—

During 1879	.	411	Orders for	.	£881 6 1
" 1880	.	2,746	"	.	7,815 1 0
" 1881	.	7,970	"	.	12,538 15 11
" 1882	.	8,980	"	.	15,760 10 11

The commissions charged on the orders were higher during the eight months ending on 31st December, 1879, than during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, as given above.

In testimony of the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the Treasury are now performed we append an extract from the report of Mr. Nicolas, of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department, on the subject :—

"The Colonial Bank being used by the Treasurer for the deposit of all public moneys this officer has seldom more than a trifling cash balance in his hands, but neither on this balance nor on the funds in the bank can he operate without the counter-signature of another officer.

"For the safe custody of the public securities in the Treasurer's charge three officers incur a joint responsibility.

"From the necessity of the case fourteen district Sub-Treasurers exist, but every security which it seems possible to take, by the creation of double responsibility and the enforcement of strict accounting and the speedy remittance of all superfluous funds, is exacted from these officers.

"Their chests and books moreover are examined from time to time by an officer of the inland revenue. As I have had the opportunity of paying surprise visits to three or four of the district Sub-Treasuries, as well as the chief Treasury, proof has been afforded me that none of the strict regulations laid down for the guidance of the Treasurer and his Assistants are neglected and that the public funds are guarded as carefully as the rules implied."

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Treasurer	H. W. Livingston*	£ 600 s. 0 d.	5th Oct., '52
Chief Clerk	J. Harris	400 0 0	2nd Dec., '70
Bookkeeper	R. A. Henderson	350 0 0	4th Dec., '68
Cashier	Gerald G. H. Waldron	230 0 0	13th April, '72
First Class Clerk	C. W. Chapman	250 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Ditto	A. M. Marshall	220 0 0	26th Nov., '69
Second Class Clerk	H. D'C. Mitchell	200 0 0	19th Sep., '71
Ditto	R. G. McClelland	160 0 0	21st Dec., '72
Ditto	T. B. Hendriks	120 0 0	1st May, '74
Third Class Clerk	E. W. Astwood	100 0 0	1st March, '75
Ditto	A. L. Savage	85 0 0	4th Feb., '81
Ditto	Vacant.	...	...

#### AUDIT OFFICE.

In consequence of the discovery of serious defalcations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1851 "to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that "it was indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt, and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature establishing a Board of Audit and providing for the appointment of an Auditor-General.

\* The Treasurer in addition to his salary receives a commission of 1 per cent. on Chancery Deposits. He also receives £100 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

The Auditor-General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver-General on account of the public; to examine every demand upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificate or document, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver-General for payment, and to countersign the same; and to attend every month on the Board of Audit (which consisted of the members of Assembly in their capacity as Commissioners of Accounts) with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the duties of the Audit Department were divided between the Auditor-General and the Auditor of Prisons Accounts, these officers being designated the First and Second Commissioners of Audit. In 1857 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner and should discharge all the duties originally performed by the Auditor-General, and constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit, in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, who were abolished by the Act for the better government of the island.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported that "the duties of the large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an illusory and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor-General (Mr. Alexandre Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant-General and Auditor-General in one person and in one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of clerks and assistants, the consequence of which is that of necessity the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether, or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years; that the books of the Post Office Department had only been examined from time to time as a junior clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor-General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton remodelled the system of book-keeping in the Treasury and so thoroughly reorganized the Audit Office that Mr. N. H. Nicolas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to enquire into the audit system in the West India colonies, was able to report in August, 1878, that "all the security a strict and efficient departmental audit can afford seemed to him provided." Previous to Mr. Straton's appointment the system which existed "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery."\*

The pre-audit system to which Mr. Bravo referred in his allusion to the Accountant-General was strongly condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay; and subsequently by Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor-General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor were to examine the working of other people and not to transact business which ought to be done by some one else."

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave to Secretary of State, 14th July, 1879.

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of disbursing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit) an improved mode of preparing the Annual Estimates and the presentation of Annual Appropriation Accounts. In short the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has come into operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Auditor-General	J. G. Macglashan	1,000	0	0	30th June, '58
Chief Clerk	Ross J. Livingston	400	0	0	2nd Feb., '62
First Class Clerk	W. Duff	260	0	0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	W. C. G. Arrowsmith	300	0	0	1st May, '66
Ditto	G. McN. Livingston	260	0	0	16th Aug., '69
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Andrews	220	0	0	1st Feb., '68
Ditto	W. B. Mais	170	0	0	26th May, '73
Ditto	E. DuMont	160	0	0	1st Feb., '75
Ditto	H. E. Laidman	120	0	0	7th Oct., '74
Ditto	A. S. Finzi	100	0	0	25th Sep., '75
Ditto	A. A. Samuel	120	0	0	1st June, '77
Third Class Clerk	H. A. Hall	80	0	0	13th April, '80
Ditto	J. V. Martin	80	0	0	16th Nov., '80

## ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor; his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such references were made to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. In this office are deposited the records of Dissenters' marriages, and of marriages, baptisms, and burials solemnized and performed by Ministers of the Church of England, which were registered there until the operation of the Marriage Law 15 of 1879. The Governor is empowered also to appoint such other officers as he thinks necessary for the purposes of the law. Officers so appointed are under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, subject to the directions of the Keeper.

Since the establishment of the office the clerical staff has been limited to that of a Chief Clerk and three Copyists.

There is an official seal of office with which all certified copies issued out of the office are sealed.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All surplus revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	Hon. Sir J. Lucie Smith, Kt., C.M.G., C.J.	£ s. d. <i>ex officio.</i>	1st Dec., '69
Deputy Keeper of the Records	Edward Bancroft Lynch	500 0 0	17th Oct., '55
Chief and Examining Clerk	Henry Roussett Jackson	120 0 0	
Copyists	George F. Henriques E. S. Auld Leslie Alexander	Paid by results.	Not in Civil Service.

#### SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	-	0 5 0
" crop accounts	-	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded	-	-	0 0 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	-	0 2 0

#### JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

THE Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the line was opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £50 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith, of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a civil engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows :—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379 0 0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563 0 0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734 0 0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531 0 0
		£137,207 0 0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.		13,720 0 0
Total	...	£150,927 0 0



Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprise, and all hope of getting the railway further than Old Harbour was abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually purchased the existing line, which extends from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, for the sum of £90,000, the transfer taking place on the 1st of April, 1879. The Government then ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchester,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, to Ewarton,  $14\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

The company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £60,000 raised for the Old Harbour branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,250. For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government, the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory, and was with difficulty carried on at all.

The Government has now thoroughly reconstructed the railway and the rolling stock. The cuttings and embankments have been widened to a proper uniform width; the fencing and gates have been renewed throughout, and ditches have been cut on each side of the line, with outlet drains leading towards the sea, for the purpose of underdraining the formation of the railway. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, has been re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which was previously permanently submerged, has been freed from water, excepting during excessive floods. A new straight cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, has been made for the Nightingale Grove Gully; and all the gully courses have been cleaned out and improved.

The old ruinous wooden bridges and drains have been replaced by 28 bridges with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls have also been built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre, and the superstructure has been thoroughly repaired.

The permanent way has been relaid and repaired and ballasted throughout; two-thirds of the sleepers have been renewed, and six miles of the line have been laid with new steel rails. The remainder of the old rails will be replaced, as they become worn out, by new steel rails.



The terminal station at Kingston has been considerably enlarged and improved, and the Spanish Town station has been improved and thoroughly repaired. New stations have been built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour.

Three new locomotive engines have been imported from England and put on the line, and two of the old ones have been rebuilt in the railway workshops.

New first class carriages and brake vans have been imported from England. The second and third class carriages and the goods waggons have been rebuilt and several additional new ones constructed in the railway workshops.

The Prince's wharf and buildings have been thoroughly repaired; and an extension of the wharf is being made to accommodate the Atlas steamers and other vessels of the largest size.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession, 1879-80, the railway earned a gross revenue of £27,024 9s. 8d., and a net profit of £11,429 16s. 4d. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the gross revenue was less than the previous year, being £22,713 2s. 2d., and the net revenue was £9,938 13s. 11d. In 1881-82 the gross revenue went up to £26,015 2s. 11d., and the net revenue to £12,873 14s. 8d., the latter exceeding by £1,443 18s. 4d. the highest net revenue previously earned on the line.

The following is a statement of the receipts in the past three years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Goods and Cattle . . .	£15,697 0 6	£13,060 9 0	£15,811 18 2
Passengers and Parcels . . .	9,530 16 10	8,848 2 9	10,122 14 6
Miscellaneous . . .	94 1 5	99 19 6	153 4 3
Wharf . . .	693 4 2	704 10 11	936 2 9
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>£26,015 2 11</b>	<b>£22,713 2 2</b>	<b>£27,024 9 8</b>

The following figures show the working expenses in each of the past three years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Main-Way and Works . . .	£2,957 0 5	£2,274 10 8	£3,801 7 10
Locomotive Power . . .	2,887 3 1	2,809 1 2	3,807 2 6
Repairs Car and Waggons . . .	702 9 8	521 4 3	802 16 8
Traffic expenses . . .	3,395 15 2	3,338 9 0	3,467 3 1
General charges . . .	1,715 12 3	2,462 11 10	2,380 3 11
Sundries . . .	1,146 10 5	987 14 10	885 19 7
	£12,804 11 0	£12,393 11 9	£15,144 13 7
Proportion of working expenses to Receipts . . .	50.56	56.30	58.07

In addition to providing the interest and sinking fund for the capital sum expended upon it, the railway now contributes a very appreciable sum to the general revenue of the island.

By Law 8 of 1880 the construction of the extensions from Old Harbour to Porus, and from Spanish Town to Ewarton, on the basis of the surveys which had been made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., was authorized. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Railway department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into for the construction of these extensions by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with the eminent contractors, Messrs. Reid & Mackay, for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. This firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882. Under the contract the lines are to be opened for traffic by the 15th of December, 1884, but there is good reason to expect that they will be completed some months before that date.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF JAMAICA RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Resident Engineer *	Valentine G. Bell, M. I., } C. E.	£ s. d. 1,200 0 0	2nd Sep., '80
Manager	L. F. Mackinnon	†500 0 0	22nd Sep., '70
Accountant	T. Gunter	300 0 0	1st April, '79
Locomotive Superintendent	W. Asten	364 0 0	1st April, '79

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a president, vice-president, trustees, managers, auditor, and treasurer or secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a revising barrister. The deposits received by the banks were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business :—

Kingston established 1838  
St. James “ 1838  
Trelawny “ 1842  
St. Ann “ 1845

Hanover established 1856  
St. Mary “ 1859  
Westmoreland “ 1765  
Vere “ not known.

These banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the secretary of the Trelawny bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 20 of 1870 provides that a deposit shall not be of less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to, but not exceed, £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. Secrecy is enforced on all the officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can only be paid on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the

\* The railway is under the general management of the Director of Public Works, who receives £150 per annum for superintendence.

† With Residence.

Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The number of payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1881-82 was as follows:—

24 under Letters of Administration amounting to	£1,000 0 0
9 “ Letters Testamentary “	900 0 0
17 “ Revenue Commissioner’s authority	80 0 0
	<hr/> £1,980 0 0

The branches of the bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but so as to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are also now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

On the new Savings Bank Law coming into operation there appeared at the credit of the old Trustee Banks the following sums of money:—

Kingston	£45,368 0 5
St. Ann	4,657 8 0
Grange Hill	4,013 18 11
St. James	11,812 1 5
Savanna-la-Mar	4,535 9 8
Trelawny	3,179 3 2
Vere	2,088 0 9
	<hr/> £75,654 2 3

These balances were handed over to the Government Savings Bank and carried to the credit of the several Trustee Banks, the sum of £1,948 0s. 7d., the excess of the assets over the liabilities, having been passed to the Government Savings Bank Fund. On the 30th September last the sum of £1,157 2s. 2d. of the amount carried over to the credit of the Trustee Banks remained unclaimed by depositors.

In the ten years during which the Government Savings Bank has been in existence the deposits have risen from the total amount above stated, namely, £75,654 2s. 3d., to £342,300; \* this shows that in less than half the space of time during which the Trustee Banks existed the deposits have more than quadrupled.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1870 to 1882:—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870-71	2,359	315	5,748	1,867	*115,694 1 9	21,917 14 7
1871-72	1,776	653	7,713	4,602	100,331 9 10	53,541 7 4
1872-73	1,720	892	7,426	6,446	103,987 6 0	88,659 19 6
1873-74	1,804	1,217	9,203	7,952	109,455 13 7	86,173 18 5
1874-75	1,912	1,433	9,353	9,057	147,128 12 9	99,509 18 10
1875-76	1,909	1,539	9,709	9,305	155,248 12 8	139,961 6 8
1876-77	1,928	1,601	9,294	10,029	138,599 13 8	127,778 16 6
1877-78	1,835	1,589	9,118	10,777	138,845 6 1	122,458 4 10
1878-79	2,113	1,774	9,393	12,106	132,040 11 1	111,966 13 6
1879-80	2,219	2,211	12,625	13,144	164,735 12 3	120,128 10 6
1880-81	2,717	2,044	14,279	17,225	159,075 18 8	158,900 14 8
1881-82	3,417	1,844	10,946	17,956	154,579 12 10	175,304 9 2

There were on the 30th September, 1882, 9,393 individual depositors, besides charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities. It may be interesting to state the occupation of the depositors:—

Accountants, Officials, Clerks	837	Constables	337
Auctioneers	7	Cakemakers and Sellers	27
Butchers	52	Compositors	27
Bakers	60	Doctors	63
Barbers	8	Dispensers	66
Bussmen and Draymen	11	Dentists	5
Bookbinders	10	Engineers	33
Cigarmakers	35	Farriers	1
Clergymen	302	Fishermen	28

\* Including the balance from the old Trustee Banks.

Goldsmiths	.	7	Penny Banks	.	49
Hatmakers	.	2	Soldiers	.	18
Higglers	.	57	Sailors	.	107
Livery Stable Keepers	.	3	Surveyors	.	4
Lawyers	.	51	Schoolmasters & Schoolmistresses	.	179
Lodging House and Tavern Keepers	.	15	Shoemakers	.	126
Labourers	.	1,079	Seamstresses	.	297
Musicians	.	11	Saddlers	.	29
Mechanics	.	846	Stewards, Servants, Storemen	.	881
Merchants and Shopkeepers	.	413	Tailors	.	165
Occupation not given	.	1,962	Tobacconists	.	6
Penkeepers, Planters and Settlers	.	874	Upholsterers	.	5
Pilots	.	16	Watchmakers and Jewellers	.	34
Pedlars	.	12	Washerwomen	.	161
Photographers	.	3	Wharfingers	.	25
Printers	.	24			

The number of accounts kept with public officers, and with charities and other trusts and societies, stood thus on the 30th September, 1882 :—

Administrator-General's Accounts	29	Charities, Societies and Clubs	18
Bankrupt Estates	33	Government Accounts	5
Chancery Accounts	76	Government Trusts	7

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 30th September, 1882 :—

Administrator-General's Accounts	.	£2,027	12	4
Bankrupt Estates	.	2,936	4	7
Charities	.	1,064	0	1
Chancery Accounts	.	18,767	17	1
Government Accounts	.	37,807	6	4
Old Savings Bank Balances	.	1,132	18	10
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	247,071	11	1
Trusts	.	3,746	4	5
		<b>£314,553</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £86,487 1s. 3d. as under :—

1870-71	.	£1,635	4	4	1876-77	.	£9,230	11	4
1871-72	.	4,590	19	11	1877-78	.	9,750	17	7
1872-73	.	5,499	3	1	1878-79	.	10,414	13	10
1873-74	.	6,341	12	9	1879-80	.	11,728	8	1
1874-75	.	7,543	8	2	1880-81	.	11,212	5	8
1875-76	.	8,539	16	6	1881-82	.	9,626	5	4

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in island debentures bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. On the 30th September, 1882, they stood thus :—

Debentures	.	£281,704	10	4
Planters' Promissory Notes for Coolies	.	9,509	6	5
Treasury Debt	.	33,206	1	4½
Cash in hand	.	427	9	4
<b>Total</b>	.	<b>£324,847</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5½</b>

Of this fund there was a surplus of £10,293 11s. 11½d. at the credit of the bank.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 30th September last (the close of the last financial year) there were 60 Penny Banks in existence with 9,345 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £3,964 13s. 1½d., and the amount withdrawn was £1,757 7s. 8½d. Mr. H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Manager	H. W. Livingston*	100 0 0	5th Oct., '52
Accountant	James Sinclair	340 0 0	15th Feb., '68
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	220 0 0	25th Nov., '67
Second Class Clerk	Charles Morton	120 0 0	21st July, '76
Third Class Clerk	James B. Heath	100 0 0	23rd Nov., '74
Ditto	D. P. Fouché	80 0 0	2nd Oct., '82

## IMMIGRATION.

THE first efforts to increase the population of Jamaica by means of immigration were contemporaneous with the "apprenticeship system," the intention being to colonize the interior of the island with European families. Up to 1844 the sum of £128,271 of public money was expended for this purpose and 5,969 immigrants were introduced. The new-comers settled themselves principally in the Parishes of Hanover, Portland, Manchester and Trelawny and founded the Townships of Seaford, Milbank, Christiana and Freeman Hall, where their descendants are still living amongst themselves and earning sufficient as small settlers to render them independent of prædial labour on the estates.

In the early part of the session of 1844 the Earl of Elgin, then Governor of the island, informed the Legislature that in consequence of hill coolies having been employed "within the last few years with great success in the Colony of Mauritius," Her Majesty's Government had resolved on extending the scheme to Jamaica if the Legislature would provide the necessary funds. Thereupon the House resolved that they would make provision to cover the expense of the importation of 5,000 hill coolies and the re-conveyance of such of them as might after the termination of five years wish to return to India. In accordance with this arrangement 261 coolies were introduced in 1845; 1,890 in 1846; and 2,400 in 1847. But there were no regulations for enforcing continuous and steady services from the immigrants; they were at liberty to enter into contract for a period not exceeding one year with any planter in the island whom they might choose to work for, and at the expiration of that time they could renew the contract or find an employer elsewhere.

The only penalty on the unemployed immigrant was the payment to the Government of 5/ for every month he passed out of "industrial contract." The consequence of this was the vagrancy of the coolies and the utter failure of the scheme. "The weaker portion of the immigrants fell into ill-health and, becoming incapable of labour, took to begging and thus eked out a miserable existence, living on alms and travelling from one place to another, so that the whole country was covered with beggars, many of whom were suffering from loathsome ulcers. The parochial institutions for the relief of the poor became overcrowded, and the parochial funds were unable to bear the extra strain on them."† This led to the entire stoppage of East Indian immigration; but in the year 1854 472 Chinese were introduced, the majority of whom came from Colon where they had gone to labour on the Panama Railway, and where their health had been completely destroyed. The consequence was that soon after their arrival here they were to be seen in the streets "worn out and emaciated, heart-broken and miserable,"† and they eventually found homes in the hospitals and almshouses of Kingston and St. Catherine where the majority died as paupers. Of the aggregate number of immigrants thus introduced (5,023 in all) 1,726 returned to their native country, 1,491 remained in Jamaica as agricultural labourers and the remainder (1,806) died or disappeared; this immigration cost the colony the sum of £83,703.

In 1858 the question of immigration was again introduced into the House of Assembly, this time by the Hon. George Solomon, then a member of the Executive Committee. He carried a measure providing for the raising of a sum of £150,000

\* Also Treasurer of the colony.

† Papers relating to East Indian Immigration by A. H. Alexander, 1877.

by three instalments of £50,000 each, the interest and sinking fund being secured by a tax on exports, and by the payment by the employer of one pound per annum for five years on each immigrant allotted to him. In the following session the act was amended (at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies) by a provision requiring every part of the loan to be paid off within 15 years of the date at which such part had been borrowed, and increasing the annual contribution of the employer to thirty shillings for every Indian in his employment until the expiration of his indentured service. The new law gave the Governor power to impose stringent regulations on the employers with respect to the lodging, food and clothing of the immigrants, and required them to be provided with diet, medicines, &c., when sick, at the expense of the employers, and compelled the employers to report within 24 hours all cases of desertion. The period of indenture was extended to two years, with the provision that should the immigrants fail, within one month after the expiration of the second year, to apply to be re-indentured to any other employer, their original indentures were to be deemed extended for another year, and so on until five years of service under indenture expired. This law also required that twenty shillings should be paid from the general revenue to the Immigration Fund for each immigrant alive on the 30th September in each year, for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expenses of the return passage and colonization of the East Indian immigrants. Under this scheme the following importations took place:—

In 1860	-	592	In 1862	-	1,982
" 1861	-	1,521	" 1863	-	540

There was then another stoppage in East Indian immigration to Jamaica. This cessation was principally on account of the unsuitability of the immigrants sent out by the agent at Calcutta. "Well founded complaints were made that many of those imported were much emaciated, of very low physical power and unaccustomed to agricultural labour." "The allotment of such persons to the planters as labourers," added the Commissioners of 1867, had "caused much dissatisfaction and tended greatly to deter them from making further applications." The Commissioners made several recommendations for improving the immigration system and a law was passed by the Legislative Council in 1869 amending the then existing enactments. In the meantime 1,625 immigrants were imported from Calcutta under the special instructions of Sir John Grant.

The most important changes introduced by the law of 1869 related to the questions of rations, wages, and medical treatment. The employers were required to supply daily rations to every Indian immigrant during the whole of his indentured service (which was fixed at five years) according to a scale and price to be promulgated, from time to time, by the Governor in Privy Council; but provision was made that, on being satisfied as to the safety of the measure, the Agent-General might, on the application of the immigrant, and subject to such instruction as the Governor might give, direct that such immigrant should receive the whole of his wages in money, payable weekly. Every male immigrant above 16 years of age was declared entitled to a rate of wages of not less than one shilling per day, and every female, and every male under 16 years of age, was made similarly entitled to a rate of not less than ninepence per day. By mutual agreement, between employer and immigrant, sanctioned by the Agent-General, an immigrant might do task work if he should be able thereby to earn one shilling or more per day. Every employer was declared bound to find work for, or at least to pay, every immigrant for six days in each week, the working period being fixed at nine hours a day. With regard to medical aid the Government was empowered to appoint, pay and remove the medical attendants on immigrants, and to establish union hospitals for the better treatment of the sick. It was also empowered to establish a dépôt in Spanish Town as an asylum for indentured coolies disabled and incapable of labour; a temporary home for deserters until they could be returned to their employers; and as an hospital for such sick coolies as had served their term of indenture but had not completed the industrial residence of five additional years to entitle them to a return passage to India.

The twenty shillings a year on each cooly paid from the general revenue for the purpose of immigration was by the new enactment repealed, Sir John Grant being of opinion "that the cost of immigration should be borne exclusively by the planters and

by a duty on products other than those produced by the small settlers." The bounty for colonization instead of a return passage to India was at the same time extended from £10 per head to £12 for each adult and half that sum for each child between the ages of 3 and 16.

Under this new system immigration became regular and the Agent-General was soon able to report to the Government that "vagrancy and desertion were almost unknown, and that there was less sickness and malingering than ever there was."

The number of immigrants introduced under the provisions of the new law up to 1873, inclusive, was:—

In 1869	1,393	In 1871	1,354
1870	906	1872	1,188
In 1873	1,518		

Up to December, 1872, out of 15,652 East Indian immigrants introduced since the 1st January, 1845, but 3,167 applied for and received return passages; and in 1873 of all entitled to return passages none accepted them. The total East Indian population in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1873, was as follows:—

Serving under indenture	5,880
Number who had served 5 years under indenture but had not completed ten years residence	1,418
Number who had completed 10 years residence and had voluntarily become colonists	5,157
	12,455

With respect to those immigrants who had become colonists, the Agent-General thus reported to the Government on their condition:—

"The time-expired immigrants in Jamaica may be described as a most thriving class, and I may mention, as an instance of the success to which an industrious cooly can attain in this country, the case of Seepersunsing who arrived here in the ship "Themis" in 1860. This man recently became the proprietor of Brien's Pen in the Parish of Hanover, for which he paid £600, and subsequently has purchased another run of land for £200. This is not a solitary case, for everywhere throughout the country the time-expired cooly may be found in comparatively affluent circumstances."

The question of the payment of the bounty to coolies electing to settle in the island was, among other fiscal matters connected with immigration, reconsidered by the local and Imperial Governments and settled during the year 1873. The Secretary of State then decided that "the circumstances of Jamaica did not justify any contributions from the general revenue for the purpose of introducing immigrants from India to be indentured to sugar planters, or of sending them back to India," but that "the general revenue may properly be charged to a limited extent with such payments as may be made to Indian immigrants in lieu of return passages, in order to induce them to remain in the colony as settlers." A law giving effect to this arrangement was passed by the Legislative Council and the sum of £23,500, which had been paid from the Immigration Fund on account of colonization, subsequently to the passing of Law 17 of 1868, was refunded to the Immigration Department.

In the following three years the number of coolies imported stood thus:—

In 1874	- 1,356.	In 1875	- 1,250.	In 1876	- 748.
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In the latter year the question of the cost of immigration was again brought forward, this time in the form of petitions to the Legislative Council from the planters of the island assembled in public meetings held in the City of Kingston and in the Town of Montego Bay. The most important of the points decided by the Council was "that the annual expenditure in connection with immigration be defrayed in the proportion of one-third from general revenue and the remaining two-thirds from employers of cooly labour and the export duties." At that time there was a deficit of £4,367 in the immigration accounts of the previous year (1877), and an anticipated deficit of £12,443 in the expenditure of 1878, and the cost of two ship-loads of immigrants, especially ordered by the Secretary of State at the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, £14,000, making a total of £30,810. This amount had at once to be provided, the borrowing powers under the Act of 1858 having been reached by the raising of the full sum authorized thereunder. This was done by raising the sum of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878.

Pending the settlement of the question involved in the resolution of the Legislative Council, and in the circumstances of the entire failure of the immigration fund, the further supply of immigrants was suspended and the Agent at Calcutta re-called. In the following year the question was finally settled by the passing by the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Finance Law of 1879 and the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 23 of 1879. The first of these enactments transferred the payment of the whole of the immigration debt, then amounting to £144,113, exclusive of the £35,000 above referred to, to the general revenue and relieved the employers of all hospital and medical expenses, amounting to an average of £11,000 per annum. The planters were required for the future to pay but the cost of introducing and returning the immigrants to India and the office and staff expenses of the Department. These charges they were required to meet by means of the export duties on sugar and rum and by a contribution of not more than £15 on each immigrant allotted to them. This capitation fee was secured by means of promissory notes or bonds, payable in five annual instalments and discounted at the Government Savings Bank. The export duty on coffee and dyewoods was by the law appropriated to the purposes of general revenue, and the union hospitals and their equipments were transferred to the Government for the use of the general labouring population and placed under the charge of the medical department. The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law consolidated and amended all the laws relating to immigrants and gave new designations to the officers of the department, the Agent-General being termed Protector of Immigrants and the Sub-Agents Inspectors of Immigrants.

No immigrants were imported in 1877 for the reasons already stated, but in 1878 895 were received; in 1879, 167; in 1880, 747; and in 1881, 504. No immigrants were introduced in 1882.

During the period that intervened between the 1st October, 1873, and the 30th September, 1882, the number of immigrants who returned to India was 2,803. On the latter date—

The number serving under indenture in the colony was	2,012
The number who had served five years under indenture but had not completed ten years residence was	3,685
The number who had completed ten years residence and voluntarily become colonists was	8,126

The total number of East Indian immigrants in the colony on the 30th September, 1881, was therefore	13,823
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Of the coolies who were in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1881, 456 were depositors in the Government Savings Bank to the extent of £11,491 0s. 4d. At the same date in 1882 the number of depositors had increased to 636 and the amount of deposits to £14,058 12s. 9d., or £2,559 12s. 5d. more than in the previous year. The total amount of money taken in Government bills to India by the coolies who returned between the years 1871 and 1882 inclusive was £41,580 19s. 6d. No record was kept for the previous years.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	Hon. A. H. Alexander	£ 600 s. 0 d. 0	Oct., '67
First Class Inspector of Immigrants	C. L. Ripoll	250 0 0	Aug., '69
Second Class Inspector of Immigrants	W. Y. Garsia	200 0 0	Oct., '48
Ditto	E. W. Pigou	200 0 0	Oct., '73
Ditto	D. S. B. McKenzie	200 0 0	Oct., '75
Ditto	G. W. Osmond	200 0 0	July., '77
Ditto	W. C. H. Hastings	200 0 0	Dec., '81
Clerk in Immigration Office	R. G. Huey	100 0 0	Jan., '75

\* The Protector receives £2 a day extra when travelling, and each Inspector receives 1/ a mile travelling allowance.



## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1845	26†	No record	...	...	No record	No record
1846	1,890	"	...	...	"	...
1847*	2,400	"	...	...	"	...
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	...
1854	472†	"	559	380	"	...
1858	...	"	274	126	"	...
1860	592	"	...	...	"	...
1861	1,521	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982	"	...	...	"	...
1863†	540	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,393	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	£7,229 2 0
1872	1,188	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,518	2.27	402	...	3.60	...
1874	1,556	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	167	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Government Printing and Stationery Establishment was opened on the 1st October, 1879, and the whole of the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing and bookbinding of the colony transferred thereto. These services had previously been executed by contracts with private houses and by convict and other labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Establishment consists of a spacious and well-ventilated building, which is divided into four compartments, namely, the Superintendent's Office, the Bookbindery, the Machine or Press Room and the Composing Room. There is also a range of Store Rooms, forming a separate building. The machines are of the latest construction and the best materials and include two Otto Silent Gas Engines; two Wharfedale and two Mitre Platen Printing Machines; Ruling, Paging and Perforating Machines; Imperial Iron Screw Standing Presses, Guillotine and Millboard Cutting Machines; Arming-Presses, Gas Stoves, &c., &c. The Printing Branch contains a large and varied assortment of standard and job types and the Bookbindery has every tool and appliance of the trade.

The total expenditure of the Establishment during the three years of its existence may be thus summarized from the published accounts:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Erection of Buildings	£462 6 7	£1,101 16 8	...
Printing and Bookbinding materials	2,212 13 0½	1,332 19 11	468 1 3
Working expenses	5,685 8 9½	7,080 11 8½	6,997 0 4½
	£8,360 8 5	£9,515 8 3½	£7,465 1 7½
Less Reimbursement in Aid	208 11 6	71 11 11	323 14 7
Total	£8,151 16 11	£9,443 16 4½	£7,141 7 0½

\* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

† Chinese immigrants introduced during 1854.

‡ Cessation of immigration until 1867.

§ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of moneys belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins are still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India.

Only 40 per cent. of females are introduced as compared with males.

But if the cost of the buildings and of the plant be deducted (being of a permanent and not of a current character) the expenditure of the respective years will be in 1879-80, £5,476 17s. 3½d.; in 1880-81, £7,008 19s. 9½d., and in 1881-82 £6,673 5s. 9½d.

The minimum market value of the work done in the Establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied the Departments during the three years were:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Printing and Bookbinding	-	£5,605 2 4½	£8,442 18 6	£8,861 13 1½
Stationery	-	1,200 0 0	1,971 18 5½	1,514 1 7½
Total	-	£6,805 2 4½	£10,414 16 11½	£10,375 14 9

Thus the minimum market value of the printing and bookbinding work performed for, and the stationery supplied to, the various public departments and parochial institutions exceeded in 1879-80 by £1,328 5s. 1d.; in 1880-81 by £3,405 17s. 2½d., and in 1881-82 £3,702 8s. 11½d., respectively, the current expenses of the Printing and Stationery Establishment.

But the advantages of the new system may be still further shown. The amount actually paid by the Government in 1878-79 for printing and stationery was £8,925 16s. 1d., which when compared with the current expenditure in the first year of the new system (1879-80) gave a difference in favour of the latter of £3,448 18s. 9½d.; and when, for purposes of comparison, to the expenses of 1878-79 is added the cost of the Census of 1871, £1,434 18s. 1d., the saving to the Government in 1880-81 may be taken as amounting to £3,351 14s. 4½d. The saving in 1881-82 was £2,252 10s. 3½d. The papers for the Census of 1881 were printed in the Government Printing Establishment and the outlay therefor formed part of the expenditure of that year.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	A. C. Sinclair	£500 0 0	9th March, '65
Clerk	H. E. Squire	Temporary.	...

#### ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

THE Commissioners appointed to enquire into the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island in their recent report wrote as follows on this head:—"It only remains for us, in conclusion, to report our opinion as to the means best adapted for securing the admission into the civil service of this island of duly-qualified persons as clerks or cadets. After giving the subject our best consideration and eliciting a variety of opinions, we do not see our way to recommending any alteration of the existing system, which, on the whole, works fairly well. The clerkships in the several public offices are divided into three classes, first, second and third; and, as a rule, promotion is regulated by seniority, tempered by merit. On a vacancy occurring in a third class clerkship, a candidate is nominated by the head of the department to the Governor for admission on probation. It is the duty of the nominating officer to satisfy himself that the candidate is qualified by education and character to enter the public service, and he usually subjects him to some kind of examination, conducted either in person or by his chief clerk, for the purpose of attesting his attainments. On the nomination being approved, the person named is admitted as a probationer for six months, and at the end of that time, and in some cases earlier, a report is made by the head of the department as to his efficiency and good conduct. If the report is favorable, the probationer is appointed a third class clerk, and becomes a permanent member of the civil service. We think that this arrangement is not ill adapted to meet the requirements of the service under the existing circumstances of the colony."

The Secretary of State, in conveying his decision upon the report, intimated his concurrence in the opinion of the Commissioners "that it is not expedient to alter the existing system of admission to the third class clerkships in the public offices."

In some of the large public departments the system prevails of allowing young men whose antecedents are favourably known to the head of the department to enter the department as volunteers or cadets. In this way these young men acquire ac-

quaintance with the general character of official work and obtain an insight into the nature of the work of the particular department to which they are attached, and it is a convenient arrangement as a general rule that volunteers who have shown aptitude in picking up the work of the department should be appointed to vacancies for third class clerkships as they arise. It is always understood, however, that the mere fact of a young man serving in a public office as a volunteer does not give him any claim to be appointed to a vacancy in that office. The arrangement is one for the convenience of the volunteer himself, and he must, of course, take his chance of stepping into a vacancy; but he can always rest assured that his endeavours to render himself useful and make himself acquainted with the work of the office will not be overlooked. Many officers now in the public service have obtained their first appointments after meritorious and useful service as volunteers, and in the instance of the occurrence of temporary vacancies in an office from leave of absence granted or otherwise, where an acting appointment in the junior ranks has to be made, the well-conducted and useful volunteer has a good and indeed the best chance of obtaining the temporary appointment, a successful incumbency in which gives him a fair claim to be placed in a permanent appointment when a suitable vacancy occurs.

It may be added here that it is usual when applications for employment in the public service are received by the Government to send the applicant a form, such as is given below, to be filled up and returned:—

*Form to be filled up by a Candidate for admission into the Civil Service.*

1. Christian name and surname (in full).
2. Usual signature.
3. Date.
4. Usual residence (in full).
5. Place of birth.
6. Age last birthday.
7. Father's name.
8. " residence.
9. " profession or trade.
- (If deceased give his last residence, profession, or trade.)
10. Mention the school or schools at which you were educated, with the length of your stay in each.
11. Age on finally leaving school.
12. What is the general state of your health?
13. Are you entirely free from any ailment that would interfere with the proper performance of your duties?
14. State the name and address of your usual medical attendant.
15. Are you entirely free from pecuniary embarrassment?
16. Have you ever been in Government employ; if so, in what capacity, and why did you leave?
17. If you have been in any situations other than that referred to in the next preceding question state the nature of each such situation, the length of time held by you and the cause of your leaving.
18. Give the names and addresses in full of two responsible persons as referees as to your character, and the correctness of the replies given by you to the above questions.

The nature of the replies received to these questions enables the Government to form some opinion as to the suitability or otherwise of the applicant for Government employment.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the local orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on a foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified, for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of religion, schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

## PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.

THE following paragraphs comprise the regulations at present in force under which pensions and compensation allowances for abolition of office are granted in Jamaica.

### A.—PENSIONS.

(1.) The amount of pension grantable to public officers retiring from the service, whose office or salary does not depend on temporary laws, is regulated by the provisions of the British Superannuation Act, 22 Vict., cap. 26, and Treasury Minutes issued thereunder. The general provisions of the previous Act, 4 & 5 William IV. cap. 24, will also be considered applicable in awarding pensions so far as they are not amended by the Act 22 Vict., cap. 26.

(2.) Service of ten years is required before an annual superannuation allowance can be granted. The rate allowable is one sixtieth of the annual salary and emoluments of the office for each year of service, up to forty years' service. The allowance in no case exceeds forty-sixtieths, or two-thirds of the annual salary and emoluments. Five years are added to the number of years served, when the service has been over ten years, as "intertropical allowance."

(3.) Superannuation allowances are not granted to persons under sixty years of age, unless upon medical certificate showing, to the satisfaction of the Government, that such persons are incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of their situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent. In cases of ten years service or more this certificate should be signed by two medical men, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried officer of the Government.

(4.) Any person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance has been granted before attaining the age of sixty years is, until he has attained that age, liable to be called upon to fill any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; if he declines, when called upon to take such office, to do so (being in a competent state of health at the time) he forfeits his right to the superannuation allowance which was granted to him.

(5.) If an officer who has not completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance (ten years) is compelled to quit the public service by reason of a severe bodily injury occasioned without his own fault, in the discharge of his public duty, he may be allowed a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

(6.) If an officer is obliged, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance (ten years) he may be allowed such sum of money, by way of gratuity, as may be thought proper, but not exceeding the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

(7.) The services in respect of which superannuations are granted must in all cases have been continuous, unless interrupted by abolition of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation; and in computing the amount of retiring allowance, reference may be had to emoluments derived from rations, house rent, or other unquestionable remunerations for personal service, in addition to salary, but not to allowances for horses, travelling, stationery, or other expenses of that description, which are contingent only on the particular nature and actual transaction of the business of the office the person retiring may have held.

(8.) The maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession no pension will be granted unless the retiring officer had acquired a claim to superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict., cap. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved.

(9.) Officers who had quitted the Imperial Service for service in the colonies are on retirement from the public service entitled to pension from Imperial funds for the years spent in the Home Service, if the combined service should amount to ten years or more, provided that the service in each case is unbroken and that pension is properly claimable thereunder. The rate of pension is one-sixtieth of the salary received from the Home Service at time of retirement for each year of completed service, except in cases in which the pension would be calculated on the average salary of the officer for three years next preceding his transfer to the Colonial Service, as laid down in section 12 *infra*.

(10.) If an officer shall in any case retire on a pension during a leave of absence not obtained with a view to retirement, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(11.) For the mode of computing the amount of superannuation allowance to persons who have filled special offices requiring professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, see Treasury Minutes of the 14th of June, 1859, and 24th August, 1860, published at pp. 225 to 228 of the Colonial Office List of 1881.

Judges of the Supreme Court are allowed an addition of ten years to their actual service: District Judges six years; the Superintending Medical Officer, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital six years; on the ground of professional qualifications. [The Inspector-General of Police is allowed seven years.]

(12.) Superannuation allowance is computed upon the rate of salary drawn by the retiring officer at the time of retirement if he has been in the receipt of the same, or in the class from which he retires, for three years immediately before the granting of such allowance; in other cases the allowance is computed upon the average amount of salary received by the officer for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance.

(13.) The value of the house or house allowance is taken on the average of the three years preceding retirement. Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

(14.) Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the

fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "Particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one-quarter of the salaries, and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

(15.) Each application for gratuity or superannuation allowance on retirement from the public service should be accompanied with a "Statement of Particulars." [For form see Colonial Office List for 1882, p. 297.]

(16.) No application will be taken into consideration unless this return is sent in complete. This return is, in the first instance, to be filled up under the responsibility of the head of the department in which the applicant may be serving at the time of retirement, who is required to furnish and sign the certificate as to "special services," "suspension," &c.; he is also to see that the medical certificate is duly annexed to this statement. In cases where the cause of retirement is other than infirmity of mind or body it must be specified under the head of "cause of retirement."

(17.) In cases where the whole period of service of the applicant may not have been passed under the supervision of the head of the department for the time being, a certificate for such portion of the service may be signed by any other officer of the department under whose orders he may have served during such interval; and similarly any period of service which may have been passed in any other department should be signed, where possible, by the head or other officer of that department under whom he may have served, and such certificate it is the duty of the head of the department in whose office the applicant may be serving at the time of his retirement to procure.

(18.) The head of the department transmitting the return will be held responsible for its accuracy and completeness in all respects.

(19.) Blank forms of the "statement of particulars" are furnished by the Colonial Secretary's office.

#### B.—COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.

(1.) The amount of compensation grantable on account of abolition of office is regulated by the 7th section of the Act 22 Vict., cap. 26, and the 4th section of the Minute of the Lords Commissioner of the Treasury, dated 14th June, 1859.

By the seventh section of the Act above quoted, "any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, is entitled to such special annual allowance by way of compensation as, on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case, may seem to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office." The special allowance granted is the ordinary superannuation allowance for the number of years served, with the following additions under Treasury Minute of 14th June, 1859:—

To a service of 20 years and upwards, a period of ten years is added in the computation of allowance.

To a service of under 20 years and not less than 15 years, a period of seven years is added.

To a service of under 15 years and not less than ten years, a period of five years is added.

To a service of under ten years and not less than five years a period of three years is added.

In the case of a service of less than five years an allowance is awarded, calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth for each year of service, with an addition of one year.

Cases of abolition of offices held by persons over 60 years do not come under the 4th section of the Treasury Minute of 14th June, 1859, but are treated and decided specially.\*

\* It has been decided that 65 years shall be the limit up to which the Minute will apply, and that one year only shall be added in the case of any person who has attained that age.

## COLONIAL PENSION RATES.

Colony.	Fraction of salary allowed in Pension for each year of Service.	Number of years added (if any).	Age of Retirement.	Maximum Pension.
*Barbados ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
†British Guiana ...	$\frac{1}{50}$	0	55	$\frac{7}{10}$
Ceylon ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Gibraltar ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Gambia ...	} $\frac{1}{40}$	0	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Gold Coast ...				
Grenada ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †		
Griqualand ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Heligoland ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Honduras ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Hong Kong ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
†Jamaica ...	} $\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Labuan ...				
Lagos ...	$\frac{1}{40}$	0	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Leeward Islands ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Malta ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Mauritius ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †		
Natal ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ after } 10 \\ 7 \text{ " } 15 \\ 10 \text{ " } 20 \end{array} \right\}$	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
St. Helena ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
St. Lucia ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
St. Vincent ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Sierra Leone ...	$\frac{1}{40}$	0	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Strait Settlements ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Tobago ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Trinidad ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Turks Island ...	$\frac{1}{50}$	0	60	$\frac{4}{5}$

\* In Barbados the Superannuation Fund is provided by deductions from salaries.

† In British Guiana and Jamaica there is a deduction of 4 per cent. from salaries which goes to form a Widows and Orphans' Fund.

‡ As "intertropical allowance" alluded to in section 2, A. Pensions, p. 174.

## PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
<b>REBELLION IN 1831-32.</b>			£ s. d.
Lydia Finlason, widow of Captain Finlason ...	Service in the Rebellion	31st Aug., '31	60 0 0
E. Gibbon ...	"	1st Jan., '34	6 0 0
Richard Gilpin ...	"	"	6 0 0
William Samuels ...	"	"	6 0 0
			78 0 0
<b>DISTURBANCES IN 1865.</b>			
Mrs. L. Alberga ...	Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	150 0 0
E. N. Harrison ...	"	"	12 0 0
R. G. Harrison ...	"	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell ...	"	"	75 0 0
J. W. Ratty ...	"	"	25 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Reid ...	"	"	75 0 0
W. W. McGowan ...	"	25th March, '66	20 0 0
			397 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
J. W. Popkins ...	Policeman ...	1854	24 0 0
C. M. Farquharson ...	Junior Assistant Judge of Supreme Court ...	1856 (19 Vic. c. 11.)	500 0 0
Maria Casteel ...	Injuries to husband whilst working on public roads	1860	12 0 0
John Ashley Lord ...	Inspector of Police ...	1864	120 0 0
			656 0 0
<b>OFFICERS OF LATE LEGISLATURE.</b>			
W. G. Macfarlane ...	Committee Clerk House of Assembly and Librarian	1st July, '66	73 13 6†
Samuel Rennalls ...	Clerk to Legislative Council	"	279 15 4
			353 8 10
† Less in abeyance ...	...	...	73 13 6
			279 15 4
<b>PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES (1.) Ecclesiastical—</b>			
T. B. Cahusac ...	Island Curate ...	1st June, '67	125 0 0
W. Mayhew ...	Rector, St. Andrew ...	1st July, '70	280 6 8
G. T. Braine ...	Island Curate ...	12th Aug., '73	85 0 0
R. B. Lynch ...	Ditto ...	9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
F. S. Bradshaw ...	Rector, St. Catherine ...	3rd Nov., '76	313 0 0
J. Williams ...	Island Curate ...	11th March, '77	280 0 0
A. J. Davidson ...	Rector, Hanover ...	1st Nov., '77	357 15 6
W. Rowe ...	Island Curate ...	9th March, '79	226 13 4
D. R. Morris ...	Rector, St. James ...	1st Jan., '81	393 6 8
Total (1) Ecclesiastical	...	...	2,191 8 10
<b>(2.) General—</b>			
J. Gray ...	Clerk of the Vestry, St. James ...	20th April, '67	138 13 4
Brooks Cooke ...	Sub-Collector of Customs, Morant Bay ...	1st Jan., '68	67 10 0
Alexander Deleon ...	Keeper of the Public Build- ings, Spanish Town ...	16th Feb., '68	107 6 8
H. W. Austin ...	Receiver-General ...	17th April, '68	380 0 0
J. Finlason ...	Locker and Gauger and Warehouse-keeper, Black River ...	1st May, '68	57 0 0
Carried forward ...	...	...	2,941 18 10



PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
<b>PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES Brought forward</b> ...	<b>HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED,</b>	<i>continued.</i>	£ s. d. 2,941 18 10
G. B. Pennell ...	Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Michael Solomon ...	Clerk of the Magistrates, St. Ann ...	1st Aug., '68	60 0 0
Solomon D. Lindo ...	Clerk of the Peace, St. Mary	1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
J. Deleon ...	Coroner, Westmoreland ...	"	76 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon ...	" St. James ...	"	8 0 0
D. A. Feurtado ...	" Hanover ...	"	44 0 0
D. R. Ball ...	" Metcalfe ...	1st June, '69	40 0 0
Henry Hutchings ...	Official Assignee, Surry ...	1st Jan., '70	295 0 0
J. P. Munds ...	Warehouse-keeper Cus- toms, Kingston ...	"	91 13 4
Edward Kemble ...	Puisne Judge	1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke ...	Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk, Met- calfe ...	"	80 0 0†
Beckford Davis ...	Ditto, St. George ...	"	60 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson ...	" Clarendon ...	"	194 6 8
Henry J. Kemble ...	" St. Andrew ...	"	80 0 0
Edward C. Smith, jnr. ...	" Hanover ...	"	100 0 0
Robert MacPherson ...	Superintendent Morant Bay District Prison ...	1st June, '70	42 0 0
Francis Jackson ...	Chief Officer Middlesex and Surry County Gaol ...	1st June, '71	20 0 0
C. Harvey ...	Master Court Chancery ...	1st July, '71	75 0 0
E. B. Lynch ...	Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court ...	1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
G. Ffrench ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Jan., '80	84 9 4
J. Sherbon ...	Accountant Dir. of Roads' Office ...	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
† Less in abeyance ...	...	...	5,353 8 2
Total persons whose offices	have been abolished ...	...	5,273 8 2
<b>OFFICERS RETIRING FROM 1866, AND WHOSE</b>	<b>THE SERVICE IN USUAL PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED</b>	<b>ROUTINE SINCE UP.</b>	
Walter D. Downer ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st May, '67	50 0 0
Mark Laidman ...	Surveyor of Customs, King- ston ...	1st June, '69	75 0 0
W. N. Greensword ...	Collector of Taxes and Clerk of the Municipal Board, St. Catherine ...	1st July, '69	209 9 5
Edward Skyers ...	Ditto, Clarendon ...	1st Oct., '69	68 9 2
William Ewen ...	Ditto, Westmoreland ...	8th March, '70	136 16 6
William Kemble ...	Clerk to House of Assem- bly, re-employed as Post- master for Jamaica, and subsequently retiring on former Pension ...	1st May, '70	494 0 0
John Morce ...	First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston ...	1st April, '71	145 0 0
Maria Cohen ...	Night Nurse Public Hospi- tal ...	15th July, '71	10 8 7
J. W. Smith ...	First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston ...	21st Oct., '71	97 18 4
Carried forward ...	...	...	1,287 2 1

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
			£ s. d.
<b>OFFICERS RETIRING FROM</b>	<b>THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i></b>		
Brought forward	...	...	1,287 2 1
W. R. A. Hill	Assistant Collector of Taxes	12th Dec., '71	58 6 8
Robert Russell	Registrar and Clerk of the Courts and Crown	24th Oct., '72	310 0 0
M. F. Mattos	Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue	26th Nov., '72	35 13 4
Robert Green	Purveyor Public Hospital...	13th April, '73	28 6 8
P. H. Manford	Postmaster, Spanish Town	25th Sep., '74	26 1 1
John W. Straton	Auditor-General	2nd March, '75	230 0 0
J. Levy	Chief Subordinate Officer, General Penitentiary	1st Oct., '75	47 2 11
Ann E. Freshney	Matron, Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec., '75	53 11 0
E. Symonds	Second Light-house Keeper	1st Aug., '76	28 11 8
M. Whitmore	Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '77	15 12 0
W. L. Boxer	Asst. Collector of Taxes, &c.	1st Feb., '78	145 1 7
S. D. Scholar	Matron General Peniten- tiary	12th March, '78	21 2 0
S. S. Plues	Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office	13th March, '78	73 6 8
C. Rampini	District Court Judge	20th March, '78	350 0 0
R. Thomson	Botanic Gardener	1st Sep., '78	163 6 8
F. J. Stephenson	Chief Clerk Customs, King- ston	1st Oct., '78	104 3 4
C. J. Dunkerley	Schoolmaster General Pe- nitentiary	1st Nov., '78	38 0 0
E. E. Lewin	Clerk Customs, Kingston...	1st Jan., '79	120 16 8
John Graves	Ditto	"	125 0 0
Thomas Kelly	Sub-Officer St. Catherine District Prison	1st Feb., '79	14 0 0
Alex. Bryan	Ditto	"	9 14 5
J. Duncan	Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	66 13 4
T. S. Cushnie	Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	31 5 8
J. R. Grossett	Sub-Officer ditto	"	27 13 3
H. M. Hall	Assistant Clerk Kingston District Court	1st May, '79	36 13 4
W. B. Salmon	Collector of Taxes, St. Elizabeth	1st July, '79	180 0 0
Alexander Taylor	Superintendent St. Cathe- rine District Prison	1st July, '79	111 1 4
J. R. MacNab	Superintendent of Govern- ment Printing	1st Oct., '79	36 13 4
Carried forward	...	...	3,774 18 11

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
<b>OFFICERS RETIRING</b> Brought forward	<b>FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i></b>			<b>£ s. d.</b>
M. J. Murphy ...	Warden Public Hospital	1st July, '79	61	3,774 18 11 37 13 8
John Elvy ...	Subordinate Officer Man- deville District Prison ...	1st Nov., '79	74	14 0 0
Dr. John Wilson ...	Parochial Medical Officer, St. James	"	57	70 0 0
Dr. Thomas Clarke ...	Ditto, St. Mary	1st Dec., '79	68	35 0 0
J. C. Dorrington ...	Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary ...	1st Jan., '80	66	37 13 0
J. E. Muir ...	Clerk Parochial Boards, Kingston	"	61	99 3 4
George Ffrench ...	Collector of Taxes, West- moreland	"	62	120 0 0
Wm. Gray ...	Collector of Taxes, St. Mary	12th Jan., '80	64	366 13 4
Joseph McLeod ...	Subordinate Officer Fal- mouth District Prison ...	1st March, '80	74	20 7 0
John F. Crow ...	Ditto General Penitentiary	"	60	21 17 5
Romeo Orlando ...	Ditto	"	65	16 19 6
G. W. Clarke ...	Superintendent of Roads and Works	"	60	185 0 0
E. Callaghan ...	Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal	19th June, '80	60	12 15 0
John Savage ...	Inspector of Schools	1st July, '80	62	326 13 4
Robert Matthews ...	Master Carpenter General Penitentiary ...	21st Aug., '80	59	41 18 7
Eliza R. Scott ...	Postmistress, Black River	1st Oct., '80	67	18 0 0
J. N. Campbell ...	Clerk General Post Office ...	16th Oct., '80	43	91 15 5
Sampson Altman ...	Health Officer, Port Royal	22nd Oct., '80	76	225 0 0
William Martin ...	Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol ...	1st Nov., '80	62	90 0 0
Janet M'Tavish ...	Keeper Court House, Black River	13th March, '81	61	17 13 10
T. H. Orrett ...	Superintendent Plumb Point Light House	17th May, '81	68	84 11 8
Francis Aspinall ...	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Aug., '81	76	13 7 8
F. S. Chamberlaine ...	Collector of Customs, Sav- la-Mar	1st Sep., '81	46	150 0 0
John M'Lawrence ...	Locker and Gauger Customs	1st Oct., '81	46	32 0 0
P. Stokes ...	Master Blacksmith General Penitentiary	1st Jan., '82	73	44 6 8
Police Pensions ...	(Old Force)	...	...	72 16 8
Total Officers Retiring, &c.		...	...	£6,020 5 0
Alex. Gordon ...	Injuries received when work- ing on the Public Roads ...	25th June, '73	...	15 0 0
Total for Pensions	...	...	...	£12,719 8 6

## PART VI.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates' Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the bar of England, Ireland or Scotland of at least five years standing.

The full Court hold a session in Kingston on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December in each year. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."\*

The following are the Rules\* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy, except the question of the Bankrupt's final discharge when any opposition shall have been entered, shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the junior Puisne Judge.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Chief Justice	Hon. Sir J. Lucie Smith, Kt. C.M.G.	2,500 0 0	1st Dec., '69
Puisne Judge	Hon. Alan Ker	1,500 0 0	11th Aug., '53
	Hon. Charles Ribton Curran	1,200 0 0	June, 1879
	Hon. H. H. Hocking	1,500 0 0	March, '73
Attorney-General			
Asst. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	S. C. Burke	400 0 0	24th Sep., '53
Asst. Attorney-General on Western Circuit	S. D. Lindo	500 0 0	24th July, '54
Crown Solicitor	S. C. Burke	400 0 0	24th Sep., '58

\* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature -	Thos. Hendrick -	600 0 0	8th June, '71
Chief Clerk -	John Jackson James -	250 0 0	11th June, '70
Second Clerk -	Henry G. Richards -	120 0 0	1st April, '73
Third Clerk -	Alfred George Richards -	90 0 0	14th April, '80
Fourth Clerk -	James Fraser Whitehorne -	90 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian -	Charles B. Burnett -	155 0 0	27th Dec., '70
Crier of the Supreme Court	H. Vaz	20 0 0	June, 1856
Clerks of Circuit Courts:			
Kingston -	Thos. Hendrick -	180 0 0	8th June, '71
Bath -	L. L. Samuel -	50 0 0	1st Oct., '79
Mandeville -	W. G. Clough -	60 0 0	15th June, '72
Montego Bay -	L. J. Preston -	60 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Black River -	W. F. Langley -	30 0 0	1st Nov., '73
Savanna-la-Mar -	W. F. Langley -	30 0 0	1st Nov., '73
St. Ann's Bay -	Alexander Lake -	60 0 0	7th Oct., '68
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	William Lee -	600 0 0	1st Jan. '80

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

H. H. Hocking  
Findlater Roper

Robert Russell  
Philip Stern\*†

A. Mallory Dillett.\*†

ADVOCATES.

Solomon DaSilva Lindo  
Samuel Constantine Burke  
Arthur Levy

Thomas Oughton  
Daniel P. Nathan  
Henry Vendryes

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

H. J. Kemble	Thomas L. Harvey	W. G. Clough
Charles Harvey*	L. J. Preston	Walter F. Langley
William Kemble*	Philip Jaquet	James O'Meally
M. S. Farquharson	J. W. Petgrave	John T. Palache
James Dayes	Edward C. Smith	Daniel Hart
Henry J. Bicknell	Richard C. Fonseca	John T. Musson
Thomas Hendrick	A. E. Burke	Paul Emile Vendryes
S. D. Lindo	James Allwood	Edward Augustus Bell
D. P. Nathan	John C. Hamilton*	E. Bolivar Wolfe
Thomas Oughton	Manderson Cohen	W. Baggett Gray
Edward Bancroft Lynch	Henry Francis Pouyat	Lionel L. Samuel
Alexander Lake	Samuel H. Watson	Arthur Vendryes
S. Constantine Burke	Alfred J. James*	Eugene L. F. Morais
A. B. Dignum	D. N. Berwick	Alfred Charles Grant
John F. March	William Andrews	Adolphe J. Corinaldi
Henry Vendryes	R. Hill Jackson	C. M. Calder
James Daly Lewis	H. Garsia	W. H. Orrett
Arthur Levy	Wellesley Bourke	J. V. Leach
Phillipots Brown	Niel McDougal	James Nash
Charles Theophilus Bell	Andrew Valencia Lemard.	

\* Off the island.

† Entitled to practise as Attorneys-at-Law.

## SUPREME COURT FEES.

## COMMON LAW.

## FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 6 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6		
Every other writ	0 5 0		
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0		
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0		
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9		
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6		
Every attested copy order	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>		<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	For re-registering same	0 1 0
On filing caveat	0 5 0	For a search for each name	0 1 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0		
<i>Certificates.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On every summons	0 1 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
On every order	0 2 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>		On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
<i>Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.</i>		On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
<i>Instructions.</i>		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
For each additional hour	0 15 0	For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0	Above £100—10s. per cent.	
If of or below that amount	1 10 0		
<i>Writs.</i>		<i>Appearances.</i>	
Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6	Fair copy	£0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Engrossing	0 2 6
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing per folio	0 3 0	Common bonds	0 15 0
Fair copy	0 1 6	Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title per folio of 72 words	0 3 0
Engrossing	0 2 6	Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary per folio	0 1 6
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Engrossment	0 2 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Copies per folio	0 1 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
Drawing per folio	0 3 0	Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Fair copy	0 1 6	Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	0 4 0
<i>Appearances.</i>		At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 6
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0	On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10 0
For each additional person	0 1 0		
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio	0 3 0		

*Note.—As to attendance at Chambers.*

**SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.**

**Appearances.**

**A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow :—**

For length of time, as follows	1
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	1
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	1
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	1
For each additional person in affidavit of service	1
Special affidavits drawing per folio	1
Fair copy	1
Engrossing	1
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	1
Each copy	1
Notices to admit or produce documents	1
Each copy	1
Motions; Subpoenas for Chambers	1
Each copy	1
Subpoenas ad testificandum	1
Each copy	1
With duces tecum clause additional	1

## EQUITY.

**FEEs OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.**

**Writs, Commissions and Warrants.**

On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 13 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6
Every other writ	0 5 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0

**Appearances.**

On entering an appearance, for each person	0	5	0
<i>Copies.</i>			
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word		0	9
For certifying same under seal		0	7
Every attested copy order		0	3

**Filing.**

On filing a special case	1	0	0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0	3	0
On filing a caveat	0	5	0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0	3	0
On every order	0	3	0

### *Certificates.*

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof . . . 0 7 6

### *Searches and Inspections.*

For every search not exceeding three hours	0	1	0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0	1	0

**Examination of Witnesses.**

For every examination of witnesses sworn  
and examined by the Registrar in his office  
including oath, for each hour . . . 0 10 0

*Judgments, Decrees and Orders.*

For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio	.	.	0	0	9
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio	.	.	0	0	9

*Appearances.*

	£	s	d
Each copy additional	1	0	0
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence per hour	10	0	0
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	7	6	0
Special searches in any of the Public Offices per hour	0	7	6
For each docket of judgment	0	1	6
" " deed	0	7	6
If more than one folio for each additional folio	0	2	6
Letters not exceeding two sides	0	6	8
For each additional side	0	3	4
Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.			
Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein per folio	0	1	6
Perusing statement of claims or of defence per folio	0	1	6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0	7	0
Præcipe for writ	0	3	6
<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.			

### *Taking Accounts.*

On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequesterator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200 . . . £0 2 0

When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction . . . 0 1 0

The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.

### *Taxation of Costs.*

Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0	1	0
When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0	0	6

*Register of Judgments.*

For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0	2	6
For re-registering same	0	1	0
For a search for each name	0	1	0
For authority to enter satisfaction	0	3	0

### Miscellaneous

On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0	2	0
Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0	10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour	0	5	0
On taking recognizance or bond	0	10	0
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0	2	0
On a commitment	0	5	0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23	0	5	0
On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1	0	0
On filing interrogatories	1	0	0
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0	15	0
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0	5	0
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0	10	0

## SOLICITORS' FEES.

*Note.*—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

<i>Instructions.</i>		<i>Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings.</i>	
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	£3 0 0	At Record Office to make search or record deeds	£0 4 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0	On Counsel in consultation, per hour	0 7 6
<i>Writs.</i>		Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 10 0
Writ of summons, seizure and sale	0 7 6	For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Special affidavits drawing per folio	0 3 0
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0	Fair copy	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6	Engrossing	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 2 6
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Each copy	0 3 0
Each copy	0 3 9	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Motions.—Summonses for Chambers	0 3 9
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	Each copy	0 7 6
For each additional folio	0 1 6	Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 3 9
Drawing per folio	0 3 0	Each copy	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Each copy	0 3 0
<i>Appearances.</i>		With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0	Each copy additional	0 1 6
For each additional person	0 1 0	Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence per hour	0 10 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio	0 3 0	Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Special searches in any of the Public Offices per hour	0 7 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Common bonds	0 15 0	For each docket of deed	0 7 6
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title per folio of 72 words	0 3 0	If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, or perusal of Client when necessary per folio	0 1 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
Engrossment	0 2 6	For each additional side	0 3 4
Copies per folio	0 1 6	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0	Perusing statement of claims or of defence per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
		Precipe for writ	0 3 0

*Note.*—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.

## CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

## COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0



## CHAMBERS—EQUITY, continued.

COURT FEES, continued.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	£1 0 0	£3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6

*Note.*—All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.

## SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances: each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.

## Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

## Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice	0 2 6	0 2 6

For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

## In Non-Contentious Business.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0 10 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.	
For recording a will and probate per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6
For office copy thereof per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0 5 0
Upon every certificate of the Court	1 12 6

## In Non-Contentious Business.

Upon every subpoena	£0 3 0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
For each inspection of books	0 1 0
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.	
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1 5 0
For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0

*Note.*—In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, *continued.*

<i>In Contentious Business.</i>				<i>For filing authority to withdraw, and with-</i>	
On every citation	£0 5 0	For filing authority to withdraw, and with-		drawing caveat	£0 2 0
On every citation to see proceeding	0 5 0	Reducing into writing any question to be sub-		mitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per	
On entering appearance for each person	0 5 0	folio		Every commission issued under seal	1 0 0
Filing declaration	0 5 0	Writ of attachment		Writ of sequestration	0 10 0
Filing plea	0 5 0	For searches in Court books, making extracts,		for every three hours	0 1 0
Filing act on petition	0 5 0	Bond to be executed by any person		Assignment of bond	0 3 0
Filing answer	0 5 0	Filing exhibits per folio		Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes	0 0 6
Filing reply	0 5 0	or other documents filed, per folio		Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0 1 0
Filing any further writing to the act	0 3 0	When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each sub-		sequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Filing inventory	0 5 0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under		a commission for examination of wit-	
On pleadings amended or reformed	0 1 0	nesses, for each day's attendance, besides		travelling expenses	2 2 0
Filing interrogatories and answers	0 2 0	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be		dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law.	
Filing affidavit as to script annexed	0 3 0				
Filing case for motion	0 5 0				
Entering order of Court on motion	0 3 0				
Summons to attend at Chambers	0 5 0				
Entering order made on summons	0 3 0				
Attested copy order	0 3 0				
Filing notices per folio	0 0 6				
Entering final decree per folio	0 1 6				
Entering any order or decree made with con-					
sent of parties	0 5 0				
For entering caveat	0 2 0				

## FEES OF SOLICITORS.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.

*Note.*—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY

Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

## BAILIFFS' FEES.

*Note.*—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

*Service of Documents.*

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0 1 6	Executing writ of sequestration	£0 10 0
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0 0 6	Executing warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0 1 0	Executing writ of seizure and sale—	
		For the 1st £100 and under per pound	0 1 0
		For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
		Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0 4 0

*Execution of Process.*

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0 6 0	Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.	
Executing writ of possession	0 6 0	Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.	
Executing writ of delivery	0 6 0	Fee on return to any writ	0 1 6
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0 10 0	All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.	
		Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.	
		All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.	

## ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

*Note.*—This to be the scale in all the Divisions of the Court.

For Board and Lodging per diem :—Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens, Merchants, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 10 0	to	£0 16 0
Storekeepers, Auctioneers, Overseers, Bookkeepers, Accountants	0 8 0	to	0 10 0
Attorney's Clerks, Mercantile Clerks, Tradesmen, Skilled Workmen and the like from	0 4 0	to	0 8 0
Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like from	0 1 6	to	0 2 6
Females according to their station in life but not exceeding	—		0 12 0
Members of the Constabulary Force, according to rank, but not exceeding	—		0 12 0
Medical Practitioners, duly qualified for giving professional evidence	—		1 1 0
The travelling and other expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably paid or incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. When there is a Railway or other public conveyance only the fare will be allowed.			

## HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1883.

## EASTERN CIRCUIT.

*At Kingston*—For the Parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Catherine and for that portion of the Parish of St. Thomas formerly called St. David, and that portion of the Parish of St. Mary formerly called Metcalfe, and that portion of the Parish of Portland formerly called St. George, and for all towns in the aforesaid parishes and portions of parishes :—

Monday, 8th January

Monday, 19th February

Monday, 23rd April

Monday, 18th June

Monday, 27th August

Monday, 22nd October.

*At Bath*—For the remaining portions of the Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland, and for all towns therein :—

Tuesday, 17th April

Tuesday, 21st August

Tuesday 18th December.

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

*At Mandeville*—For the Parishes of Manchester and Clarendon, and for all towns therein :—

Wednesday, 7th March      Wednesday, 4th July      Wednesday, 7th November.

*At Savanna-la-Mar*—      Monday, 12th March      Monday, 12th November.

*At Black River*—      Monday, 9th July.

*At Montego Bay*—For the Parishes of Trelawny, St. James and Hanover, and for all towns therein :—

Monday, 19th March      Monday, 16th July      Monday, 19th November.

*At St. Ann's Bay*—For the Parish of St. Ann and remaining portion of the Parish of St. Mary, and for all towns therein :—

Monday, 26th March      Monday, 23rd July      Monday, 26th November.

## ADMIRALTY COURT.

THE Court of Vice Admiralty is a branch of the Admiralty Court of England and has an imperial as well as a local jurisdiction. The primary statute in reference to this Court is the British Statute 26 and 27 Vic., c. 24 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act, 1863) which makes provision for the appointment of a Judge, a Registrar and a Marshal. The 30 and 31 Vic., c. 45 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act Amendment Act, 1867) empowers the Judge to appoint a Deputy Judge or Judges to assist or represent him in the execution of his judicial powers.

In the first of the Imperial Statutes the civil matters in respect of which the Court has jurisdiction—and which particularly relate to seamen, pilotage, salvage, damage by ships, ownership of ships, &c.—are fully set forth. The Jamaica Act, 27 Vic., c. 33, sec. 97 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to larceny and similar offences), provides that all indictable offences mentioned in that act, committed within the jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty of this island, shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature and liable to the same punishment as if they had been committed upon land within this island; and the 27 Vic., c. 34, sec. 60 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to malicious injuries to property), contains a similar provision as to the indictable offences mentioned in that law.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Hon. Sir John Lucie Smith, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice of Jamaica.	Fees	1st Dec., '69
Deputy Judge	Hon. Alan Ker, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court	do.	11th Aug., '53
Registrar	Thomas Hendrick	do.	8th June, '71
Marshal	Henry Maxwell Hall	do.	...
	Charles Harvey*	...	...
Surrogates	Thomas Hendrick	...	8th June, '71
	Walter Fitch Langley	...	1st Nov., '73

## DISTRICT COURTS.

THESE Courts were framed on the model of the English County Courts. They have jurisdiction in personal actions for debt or damages to the extent of £50, and by the mutual agreement of parties to any amount. In land cases the jurisdiction is unlimited, except when a dispute has arisen respecting title, in which case the annual value must not exceed £12. In equity, probate and administration cases the subject matter must not exceed £200. They have also a limited criminal jurisdiction, excluding cases of murder and manslaughter. In criminal cases defendants charged before a Magistrate's Court can have their trial moved up to the Court of the District Judge. The District Judge is the Coroner of his district. An appeal lies from the District Court to the Supreme Court upon all questions of law. The Judges of the District Courts must be Barristers from England or Ireland or Advocates from Scotland.

The places and times for the holding of the Courts are fixed by the Governor, but the Judges have the power of appointing additional days for extraordinary sittings.

\* Off the island.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>City of Kingston Court.</i>			
Judge	Hon. C. Ribton Curran	£ s. d. *...	June, '79
Clerk	James Dayes	460 0 0†	1st Feb., '70
Assistant Clerk	Francis Pouyat	100 0 0	Oct., '74
Bailiff	Charles A. Walker	60 0 0	29th May, '82
Additional Bailiff	John J. Drew	50 0 0	1st Oct., '74
<i>Central District Court.</i>			
Judge	Robert Kerr†	1,340 0 0	March, '72
Clerk	William G. McFarlane	559 0 0	1st Jan., '53
Assistant Clerk	C. A. J. James	100 0 0	19th Oct., '71
Ditto	F. S. Messias	66 0 0	6th Nov., '80
Ditto (Outstation, Linstead)	James Ryley	nil	18th May, '81
Ditto (Outstation, Port Maria)	J. R. Bravo	nil	May, '78
Do. (Outstation, Halfway-Tree)	A. L. Vendryes	nil	17th Feb., '80
Ditto (Outstation, Kingston)	A. H. Quallo	nil	26th April, '76
Bailiff	John F. Rickards	60 0 0	5th Jan., '64
Additional ditto, Port Maria	H. A. Absalom	50 0 0	17th Nov., '71
<i>Northern District Court.</i>			
Judge (acting)	Henry Frederick Gibbons	1,125 0 0	1st Jan., '83
Clerk	Andrew B. Dignum	687 10 0	18th Dec., '68
Assistant, Clerk, St. Ann's Bay	John S. Thomas	190 0 0	17th Sep., '68
Ditto, Montego Bay	John L. Hill	125 0 0	22nd July, '75
Ditto, Falmouth	Frederick A. Nunes	80 0 0	13th Jan., '82
Bailiff, Falmouth	Daniel R. D. Casseres	60 0 0	1st May, '82
Addl. Bailiff, Montego Bay	B. F. Lindo	50 0 0	9th Nov., '81
<i>Southern District Court.</i>			
Judge	William Ernst	1,225 0 0	21st March, '78
Clerk	James Allwood	675 0 0	7th Oct., '68
Assistant Clerk	Rudolph Lewis	100 0 0	21st Oct., '75
Ditto, Chapelton	A. S. Harvey	130 0 0	1st Feb., '80
Additional Assistant Clerk	D. A. Tucker	85 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Assistant Clerk, Manchester	W. G. Clough	nil	15th June, '72
Ditto, Clarendon	H. F. Pouyat	nil	1st Feb., '70
Ditto, St. Catherine	James Ryley	nil	16th May, '81
Bailiff	James O'Grady	60 0 0	1st June, '79
Additional Bailiff	Adam Copland	50 0 0	28th Jan., '72
<i>Western District Court.</i>			
Judge	George G. Little	1,325 0 0	1st Jan., '69.
Clerk	George B. Pilliner	627 10 0	6th Feb., '80
Assistant Clerk	James Campbell	90 0 0	1st March, '82
Ditto	Alfred A. Aird	50 0 0	18th Feb., '73
Ditto, Westmoreland	Walter F. Langley	nil	31st Oct., '73
Ditto, Hanover	Henry Brown	nil	
Ditto, St. Elizabeth	Thomas L. Roxburgh	nil	
Bailiff for Westmoreland	James C. Young	60 0 0	1st Jan., '69
Addl. Bailiff, St. Elizabeth	Henry R. Hyam	50 0 0	9th Aug., '79
<i>Eastern District Court.</i>			
Judge (acting)	Henry J. Bicknell	580 0 0	
Clerk	J. Malcolm Facey	300 0 0	13th March '48
Assistant Clerk	Edward H. Bravo	150 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Ditto	L. L. Samuel	nil	
Bailiff	Charles A. Gale	60 0 0	1st June, '71

\* Mr. Justice Curran receives his salary as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

† An allowance of £100 for clerical aid is made to Mr. Dayes.

‡ Judge Kerr sits in the Criminal Branch of the City of Kingston District Court. He is absent on leave and is represented by Mr. W. J. Anderson, Judge of Turks Island. Half salary and full travelling allowance are paid to Mr. Anderson.

|| Including travelling allowance.

The Bailiffs receive fees of office in addition to their salaries.

DISTRICT COURT FEES.  
COMMON LAW.

COURT FEES.	AMOUNT OF DEMANDS.					
	Not exceeding £5.	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.	Exceeding £30 and not exceeding £40.	Exceeding £40.
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Filing every agreement as to costs under section 77	2 6	2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Entering every plaint and issuing summons.	7 0	13 0	1 4 0	1 16 0	2 7 0	3 0 0
Every subpoena (when required) which may be filled up with three names	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
All copies	0 6	0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Every copy of a judgment, for every sheet of 160 words, and every fraction of a sheet	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 160 words, and every fraction of a sheet	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

Entering every plaint and issuing the summons thereon in cases tried by agreement under section 122, where the amount of demand exceeds £50—£3, and 1s. 6d. in the pound on every pound sued for above £50.

*Note.*—In all plaints for the recovery of debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees according to that amount, and the Court fees according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the Plaintiff, and shall not be charged as costs against the Defendant.

In proceeding under Law 28 of 1867, as amended by Law 13 of 1869, and in proceedings under Law 22 of 1881, the costs (so far as regards Court fees) to be indorsed on the summons, and to be entered up in case of judgment by default, shall be in accordance with the foregoing scale, in lieu of the amounts set forth in those laws respectively.

<i>Appeals.</i>			<i>Interpleader.</i>	
On every appeal	£0 10 0	In all cases		£2 0 0
<i>Replevins.</i>			<i>On Assignment of Judgment.</i>	
For a warrant to replevy	0 2 6	For recording each assignment		0 5 0
For a replevin bond, where the claim or value of property is under £20	0 10 6	<i>Judgment Summons.</i>		
Where it exceeds £20	1 1 0	On each		0 6 0

## PART II.—LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy, or for non-payment of rent, the amount of the claim, for the purpose of calculating the Court fees, shall be the annual value of the premises, calculated on the basis of the rent payable: Provided that, for this purpose, the value shall in no case be assumed at less than £10.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in all cases in which the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, that value shall be taken for this purpose at £25.

In other plaints for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the value of the premises sought to be recovered shall in all cases be taken to be £25.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent, the Court fees upon such claim shall be according to the scale of fees in Part I. of this schedule, and such fees shall be in addition to the fees chargeable on plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements.

Subject to the above provisions, the Court fees chargeable in cases under Part III, shall be according to the scale in Part I. of this schedule.

## PART III.—EQUITY.

	When claim £50 or under.		When Claim above £50, and not exceeding £100.		When Claim above £100 and not exceeding £150.		When Claim above £150 and not exceeding £200.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Filing every agreement as to costs under section 77	2	6	0	2	0	2	6	0	2	6	
On filing each plaint, and issuing the summons thereon	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
On each appearance	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
On an order for injunction	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
On each notice	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
On filing Defendant's admission or disclaimer	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On filing Defendant's statement in answer	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each summons to witness	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
On each hearing where cause contested	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Drawing up and entering each interlocutory decree	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0	0	6	3
The like on each final decree	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each order of Court other than decretal	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
On proceedings before Clerk of the Court, for each summons	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Each notice to creditor or other claimant	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Each notice of proceedings	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour, beyond one hour	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Each copy thereof, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Entering said report and certificate	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each warrant of execution	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
On each other warrant	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
On each common petition or motion	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0	0	6	3
On each suggestion	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
Amendment of plaint	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each bill for taxation	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
On each bond or recognizance	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0	0	6	3
On copies of proceedings, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Each search in the books for every three hours	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
In all plaints the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand claimed; but where the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim, the difference of the Court fees according to that amount and the Court fees according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the Plaintiff, and shall not be charged as costs against the Defendant.											
<i>Appeal.</i>											
On entering an appeal	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Recognizance or security on appeal	2	6	0	3	9	0	5	0	0	6	3
On filing case	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	12	6
On each notice	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
Attendance to settle case if not agreed	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0	0	15	0

## PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration, including 5/ to be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Ordinary on the necessary reference to him	£0 10 0
Upon each bond	0 5 0
For recording a will and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
To the Clerk of the Court of Ordinary the like sum for recording a will.	
For grant of letters of administration	0 5 0
Upon the entry of every testamentary suit	0 5 0
Upon the entering and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
Upon every subpoena <i>ad testificandum</i>	0 2 6
For each inspection of books	0 1 0
For every extract or copy at the rate of 1/ per folio of 160 words.	
<i>Appeal.</i>	
Upon every appeal	0 10 0

## PART V.—CRIMINAL.

In cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public, by the Attorney-General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any District Court Judge, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Municipal Board, or by any Public Officer whose duty it is as such officer to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court fees shall be paid:—

For every information, with summons or warrant thereon	£0 3 0
For each copy of summons or warrant	0 0 6
For every indictment	0 5 0
For every trial upon information or indictment	0 3 0
For every recognizance	0 3 0
For taking every deposition, not being an information, per sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6
For every appeal	0 10 0
For making copies and extracts, per sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6

*Note.*—No Court fee shall be payable under any part of this schedule for any warrant of commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

## ENDORSATION.

The following endorsation is made on each plaint: it furnishes useful information as to the proceedings in regard to the recovery of debts in the District Courts:—

If you pay into the Clerk's office three days before the hearing the amount of claim and costs up to that time incurred, per margin, [as above] you will avoid further costs. If you admit part only of the claim you may, by paying into the Clerk's office the amount so admitted, together with costs incurred by the Plaintiff up to the time of such payment, *three clear days* before the hearing, avoid further costs, unless the Plaintiff, at the hearing, shall prove a claim against you exceeding the sum so paid.

If you intend to rely on a set-off, infancy, coverture, statute of limitations, or a discharge under a Bankrupt or Insolvent Law as a defence, you must give the Clerk notice of such special defence *six clear days* before the day of hearing, and such notice must contain the particulars of such special defence, and you must deliver to the Clerk as many copies of such notice as there are Plaintiffs, and an additional copy for the use of the Court. If your defence be a set-off you must, with the notice thereof, also deliver to the Clerk a statement of the particulars thereof. If your defence be a tender you must pay into Court before or at the hearing the amount tendered.

## AREAS OF COURTS.

The following are the areas of the District Courts and the dates and periods of their sittings, &c.:—

The City of Kingston Court District consists of the parishes of Kingston, and St. Andrew. The Courts are held within such districts for the exercise of civil jurisdiction at the City of Kingston once in every month; and for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction at the following places, namely: Kingston once in every month and at Stony Hill and Gordon Town once in every two months.

The Central Court District consists of the old parishes of St. Catherine, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, Metcalfe and St. George, and the Courts are held at Spanish Town, Linstead, Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Buff Bay once in every month.

The Northern Court District consists of the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James, and the Courts are held at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Hampshire and Brown's Town once in every month and at Moneague and Adelphi once in every two months.

The Western Court District consists of the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, and the Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Lucea, Green Island and Santa Cruz once in every month and at Grange Hill and Miles Town once in every two months.

The Southern Court District consists of the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon and the old parishes of St. Dorothy and St. John, and the Courts are held at Mandeville, May Pen, Chapelton, The Alley and Old Harbour once in every month and at The Cottage, Wigton and St. John's Rectory once in every two months.

The Eastern Court District consists of the parishes of St. Thomas and the old parish of Portland, and the Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal and Port Antonio once in every month and at Easington once in every two months.

## HOLDING OF COURTS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	Remarks.
<i>City of Kingston Court :</i>	On third Monday of each month, viz.:—15th January, 19th February, 19th March, 16th April, 21st May, 18th June, 16th July, 20th August, 17th September, 15th October, 19th November, 17th December.	Judgment Summonses heard on Friday 19th January and 23rd February, Thursday 22nd March, Friday 20th April, 25th May, 22nd June, 20th July, 24th August, 21st September, 19th October, 23rd November and 21st December.
<i>Central District Court :</i>		
Annotto Bay	First Tuesday after first Monday of each month	The Court meets precisely at 10 o'clock on each day of its sitting.
Buff Bay	First Wednesday ditto	
Port Maria	First Thursday ditto	
Spanish Town	Third Monday of each month	The business of the Court at Spanish Town is disposed of in the following order :
Linstead	Thursday succeeding the Spanish Town sitting, except in the month of May, when the Court will sit on Friday the 25th	Monday, Defaults, Judgment Summonses and Contested Cases. Tuesday, Contested Cases. Wednesday, Criminal Cases.
Stony Hill	} For Criminal Business. First Monday in January, March and May Friday after the second Monday in the months of February, April and June Second Tuesday after the first Monday of each month.	
Gordon Town		
Kingston		
<i>Eastern District Court :</i>		
Easington	Second or third Monday in each alternate month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock, a.m., precisely.
Morant Bay	Third Tuesday in each month	
Bath	Third Wednesday in each month, except in August, and then on the fourth	
Manchioneal	Third or fourth Thursday in each month	
Port Antonio	Third or fourth Friday in each month.	
<i>Western District Court :</i>		
Savanna-la-Mar	First Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.
Grange Hill	Once in every two months	
Miles Town	Ditto	
Lucea	Once in every month	
Green Island	Ditto	
Black River	Ditto	
Santa Cruz	Ditto.	
<i>Northern District Court :</i>		
Montego Bay	First Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.
Adelphi	First Wednesday in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November	



HOLDING OF COURTS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	Remarks.
<i>Northern, continued.</i>		
Falmouth	First Thursday in each month	
Hampshire	Third Monday ditto	
Brown's Town	Third Tuesday ditto	
St. Ann's Bay	Third Thursday ditto	
Moneague	Third Friday in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December.	
<i>Southern District Court:</i>		
Alley	Second Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 11 o'clock, precisely, except at Old Harbour where it meets at 12 o'clock.
May Pen	Second Tuesday ditto	
Chapelton	Second Wednesday ditto	
Old Harbour	Second Thursday ditto	
Aylmers	Second Friday in each alternate month	
Mandeville	Fourth Tuesday in each month	
Wigton	Fourth Thursday in each alternate month	
Cottage	Ditto.	

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the Conquest, when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission, and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Vic., chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Law 2 of 1866 the Governor has the power to commission any Justice of the Peace to act as a Stipendiary Magistrate within the parish for which he may be appointed and to give to every such Justice of the Peace, within his jurisdiction, the powers and authority of any two Justices of the Peace associated and acting together.

By Laws 3 of 1870 and 25 of 1875 Clerks of Petty Sessions are authorized to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases; to take preliminary examinations for indictable offences, and to commit persons for trial before the Circuit and District Courts, and generally to do any act or thing which by any law is authorized to be done by a Justice of the Peace out of Sessions. But a Clerk of Petty Sessions cannot sit in Special or Petty Sessions or make the proclamation that is required to be made under the Act 27 Vic., c. 11, in cases of riot.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Stipendiary Magistrate	H. J. Bicknell	540 0 0*	March, 60
Asst. Stipendiary Magistrate	K. H. A. Mainwaring	100 0 0	April, '74
Clerk Petty Sessions	A. H. Quallo	200 0 0	April, '76
Clerk	A. M. Benjamin	85 0 0	July, '78
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Arthur Louis Vendryes	300 0 0	Feb., '80

\* Including £40 travelling allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		Emolument.	
		£ s. d.	
<i>St. Thomas.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate	Thomas S. Powell	400 0 0*	3rd Oct., '82
Clerk Petty Sessions	Lionel Leon Samuel	250 0 0	1st Oct., '79
<i>Portland.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate	John Thomas Wigham†	100 0 0	July, '81
Clerk Petty Sessions	Kell King	250 0 0	12th July, '79
<i>St. Catherine.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate	Richard Carter	400 0 0*	15th March '73
Clerk Petty Sessions	James Ryley	300 0 0	16th May, '81
Clerk to Clerk Petty Sessions	J. A. Messias	90 0 0	1st Feb. '76
<i>St. Mary.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate	J. T. Cartwright‡	500 0 0*	1st July, '72
Clerk Petty Sessions (acting)	J. R. Bravo	150 0 7	May, '78
<i>St. Ann.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	Alexander M. Lake	250 0 0§	7th Oct., '68
<i>Clarendon.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	Henry Francis Pouyat	300 0 0	Feb., '70
<i>Manchester.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	W. G. Clough	250 0 0	5th June, '72
<i>St. James.</i> Stipendiary Magistrate	Thomas Hicks Sharp	450 0 0*	15th Feb., '73
Clerk Petty Sessions	John Chaloner Humber	300 0 0	1st Aug., '69
<i>Hanover.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	Henry Brown	250 0 0	16th July, '74
<i>Trelawny.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	Lucius Junius Preston	300 0 0	1st Feb., '70
<i>Westmoreland.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	Walter F. Langley	300 0 0	1st Nov., '73
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i> Clerk Petty Sessions	Thos. Laurence Roxburgh	300 0 0	1st Jan., '82

## PETTY SESSIONS' COURT FEES.

All proceedings in cases of persons charged with an indictable offence, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution; and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law.—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9.

On each Information	—	—	—	£0 3 0
“ “ Summons	—	—	—	0 3 6
“ “ Warrant	—	—	—	0 3 6
“ “ Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	—	—	—	0 3 0
“ “ Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	—	—	—	0 5 6
“ “ Recognizance to procure bail	—	—	—	0 2 0
“ “ Notice to surety	—	—	—	0 1 0
“ “ Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	—	—	—	0 2 0
“ “ Warrant of distress	—	—	—	0 2 0
“ “ Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	—	—	—	0 3 6
“ “ Order of Court	—	—	—	0 2 0
“ “ Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	—	—	—	0 17 0
“ “ Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	—	—	—	0 1 0

\* Including £100 house allowance. Each Stipendiary Magistrate, (except the Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston) receives in addition to his salary and house allowance 1s. per mile when travelling.

† Mr. Wigham receives in addition £100 a year as Chairman of the Municipal Board and £100 a year as Chairman of the Parochial Road Board of Portland.

‡ Mr. Cartwright discharges the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate in St. Mary and St. Ann.

§ £50 a year allowed to provide a Clerk.

|| Mr. Sharp discharges the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate in St. James and Hanover.

NOTE.—Each Clerk of Petty Sessions receives £6 in addition to his salary as Keeper of the Standard Weights and Measures and travelling allowance at the following rate:—£1 for any distance less than 15 miles and £2 for any distance in excess of 15 miles.

Any Justice of the Peace, other than a District Court Clerk or a Clerk of Petty Sessions acting as a Magistrate, may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

Witnesses subpoenaed by the Police on application to the Court may obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem :—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estate or pens, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	-	-	£0 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers and bookkeepers	-	-	0 5 0
Artizans and journeymen	-	-	0 3 0
Labourers and the like	-	-	0 1 6
Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.			
Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.			
Duly qualified medical practitioners:			
For attending to give professional evidence	-	-	1 1 0
For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give his evidence	1	0	0
Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.			

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>Kingston.</i> Kingston	Every working day in the year	When necessary	Every working day in the year
Port Royal	Every alternate Thursday	Ditto	Every first and fourth Monday
<i>St. Andrew.</i> Halfway-Tree Stony Hill	Alternate Fridays Next Friday after the Halfway-Tree Court	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, & Thursdays	On Court days
Gordon Town Guava Ridge	Alternate Saturdays Next Saturday after the Gordon Town Court	-	-
<i>St. Thomas.</i> Morant Bay	Every alternate Wednesday	On days of Court or any other day when not absent at outstations	-
Bath	Every alternate Tuesday	On days of Court	-
Eslington	Every alternate Friday	On days of Court or Process	Second Monday
Woburn Lawn	Every alternate Saturday	On days of Court	-
Golden Grove	-	-	Last Tuesday
<i>Portland.</i> Port Antonio	On every Friday	On any day when case is ready, and C. P. S. is not visiting an outstation	-
Manchioneal	Fortnightly on Saturdays	On Court days unless specially required	On Court days
Hope Bay	Fortnightly on Thursdays	Ditto	Ditto
Buff Bay	Fortnightly on Saturdays	On Court days and alternate Wednesdays	On Court days and alternate Wednesdays
<i>St. Catherine.</i> Spanish Town	Tuesdays and Fridays	Mondays, Tuesdays, & Fridays, except the third Monday in each month	-
Linstead	Wednesdays	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Saturdays
Old Harbour Aylmers (St. John)	Alternate Thursdays Third Monday in each month	Thursdays Ditto	Alternate Thursdays Ditto

HOLDINGS OF COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>St. Mary.</i> Port Maria	Every alternate Thursday in each month	Every day except Court days, and C. P. S. is at outstation	Every day C. P. S. is at Port Maria for process. No examination on Court days
Annotto Bay	Every alternate Friday in each month	Every alternate Tuesday	-
Lucky Hill	J. F. M. A. M. J. 20 17 31 28 26 23	-	J. F. M. A. M. J. 9 6 6 3 1 12
Retreat	6 3 3 14 12 9	-	6 3 3 14 12 9
Richmond	27 24 24 21 19 30	-	27 24 24 21 19 30
<i>Clarendon.</i> Chapelton	On 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month	On every Tuesday in the year	Every Tuesday
Alley	On 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month	On the Thursday in each month after Petty Sessions	Every Thursday after the Petty Sessions Court
May Pen	On 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month	On any day when not at an outstation	Any day when not at an outstation.
<i>St. Ann.</i> St. Ann's Bay	On Wednesdays, fortnightly	Whenever necessary	-
Brown's Town	On Thursdays, fortnightly	On Fridays, fortnightly	On Thursdays in the week succeeding that in which Court was held
Moneague	On first Monday in each month	On third Monday in each month	On the day fixed for examinations
Ocho Rios	On first Tuesday in each month	On third Tuesday in each month	Ditto.
<i>Manchester.</i> Lincoln	Fourth Monday in every month	Examinations are taken every day at Mandeville, and at outstations on the days of attendance	Second Monday in every month
Wigton	First Friday in every month	-	Third Friday do. do.
Cottage	Fourth Friday in every month	-	Second Friday do. do.
Porus	Fourth Tuesday in every month	-	Second Tuesday do.
Mandeville	Every Saturday	-	-
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i> Black River	Second and fourth Thursday of each month	No fixed time	Daily, except when absent at outstations
Cheltenham	First Thursday of each month	On Court day	On Court day
Retirement	Third Thursday of each month	On Court days or on the second and fourth Saturdays	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
Santa Cruz	Third Friday of each month	Every Monday	Monday
Balaclava	Third Saturday of each month	Court day	Court day
Lacovia	Tuesday following the Balaclava Court	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>Trelawny.</i> Falmouth	Every Tuesday	No fixed time	-
Hampshire	Every alternate Thursday	Ditto	-
Duncans	No Court is held here	Ditto	First Saturday in each month
Sawyers	Ditto	Ditto	Last Saturday do. do.

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>St James.</i> Montego Bay	Every Monday	No special day. Examinations taken as soon as practicable after charge laid	Daily, except when at outstations
Adelphi	Every fourth Saturday	Ditto	First Thursday in each month
Montpelier	The fourth Friday in each month	Ditto	Second Thursday do.
Spring Mount	Every alternate Tuesday	Ditto	Third Thursday do.
<i>Hanover.</i> Lucea	Every alternate Wednesday	No fixed days	Daily, except when absent at outstations
Green Island	First Tuesday in every month	Ditto	Third Saturday in every month
Miles Town	Every fourth Thursday	Ditto	Every second Friday in the month.
<i>Westmoreland.</i> Savanna-la-Mar.	Every Tuesday in each month	Every Wednesday in each month	Daily from 9 till 3
Morgan's Bridge	First Saturday in each month	-	-
Little London	Second Saturday in each month	-	-
Darliston and Speculation } Whitehouse }	Third Friday in each month alternately	-	Third Saturday in the month alternately
Bluefields	Fourth Friday in each month	-	Fourth Thursday in each month
Petersfield	Fourth Saturday in each month	-	-
Top Hill	-	When necessary at outstations.	Last Monday do. do.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## KINGSTON.

*Custos*—Hon. Henry John Kemble.  
*Justices*—Phineas Bravo  
 Hon. James Henry McDowell  
 David Martin  
 William Samuel Paine  
 Sampson Altman  
 James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
 John Jonas Hart  
 Stephen Weise Mais  
 Richard Hitchins  
 Henry John Bicknell, S.J.P.  
 Charles Arthur Robinson  
 Charles Levy\*  
 William Lee  
 George Solomon  
 Louis Verley  
 Daniel Finzi  
 William Malabre  
 Benjamin Arthur Franklin\*  
 Peter John Ferron

KINGSTON, *continued.*

Jonas Hart  
 Altamont DeCordova  
 Henry Delgado  
 Thomas Francis Roxburgh  
 Hon. Daniel Power Trench  
 George Henderson  
 Alexander Turnbull\*  
 William Berry, Snr.  
 Francis Belinfante Lyons  
 Alfred DaCosta\*  
 James Chapman Melville  
 William Thomas Jamison  
 Simon Soutar  
 David Palmer Ross, M.D.  
 Hon. Arthur Harvey Alexander  
 Oscar Marescaux  
 Napoleon Alberg  
 Admiral A. M. Lyons, R.N.\*  
 Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.  
 Admiral Hon. W. J. Ward, R.N.\*

\* Off the island.

KINGSTON, *continued.*

Captain George E. Parkes  
Eugene Finzi  
John C. Fegan  
Henry Willoughby DaCosta  
Thomas Laurence Roxburgh  
Albert H. Jones  
George Stiebel  
Com. W. S. Brown, R.N.\*  
Thomas Charlton Thompson  
Gustav Hubert Weitzmann  
Com. John Child Purvis, R.N.

## ST. ANDREW.

*Custos*—Hon. James Henry McDowell.

*Justices*—Stephen Weise Mais

Henry Mais  
Alexander Branker  
John Parry  
Alexander Gilbert Robertson  
Thomas Harrison  
James Hammett  
John McLean  
Louis Verley  
Oliver McBean Leray  
William Malabre  
Henry John Bicknell  
Charles Levy\*  
James Chapman Melville  
Augustus Miles\*  
Peter John Ferron  
George Henderson  
Duncan Archibald Campbell  
Richard McEnery  
William Hosack\*  
Col. John Desborough, R.A.\*  
Hon. Daniel Power Trench  
John Thomas Orrett  
Oscar Marescaux  
Hon. Arthur Harvey Alexander  
John Charles Macglashan  
John Casserly  
Michael Cuff Morgan  
William Stone Richards  
Simon Soutar  
Admiral Hon. W.J. Ward, R.N.\*  
W. Portlock Dadson\*  
George Stiebel  
John Hollingsworth  
John Davidson  
William Eloit Sant.

## ST. THOMAS.

*Custos*—Hon. Daniel Marchalleck.

*Justices*—Hon. J. H. McDowell

John Jonas Hart  
W. C. Miller  
Henry Mais  
George B. Snaith

ST. THOMAS, *continued.*

Samuel Shortridge\*  
James Harrison  
J. D. Walker  
John Davidson  
Plato Elphick  
Robert Duany  
H. J. Bicknell  
J. S. Gerrard  
Robert Kirkland  
W. D. Jones  
John R. Tuckett  
W. C. Porter  
Hon. A. H. Alexander  
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.  
Richard McEnery  
J. C. Melville  
R. S. Houghton  
John Wallace  
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.  
Arthur C. James  
G. H. Weitzmann  
John McFarlane  
John A. Stephens  
William S. Richards  
Thomas Girvan  
David John Davis  
Thomas Smythe Powell, S.J.P.  
J. S. Marschalleck  
E. G. Kerridge  
J. J. Mordecai.

## PORTLAND.

J. T. Wigham, S.J.P. (Chairman of Parochial Boards.)

*Justices*—William Hosack\*

George Solomon  
Duncan Campbell  
Isaac Lawton  
Thomas H. Lecky  
Edward Skyers  
John Sinclair  
Alexander Escoffery  
Peter Burke  
Alexander A. Akin  
James Manahan  
David Dias  
Thomas Creed  
Herbert F. Orgill\*  
Walter G. Ramsay  
J. Malcolm Facey  
George Ffrench  
Charles Rampini\*  
W. B. Espeut\*  
George W. Middleton  
Sutton Scoltock  
Rose B. Robinson  
Bernard C. Orgill  
Morgan N. Jones

\* Off the island.

## PORTLAND, continued.

J. A. Small  
T. Calvert Thomson  
E. G. Farquharson  
Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
W. B. Glegg\*  
William Kirkland  
Thomas Broughton  
Dowell O'Reilly  
Robert Elworthy.

## ST. CATHERINE.

*Custos*—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.

*Justices*—Joseph Reid

Hon. D. P. Trench  
John McPhail  
William Berry, Snr.  
Stephen Weise Mais  
James C. Phillippo, M.D.  
Albert Delgado  
George Henderson  
Charles G. Bruce  
Jasper Cargill, M.D.  
Isaac DaCosta  
William P. Bayes  
Emanuel G. Levy  
Wellwood M. Anderson  
James Dixon  
William N. Greensword  
Francis R. Hall  
James Falconer  
Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
George Abrahams  
James Ryley  
William L. Young  
Richard McLeod  
John R. Scarlett  
Hiam Barrow  
William G. Macfarlane  
Louis Verley  
William Climie  
James Richmond  
Arthur W. Douët  
Richard Carter, S.J.P.  
Septimus Feurtado  
Charles E. Barrow  
George McGrath  
Dugald Campbell  
Ralph H. B. Hotchkin  
C. A. Robinson  
Charles L. Ripoll  
J. H. DeSouza  
Ernest Henry Morrice  
H. J. Bicknell  
Augustus Abrahams  
Charles E. Gunter  
William Malabre.

## ST. MARY.

*Custos*—Hon. William McDonald.

*Justices*—Thomas Clarke, M.D.

S. P. Thomas  
James Ferguson, M.D.  
Andrew Rudolf  
D. R. Ball  
George Silvera  
Wilmot Westmorland  
William Hosack\*  
Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
William Gray  
Alexander J. Lindo  
Gilbert A. McLean  
James Prestwigde  
Frederick H. Barker  
Henry Braham  
John Augustus Wegg  
N. S. Henriques  
Henry S. Vermont  
John Sinclair  
Thomas G. D. Broughton  
Thaddeus C. Dias  
John George Robinson  
Rose Bigham Robinson  
John T. Cartwright  
Thomas S. Powell  
Edw. Pigon  
George Fred. Edwards.

## CLARENDON.

*Custos*—Hon. James Mitchell Gibb.

*Justices*—Henry Bridgewater Shaw

Thomas Pierce Williams\*  
Manly Abrahams  
Hugh Croskery, M.R.C.S.\*  
George Turland  
Henry Cook  
Bartholomew W. Davies, M.D.  
Alexander James Melville  
John Strong Codner  
George Solomon  
William Harty  
Thomas Ellis  
Charles William Henry Hall  
James Miller Farquharson  
John McGregor  
Ernest Charles Elliot  
Thomas Abrahams  
George Abrahams  
Robert Aitken  
John Christie Foulds  
Robert Craig  
George Augustus Douët  
Isaac Rowland Latreille  
Thomas Joseph Hanna  
Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
William Napier.\*

\* Off the island.

CLARENDON, *continued.*

Ernest Ffrench Mullen\*  
 John Lawson  
 Arthur James  
 H. Townshend Ronaldson  
 Quintin Logan  
 John Wilson  
 W. W. McGowan.

## ST. ANN.

*Custos*—Hon. Michael Solomon.

*Justices*—George Robinson  
 Thomas Beecher Scott  
 Robert Beverland  
 H. B. Shaw  
 Richard Moss  
 Richard Carter  
 Simon Thompson  
 Stephen W. Mais  
 H. P. Purchas  
 J. S. Codnor  
 Findlater Roper  
 Charles W. Steer  
 Henry P. Thompson  
 John L. Mawby  
 Joseph Shearer  
 John T. Cartwright, S.J.P.  
 Thomas F. Roxburgh  
 Richmond Braham  
 Charles S. Cover  
 Joseph H. Levy  
 John C. Lewis  
 David Carvalho  
 David Archer  
 George McGrath  
 Adam W. Anderson  
 Thomas S. Powell  
 Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
 Louis Townshend  
 Richard Todd  
 Henry Arthur L. Conran  
 Charles L. Walker  
 William Conran  
 Thomas W. Miller  
 Wm. Vincent Townshend.

## MANCHESTER.

*Custos*—Hon. John Powell Clark.

*Justices*—Alexander Cochrane Logan\*  
 Alexander Woodburn Heron  
 Michael Muirhead  
 John Sawers  
 Horatio Swaby  
 Simon Bonitto  
 William Ray  
 Lionel Isaacs\*  
 Alexander Napier  
 George D. Miles\*  
 George Sturridge  
 Michael Easton Muirhead

MANCHESTER, *continued.*

Joseph Stewart  
 Julius Lewis  
 Thomas Smythe Powell  
 Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
 Edward G. Farquharson  
 Thomas Glanville  
 John Chrystie Foulds  
 Samuel T. Scharshmidt  
 James Hutchieson  
 Stephen Glanville  
 Henry Cerf Lewis  
 Richard Miles  
 Angus Kennedy  
 Francis Bonitto  
 George Augustus Douét  
 Michael Cuff Morgan  
 R. H. Robertson.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

*Custos*—Hon. William Harriot Coke.

*Justices*—John William Leyden  
 Lionel Isaacs\*  
 William Neilson Farquharson  
 Arthur Beswick  
 Henry Lawrence  
 William Lewis  
 William Brice Salmon  
 Stephen Charles Peynado  
 John Hudson  
 Michael Easton Muirhead  
 John William Earle  
 Charles Earle Isaacs  
 Francis Salmon Maxwell  
 James Miller Farquharson  
 John Edward Kerr  
 Wentworth Storer Wheatle  
 Alexander Geo. McCatty, M.D.  
 John Sawers  
 William Hill  
 Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
 Richard Carter  
 George Wise Osmond, R.N.  
 Charles Gordon Farquharson  
 D. S. B. Mackenzie  
 John V. Calder  
 Walter H. Farquharson.

## TRELAWNY.

*Custos*—Hon. James Wauchope Fisher.

*Justices*—Phineas Abraham\*  
 Daniel Noe Wetzler\*  
 Abraham H. Solomon\*  
 Frederick Robert Coy  
 Hon. William Kerr  
 Simon Thomson  
 George Lyons  
 Daniel Abraham  
 James Fletcher  
 Robert Nunes



TRELAWNY, *continued.*

Henry Martin Purchas  
 Liecester Colville Shirley  
 James Adam Vine  
 Richard Bruford  
 Frederick Gilchrist Anderson  
 George Robertson  
 Walter Ogilvy  
 Charles R. Sievwright  
 John R. Scarlett  
 Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
 George P. Dewar  
 Martin Sorzano Strickland  
 Joseph Shearer  
 Herbert Jerrett Kerr  
 Archibald Cunningham Houchen.  
 William Lewis Kerr.

## ST. JAMES.

*Custos*—Hon. William Kerr.  
*Justices*—George Lyons Phillips  
 Samah Gedelia Corinaldi  
 John William Parkin  
 James Fletcher  
 William Dewar  
 Findlater Roper  
 Robert Taylor  
 Henry Goodall  
 Jacob Jackson  
 James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
 George Ricketts Phillips  
 Richard Chamberlaine\*  
 Charles Nathaniel Phillips\*  
 William Tomlinson  
 Alexander Rerrie  
 Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
 Lamprey Karney\*  
 Jacob Samah Corinaldi  
 Thomas Hicks Sharp, S.J.P.  
 Maxwell Hall  
 John Edward Kerr  
 Phillip Abraham Hart  
 Walter Ogilvy  
 C. W. Stirling  
 George Robertson  
 William Lewis Kerr  
 Edward Fray  
 Dutton Trench  
 J. W. H. Parkin  
 Charles R. Sievwright.

## HANOVER.

*Custos*—Hon. Arthur Watson Taylor.  
*Justices*—Robert Nunes  
 Joseph Whittingham  
 George Lyon Phillips  
 Henry Phillips  
 Francis Dod

HANOVER, *continued.*

DeBonniott Spencer Heaven  
 Henry Davis  
 George Malcolm  
 Jacob Jackson  
 John William Parkin  
 Alfred Grant  
 Richard Evans  
 Charles Montague Phillips  
 Robert Henry Robertson  
 William Hylton Cooke  
 William Dewar  
 Hon. Arthur H. Alexander  
 Alexander Emanuel Davis  
 Thomas S. McNeil  
 Simon Cridland  
 John Rigg  
 Thomas H. Sharp, S.J.P.  
 Delaval Tulloch Mudie  
 Beresford S. Gossett  
 John W. Edwards  
 Adolphus Harold Browne  
 Robert Watson  
 John H. Clerk  
 Horatio Braine Walcott  
 Frederick Wilnot Taylor.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Custos*—Hon. William Vickers.  
*Justices*—Anthony Morris Storer\*  
 Samuel Clelland Gray  
 Joseph Whittingham  
 David King  
 Robert Francis Thomas  
 Richard Spence Harvey, M.D.  
 Richard Burgess  
 Charles Millward Gifford  
 Thomas Anglin Tate  
 Tomlin Campbell\*  
 Joseph Adolphus, M.D.  
 William Nielson Farquharson\*  
 David Francis Thomas  
 Alexander Rerrie  
 John William Leyden  
 Edward John Sadler  
 Octavius Charles Harvey, M.D.  
 Joseph Swaby Segre  
 Zachary Jones  
 James Dougall  
 William Vaughan Walcott  
 Hugh Anthony Vickers  
 William Ewen  
 William Hylton Cooke  
 Edward Muirhead Earle  
 Charles Salmon Farquharson  
 Winslow Young Garsia  
 Conrad Pile Bovell  
 Major John Henry Prenderville\*

\* Off the island.

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

William Augustus Nicol, M.B.\*  
 Hon. Arthur Harvey Alexander  
 John Williamson Mennel  
 Robert McFarlane  
 Charles Benjamin Vickers  
 Thomas Cridland  
 Narcisse Soulange Savariau  
 Frank Bastian

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

John Hudson, Jnr.  
 H. C. Vickers  
 G. W. Osmond, R.N.  
 Robert Henry Robertson  
 Richard Evans  
 Thomas Stewart McNeil  
 Samuel Halton Morris  
 John Cooke Farquharson.

## ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative will take out letters of administration; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within three months. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person.

The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties. He is paid a salary of £300 per annum and receives six per cent. on disbursements. He defrays all the expenses of his office, including the salaries of his Clerks, out of these emoluments.

The Administrator-General obtained letters of administration on eleven estates in 1880; on fourteen in 1881 and on four in 1882. He was appointed Receiver in one estate in 1880, in one in 1881, and in two in 1882. He was appointed Guardian of one lunatic estate in 1881 and Guardian of five infants in 1882.

In 1881 the assets of seventeen estates and in 1882 the assets of eleven estates were distributed. In 1881 the balances in nine estates (after satisfying all claims) were paid into the Treasury and in 1882 the balances of seven other estates were similarly dealt with. All these estates were thus finally closed. During the three years these payments into the Treasury amounted to £980 17s. 7d.

## BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General shall be *ex-officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of this Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 when the new bankruptcy system began:—

1861	16	1865	39
1862	76	1866	47
1863	75	1867	64
1864	40	1868	39

Annual average for the eight years—49.

Table showing the number of persons who took the benefit during each of the eight years succeeding the introduction of the new system :—

1869	10	1873	5
1870	17	1874	5
1871	21	1875	4
1872	4	1876	5
Annual average for eight years—9.			
1877	8	1880	12
1878	3	1881	13
1879	1	1882	7*

Of the seven bankruptcies in the Supreme Court in 1882, one was transferred to the District Court.

The Trustee in Bankruptcy is paid a salary of £300 per annum ; but in addition he receives five per cent. on dividends paid to creditors under an absolute Order of Bankruptcy and under a Deed of Arrangement. He defrays all the expenses of his office out of his emoluments.

[For Establishment see Supreme Court of Judicature.]

## JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.  
(In Supreme Court.)  
WRITS ISSUED.

1880.		1881.		1882.	
No. of writs issued, Common Law	128	No. of writs issued, Common Law	139	No. of writs issued, Common Law	120
No. of writs issued, Equity	10	No. of writs issued, Equity	14	No. of writs issued, Equity	15
Total No. issued	138	Total No. issued	153	Total No. issued	135

## DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1880.		1881.		1882.	
50 Default Judgments amounting to	£13,469 9 2	70 Default Judgments amounting to	£7,607 5 10	54 Default Judgments amounting to	£5,758 10 8
Costs	427 17 2	Costs	568 12 7	Costs	455 16 7
Total	13,897 6 4	Total	8,175 18 5	Total	6,214 7 3

## CONTESTED CAUSES.

1880.		1881.		1882.	
6 Contested Causes amounting to	£280 1 3	32 Contested Causes amounting to	£10,381 8 3	15 Contested Causes amounting to	£908 0 2
Costs	177 1 7	Costs	2,679 13 3	Costs	849 15 2
Total	457 2 10	Total	13,061 1 6	Total	1,757 15 4

## SATISFACTIONS.

1880.		1881.		1882.	
8 Satisfactions entered amounting to—		6 Satisfactions entered amounting to—		15 Satisfactions entered amounting to—	
Damages	£792 1 11	Damages	£409 18 0	Damages	£8,863 19 6
Costs	94 15 8	Costs	159 13 2	Costs	1,283 8 6
Total	886 17 7	Total	569 11 2	Total	10,147 8 0

## EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

## NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	OBJECT.	RESULT.
	1880.	
1	For an account	Account taken, money paid and suit closed
2	To set aside deed and bond	Not proceeded with.
3	For administration of real and personal estate	Not proceeded with.
4	For administration of real and personal estate and for an account	Awaiting judgment.
5	For specific performance of agreement	Not proceeded with.
6	To have estate administered	Accounts being taken.
7	To rescind injunction and to apportion part of fund in Court	Suit heard, relief sought disallowed, suit to be amalgamated with another.
8	For dissolution of partnership	Order for dissolution and for Receiver.
9	For taking partnership accounts	Accounts being taken.
10	To set aside sale of stock	Suit discontinued by consent order.

\* These are in the Supreme Court but there are others in the District Court.

**EQUITY, continued.**  
NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

1881.		
1	For administration of real and personal estate	Order as to construction of will and duty of Trustee, for payment by Plaintiff of £436 with interest, accounts to be taken, &c.
2	Partition and sale	- Sale effected, money distributed, suit closed.
3	For an account	- Account taken, suit still pending.
4	To set aside or alter trust deed	- Order for payment to Plaintiff of £200.
5	Partition and sale	- Sale effected, money in Treasury.
6	Partition and sale	- Sale effected, money distributed, except £159 in Treasury to abide order of Court.
7	Partition and Receiver	- Not proceeded with.
8	To enforce judgment by sale of land	- Discontinued in consequence of error by Bailiff in service of writ.
9	To establish points of deed	- Order to perform trusts of deed, of appointment of Receiver, &c.
10	For specific performance of agreement	- Not proceeded with.
11	To set aside deed	Suit heard, awaiting judgment.
12	To enforce judgment by sale of land	- Order for sale of Estate in Westmoreland.
13	To establish will and for account and direction	- Not proceeded with.
14	For specific performance of agreement	- Not proceeded with.
1882.		
1	For an account, &c.	- Suit closed.
2	For contribution by Devises under will towards payment of a legacy	- Suit pending.
3	For an injunction, &c.	- Injunction granted, suit closed.
4	For specific performance of agreement	- Suit pending.
5	To enforce judgment by sale of lands	- Suit pending, order for sale made.
6	To have a sum of £500 invested or amount brought into Court	- Suit pending.
7	For a statement of account, &c.	- Suit heard, verdict for Plaintiff. Leave to move for new trial granted.
8	For an account of trust moneys, &c.	- Suit closed.
9	To establish a certain judgment and for an account	- Consent order made, establishing conveyance, to take accounts and for sale.
10	For moneys due for commissions, &c.	- Suit pending.
11	For partition and sale and for injunction	- Suit heard, sale effected.
12	To have real and personal estate administered	- Sale effected, money distributed, suit closed.
13	For dower	- Suit heard, consent order made, suit closed.
14	For moneys due to Executors	- Suit pending.
15	For specific performance of contract	- Suit pending.

**PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.**  
1880.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	650 0 0	19	204 0 0	37*	...
2	300 0 0	20	700 0 0	38	500 0 0
3	69 0 0	21	37 10 0	39	400 0 0
4	750 0 0	22	462 15 4	40	1,200 0 0
5	3,500 0 0	23	1,500 0 0	41	200 0 0
6	2,300 0 0	24	3,400 0 0	42	55 0 0
7	1,950 0 0	25	550 0 0	43	3,700 0 0
8	16 17 4	26	90 0 0	44	250 0 0
9	15 0 0	27	300 0 0	45	10 0 0
10	10,600 0 0	28	50 0 0	46	300 0 0
11	30 0 0	29	366 0 0	47	50 0 0
12	314 0 0	30	790 0 0	48	2,100 0 0
13	600 0 0	31	68 0 0	49	84 0 0
14	220 0 0	32	2,400 0 0	50	164 0 0
15	1,050 0 0	33	1,500 0 0	51	210 0 0
16	450 0 0	34	160 0 0	52	210 0 0
17	1,600 0 0	35	104 0 0	53*	...
18	4,000 0 0	36	1,300 0 0	54	1,100 0 0
Total					£52,930 2 8

\* The personalty in Nos. 37 and 53 were unascertained.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

1881.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	350 0 0	26	10 0 0	51	1,000 0 0
2	600 0 0	27	163 7 10	52	180 0 0
3	2,600 0 0	28	50 0 0	53	560 0 0
4	50 0 0	29*	...	54*	...
5	70 0 0	30*	...	55	130 0 0
6	72 0 0	31	600 0 0	56	9,350 0 0
7	1,470 17 7	32*	...	57	80 0 0
8	208 12 6	33	3,093 9 3	58*	...
9	5,918 0 0	34	1,500 0 0	59	12,000 0 0
10	186 17 0	35	100 0 0	60	240 0 0
11	750 0 0	36	300 0 9	61	5,500 0 0
12	400 0 0	37	20 0 0	62*	...
13	430 0 0	38	1,462 9 5	63	105 0 0
14	300 0 0	39	330 0 0	64	138 14 0
15	560 0 0	40	520 0 0	65	10 0 0
16	400 0 0	41	150 0 0	66	252 0 0
17	1,000 0 0	42	600 0 0	67	494 18 0
18	60 5 3	43	1,694 13 0	68	8,500 0 0
19	925 0 0	44	5,000 0 0	69	35 0 0
20	50 0 0	45	95 0 0	70	260 0 0
21	80 0 0	46	200 0 0	71	30 0 0
22	1,000 0 0	47	103 0 0	72	10 16 0
23	190 0 0	48*	...	73	1,500 0 0
24	5,600 0 0	49	150 0 0	74	4,275 0 0
25	51 10 9	50	46 10 0		...
Total		-	-		£84,163 1 4

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

1882.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	280 0 0	19	200 0 0	37	30 0 0
2	1,000 0 0	20	5 0 0	38	148 0 0
3	158 7 8	21	5 0 0	39	35 0 0
4	120 0 0	22	1,280 0 0	40	2,586 5 8
5	42 4 3	23	50 0 0	41	400 0 0
6	345 1 2	24	17 5 4	42	118 16 2
7	700 0 0	25	250 0 0	43	1,800 0 0
8	199 7 1	26	500 0 0	44	30 0 0
9	3 0 0	27	800 0 0	45	76 0 0
10	700 0 0	28	128 16 2	46	287 0 11
11	50 0 0	29	651 0 0	47	200 0 0
12	300 0 0	30	6,000 0 0	48	60 0 0
13	150 0 0	31†	...	49	550 0 0
14	20 0 0	32	100 0 0	50	450 0 0
15	3,433 0 0	33	20,000 0 0	51	250 0 0
16†	...	34	1,950 0 0	52	600 0 0
17	1,500 0 0	35	500 0 0		...
18	220 0 0	36	10,000 0 0		...
Total		-	-		£59,279 4 5

\* The personality in Nos. 29, 30, 32, 43, 54, 58 and 62 of 1881 were unascertained.

† Unascertained.

† No personality.

## DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce.	Result.
1880. February 28	Adultery	Suit abated by death of both Petitioner and Respondent.
June 23	Adultery	Suit dismissed.
July 21	Adultery	Suit dismissed.
1882. May 25	Cruelty and illtreatment	Decree for Judicial Separation pro- nounced; suit closed.
August 15	Adultery	Decree Nisi for Divorce pronounced.
December 29	Adultery	Suit pending.

NOTE.—No Divorce cases were filed in 1881.

## ADMIRALTY.

Date of Arrest.	Ship.	Cause of Action.	Result.
1881. February 9	St. James	Necessaries	Ship sold and moneys dis- tributed.
" 15	Edith Godden	Damage	Not proceeded with.
June 2	Kaictour	Salvage	Subducted 16th Jan., 1882.
1882. March 28	Venturosa Tomasita	Bottomry Bond	Subducted 19th April, 1882
September 2	Ethel Therese	Suit for forfeiture under the Revenue Laws	Ship condemned.

NOTE.—There were no Admiralty cases in 1880.

## IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Nature of Business.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Criminal Trials	2,679	3,210	3,545	3,862	3,707	4,054	3,319	3,197	4,372	3,279
Small Causes	8,050	7,982	8,531	9,446	9,212	9,616	7,704	7,652	7,779	6,907
Judgment Summonses	843	1,397	1,511	1,736	1,670	1,579	1,592	1,692	1,514	1,304
Equity Cases	13	7	5	6	8	21	20	15	19	14
Cases under Land Law	241	228	133	309	222	163	104	126	159	78
Bankruptcy Cases	8	6	4	13	17	5	1	8	1	6
Probate Cases	29	23	39	62	93	94	102	109	147	131
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount claimed	41,148	50,325	52,093	56,490	60,804	63,300	51,510	47,408	54,736	45,735
Judgment obtained	19,873	25,773	26,048	27,970	30,976	32,348	28,479	34,056	30,747	26,946
Costs	3,810	4,212	5,812	4,952	5,531	5,626	4,052	4,957	5,351	4,496
Court Fees	4,600	4,721	4,994	5,597	5,436	5,491	4,757	4,484	4,588	3,073

There were fourteen appeals from the decisions of these Courts during the year, nine being in civil and five in criminal cases; in five cases judgment was reversed (all except one from the Northern District Court). In two cases judgment was set aside; in five cases the appeal was dismissed; one case was sent back for reconsideration and in one case the judgment was affirmed.

## SUMMARY OF APPREHENSIONS, ACQUITTALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Year.	Remanets.	No. of Persons arrested on view and on warrant.	No. of Persons summoned.	No. of Persons discharged on preliminary enquiry.	No. of Persons acquitted after trial.	No. of Persons convicted.
1873	247	7,117	7,210	1,004	5,837	7,418
1874	308	6,578	8,152	739	6,215	7,761
1875	302	7,152	8,301	452	7,025	7,990
1876	266	8,221	9,465	790	8,211	8,787
1877	309	7,385	9,043	655	7,138	8,590
1878	258	8,018	9,007	2,460	5,784	8,902
1879	167	7,720	9,412	3,244	4,413	9,303
1880	292	7,835	9,651	3,563	4,906	8,910
1881	382	11,313	8,896	4,119	5,221	10,888
1882	296	7,875	10,503	4,594	4,405	9,265

## OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
The number of offences reported to the police	-	-	1,746	2,276	2,086	3,023	2,246	2,223	4,645	2,277
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	14,574	15,038	15,755	17,952	16,737	17,286	17,309	17,778	20,591	18,674
The number of Summary Convictions :-										
1. For offences against the person	1,600	1,405	1,430	1,496	1,496	1,448	1,737	1,541	1,320	1,493
2. For prædial larceny	593	556	643	790	495	140	104	174	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	910	871	823	878	973	668	831	978	1,454	755
4. For other offences	2,315	2,396	2,744	3,132	3,143	3,652	4,281	4,372	4,272	4,671
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-										
1. For offences against the person	763	920	731	885	804	893	722	573	580	645
2. For prædial larceny	119	115	325	312	345	858	530	459	1,873	520
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	665	840	673	742	809	559	575	546	800	599
4. For other offences	453	658	621	552	525	684	627	441	589	582
The number of persons acquitted :-										
1. In the Inferior Courts	4,481	4,676	4,906	5,524	4,679	4,192	3,294	3,826	3,831	3,342
2. In the Superior Courts	1,356	1,539	2,119	2,687	2,459	1,592	1,119	1,080	1,390	1,063

## PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

Year.	Arrests, &c.	Discharges and Acquittals.	Convictions.	Number of Persons sentenced to Corporal Punishment.	Total value of Provisions stolen.
1873	1,248	536	712	—	£ s. d.
1874	1,402	731	671	—	—
1875	1,819	851	968	—	—
1876	1,998	896	1,102	—	—
1877	1,465	625	840	—	—
1878	1,819	821	998	250	18 1 4 or 1s. 5½d. per head.
1879	1,377	743	634	100	11 14 0½ or 1s. 2½d. "
1880	1,516	883	633	146	11 12 4 or 1s. 7d. "
1881	3,460*	1,587	1,873	629	56 12 11 or 1s. 10d. "
1882	1,137	617	520	119	11 5 5½ or 1s. 11d. "

NOTE.—The value of the provisions stolen and the number of persons sentenced to corporal punishment appear in the Police Returns of 1878 for the first time. These particulars were given in connexion with the working of Law 6 of 1877, under which corporal punishment was allowed for a first offence.

## CRIMINAL.

CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Colony and Year.	Population in 1871.	Summary Convictions.				Convictions in Superior Courts.					Grand Total.	Percentage of Convictions to Population	
		Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.			Total.
1873.													
Barbados	- 162,042	1,817	939	313	3,010	6,079	36	9	32	39	116	6,195	3.8
British Guiana	- 193,491	5,976	156	1,176	10,726	18,034	104	-	137	63	304	18,338	9.5
Trinidad	- 109,638	958	74	317	3,877	5,226	58	-	21	14	93	5,319	4.9
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,600	593	910	2,315	5,418	763	119	665	453	2,000	7,418	1.5
1874.													
Barbados	- 162,042	1,648	897	480	2,879	5,904	21	11	23	27	82	5,986	3.7
British Guiana	- 193,491	5,082	140	1,852	16,555	23,629	114	3	182	30	329	23,958	12.4
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,084	149	471	3,971	5,675	47	-	19	22	88	5,763	5.3
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,405	556	871	2,396	5,228	920	115	840	658	2,533	7,761	1.5
1875.													
Barbados	- 162,042	1,790	909	537	3,351	6,587	35	14	35	3	87	6,674	4.1
British Guiana	- 193,491	7,379	268	2,001	13,115	22,763	113	-	138	28	279	23,042	11.9
Trinidad	- 109,638	820	107	383	4,818	6,128	53	-	27	9	89	6,217	5.7
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,430	643	823	2,744	5,640	731	325	673	621	2,350	7,990	1.6
1876.													
Barbados	- 162,042	1,993	788	334	1,520	4,635	57	30	102	123	312	4,947	3.1
British Guiana	- 193,491	6,128	93	1,302	10,026	17,549	81	-	148	28	257	17,806	9.2
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,076	97	448	5,723	7,344	32	-	21	11	64	7,408	6.8
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,496	790	878	3,132	6,296	885	312	742	552	2,491	8,787	1.7
1877.													
Barbados	- 162,042	2,298	884	418	2,779	6,379	57	10	57	15	139	6,518	4.0
British Guiana	- 193,491	7,368	135	1,650	8,977	18,130	104	-	148	49	301	18,431	9.5
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,408	124	547	6,391	8,470	57	-	23	24	104	8,574	7.8
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,496	495	973	3,143	6,107	804	345	809	525	2,483	8,590	1.7
1878.													
Barbados	- 162,042	2,493	672	481	3,710	7,356	46	2	85	20	153	7,509	4.6
British Guiana	- 193,491	5,219	149	1,675	8,688	15,731	104	-	135	45	284	16,015	8.3
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,555	96	388	4,645	6,684	34	-	23	7	64	6,748	6.2
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,448	140	668	3,652	5,908	893	858	559	684	2,994	8,902	1.8
1879.													
Barbados	- 162,042	2,827	543	467	5,368	9,205	38	4	24	41	107	9,312	5.7
British Guiana	- 193,491	4,828	189	1,525	7,387	13,929	110	-	249	44	403	14,332	7.4
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,582	93	419	5,942	8,036	67	-	39	10	116	8,152	7.4
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,737	104	831	4,281	6,953	722	530	575	627	2,454	9,407	1.9
1880.													
Barbados	- 162,042	2,420	958	559	3,704	7,641	39	19	81	3	142	7,783	4.8
British Guiana	- 193,491	3,872	423	1,315	8,244	13,854	203	-	287	26	516	14,370	7.4
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,528	115	612	6,318	8,573	56	-	30	4	90	8,663	8.0
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,541	174	804	4,372	6,891	573	459	546	441	2,019	8,910	1.8
1881.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,101	968	573	3,690	7,332	61	1	71	4	137	7,469	4.3
British Guiana	- 252,186	4,097	271	1,244	7,453	13,065	84	1	135	13	233	13,308	5.27
Trinidad	- 153,128	1,849	97	947	6,109	8,962	61	-	24	14	99	9,061	5.9
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,320	-	1,454	4,272	7,046	580	1873	800	589	3,842	10,888	1.9
1882.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,492	1248	753	4,816	9,309	56	-	99	13	168	9,477	5.5
British Guiana	- 252,186	3,472	106	1,128	8,988	13,694	51	-	83	18	152	13,846	5.49
Trinidad	- 153,128	1,772	109	840	6,683	9,404	52	-	41	30	123	9,527	6.22
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,493	-	755	4,671	6,919	645	520	599	582	2,346	9,265	5.9



## PART VII.

## THE PARISHES.

**KINGSTON:** *its topographical description.*—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its adjacent villages, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, vertical to the sea, were originally laid out north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in  $58\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but about ten years ago the central portion was enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which has added much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and amusement of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down the water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water.

**KINGSTON : its history, &c.**—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanee in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly." So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time :—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire of Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half-a-century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely-built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effect of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city and parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances, and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal. On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend, *Sigil: Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch-shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque Britannia Mater.* Digitized by Google

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city ; it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east-end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable effects were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish-American States ; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal fancy and other stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three-storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,100. The value of the merchandize, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £30,830, making a total of £90,930. Of this, £9,400 was covered by insurances leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the government and of the general public would be best served by the transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head-Quarter House (late the military head quarters) which was purchased for £5,000, and Bishop's Lodge (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston, and a chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall in the first storey of Head-Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th of December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was 577, whilst 12 were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about 6,000 persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000, the assessment value for taxes being £15,281. The numbers of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire were as follow : Barry Street, 36 ; Church Street, 26 ; Duke Street, 2 ; Harbour Street, 55 ; King Street, 30 ; Little Port Royal Street, 3 ; Orange Street, 69 ; Port Royal Street, 55 ; Princess Street, 75 ; Tower Street, 58 ; West Street, 13 ; Luke Lane, 37 ; Mark Lane, 1 ; Mathews Lane, 35 ; Peters Lane, 36 ; Temple Lane, 9 ; and Water Lane, 37 ; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Mathews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues ; the premises of the Ordnance Department ; the Government Savings Bank ; the offices of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society ; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank ; several wharf premises, &c., &c. In the last report of the Fire Relief Committee to the Governor they stated that "some of the larger capitalists or men in command of extensive credit were re-building, but, with few exceptions, only on a contracted scale. The most extensive premises were still in ruins for lack of means of re-construction, and unless these means were forthcoming, these as well as the smaller sites must continue in the waste and ruined condition in which they were." The Committee urged on the

Government the necessity of carrying out the scheme of the Bishop of Jamaica\* with regard to a loan for the re-building of the burnt district. The matter was still under consideration when this publication went through the Press.

Previous to the fire last referred to Kingston had a population of 38,566 souls inhabiting over 4,198 houses, on which £4,210 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The value of these premises, according to the assessment made in the latter part of 1881, was £87,000. The import trade was £949,508 and the export trade £454,031. The inward tonnage was 317,859 tons and the outward tonnage 233,899 tons. The import duties collected at the port during 1881-82 amounted to £174,571 and the export duties to £4,744. The rum duties received during the same period were £38,797. The monthly deposits in the Savings Bank averaged £8,000. There are three Building Societies doing business in the city to the extent of £54,293 per annum, and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the island to the amount of a million and a half of pounds per annum. Besides these a Discount Society, ten Life Assurance Companies and a Marine Insurance Company are in successful operation in the city.

The city is lighted with gas and the principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of one of the principal streets. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. Near the pier is a well executed marble statue of Admiral Lord Rodney, erected in memory of his decisive victory over the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse. The naval hero in acknowledging the honor done him by the people of Jamaica in erecting this statue described the island as "The brightest jewel in the British diadem," a designation of which the inhabitants are still justly proud. In the upper part of the same street (King Street) and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the public gardens is the statue of another illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just, and beneficial administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (or garden) stands another full length marble statue, that of the Honorable Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honored by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows:—"This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and the Institute. A substantial permanent Iron Grand Stand has recently been erected on the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the Parade and St. Michael's Church near Rae Town. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the westend of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature occupies the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the City, District and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the western side of the parade; there, too, are the extensive offices of the

\* See page 60 (Kingston).

Director of Public Works, and the offices of the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Inspector of Prisons. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Registrar-General's Office and the Government Printing Establishment are in the upper part of Duke Street; the Treasury, Audit Office and Savings Bank and the General Post Office in the lower part of Harbour Street, the Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west-end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

Among the social institutions of the city may be mentioned the "Jamaica Club," located in Hanover Street, and several Cricket Clubs, Masonic, Forester, Odd Fellow, Good Templar and Good Samaritan Fraternities.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a-year. The direct taxes amount to 3/10 in the pound.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, New York, Halifax and France. A coasting steamer leaves Kingston once in every ten days for the outports. Mail coaches leave Kingston for Mandeville and St. Ann's Bay and return three times a week. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company are laid from the foot of King Street to Halfway-Tree; to the top of East Street; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town; and to the Jamaica Railway; and cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being the "Jamaica Hotel" kept by Miss Susan Burton, the Myrtle Bank Sanitarium kept by Mrs. James Gall, Miss Lane's lodgings in the upper part of Duke Street, &c.

Several daily and tri-weekly newspapers are published in the city. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes daily and for the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer reaches as high as 94° in the hot months and is as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—situate at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the Universe." It was the head-quarters of the buccaneers and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut up on them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial for the burying-place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."\* At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death." The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected, and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish; but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses, where a quantity of gunpowder was lodged, and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of 50 vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day, four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This farther calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1815, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital, and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval station and a military garrison.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dock yard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships are almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital has lately been added by Dr. Thomas Colan, the late Deputy Inspector-General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West India station numbered some 25 ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling into Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships of war. The importance of Port Royal as a naval station is likely to increase on the completion of the Canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

Port Royal, with its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta, constitute the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been very actively engaged in improving the defence of Port Royal; and during the past six years especially large numbers of men have been employed under the direction of the Royal Engineer Department in constructing new batteries for heavy rifled guns, and the following have been nearly completed at Port Royal, viz., the Victoria Battery, the Prince of Wales Lines and the Hanover Lines; whilst at Rocky Point and Apostles' Battery the works comprise batteries of five and four guns, respectively. In addition to this the Royal Engineer Department have inaugurated and completed a large torpedo establishment filled with tanks, steam launch, boats, torpedos, electrical apparatus of all kinds, &c.; and Royal Engineers, thoroughly trained in their work, are stationed there. The garrison itself is small in number, but would be readily augmented on emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th of August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

The population of Port Royal, according to the Census of 1881, was 6,608.

## ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what, before the passing of Law 20 of 1867, comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town and Fletcher's Town. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, is a thriving village. The cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree every twenty minutes. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a neat structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Lieutenant-Governor of the island; whilst a more recent Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. E. E. Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. The Girls' Orphanage, of which an account is given in another part of this work, lies on the outskirts of the village. A few miles off is King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica, and Bishop's Lodge, the residence of the Bishop of Jamaica. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town are the Government Experimental Plantations, and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works at Hope.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston in a north-easterly direction and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House, Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to New Castle, is a picket house in connection with the Cantonment at that place. A new bridge has recently been erected over the river at Gordon Town to replace the one destroyed by the floods of 1879. An omnibus runs between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Bolton's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8 a.m., and Mr. John Macdonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 4/ each trip or 6/ for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at New Castle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea, amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate. At about the same elevation on another spur of the same range of hills is situated "Flanstead," which was rented by Sir Anthony Musgrave, when Governor of Jamaica, as a mountain residence in the hotter months of the year.

Not far from New Castle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa, of which a full account is given in another part of this work.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The girls have recently been removed from this Institution to the buildings erected for the purpose of a Girls' Reformatory in the neighbourhood of Kingston.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West India Regiment and the Brigade Office. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea-breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops, and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the Field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

The productions of this parish are rum, sugar, coffee, cinchona, tobacco, bananas, pine apples and oranges. The coffee grown in this parish, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets; whilst the Government have cause for great congratulation on the results of the sales in England of the bark produced at the Government Cinchona Plantations in this parish. The cultivation of cinchona is being taken up largely by private proprietors, and considerable tracts of crown lands have been purchased under the very favorable terms conceded by the

Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. The coffee properties lie principally in the higher elevations, and are very numerous in this parish; but there are only two sugar estates of any consequence, viz., Mona and Constant Spring, which have 300 and 200 acres in cultivation in canes respectively. The coffee crop in 1882 amounted to 12,200 cwts., and the sugar crop to 464 hogsheads of sugar and 386 puncheons of rum. The cultivation of tobacco takes place principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of this parish was 34,982; 17,251 males and 17,751 females, of whom 6,907 could read and write, 6,730 could read only and 5,241 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 7,090, of which 100 were unoccupied. There were 5,260 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 4,479 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 398 paid £2 and under, and 383 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties amounted to £2,912. The number of acres in cultivation in this parish is 1,692; 2,415 acres are in Guinea grass, 7,580 in common pasture, 327 in common pasture and pimento and 67,379 in wood and ruinate. The area of the parish is 169½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

District Courts are held at Gordon Town and Stony Hill, and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town and Guava Ridge.

T. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables;—"Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannas, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty and ends at the Mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which toward the north is the port of Antonio." The principal towns or villages in this parish are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington and Bath.

Morant Bay (population 1,000) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the chief scene of the disturbances of 1865, which resulted in the abolition of the old constitution and the establishment of the present form of government. There are a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, Police and Telegraph Stations, &c., in the town. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock, which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach, and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, is a shipping port of some importance, where a brisk trade is carried on. The export and import duties collected at this port in 1881-82 amounted to £1,120 and £483, respectively. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter it with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, a Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. The streets are skirted by trees which give a moisture to the atmosphere. A sulphurous hot mineral spring is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms. The tobacco plantations of Messrs. Thomson and Weitzmann are at Potosi, a few miles off.

Other villages in this parish are Yallahs Bay and Easington. There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two great salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation. Easington, which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name; and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point



to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized as grazing pens. There are now 15 large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish; one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on this estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains become formidable torrents and are quite uncrossable. It is hoped, however, that the time is not far distant when substantial bridges will be erected over these rivers. The Morant Point Light House stands at the extreme east end of the island in this parish.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 10,570, of which 4,264 are in ground provisions, 4,213 are in sugar canes, 2,009 in coffee and 43 in tobacco. Of the uncultivated lands 358 acres are in Guinea grass, 17,970 are in common pasture and 96,318 in wood and ruin. 3,621 puncheons of rum, 4,038 hogshheads of sugar and 8,300 cwts. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1882 and the rum duties collected in 1881-82 amounted to £1,894. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1882 may be set down at 3,710 cattle, 824 horsekind and 300 sheep, of which 2,428 cattle and 424 horsekind were on sugar estates, and 1,282 cattle, 400 horsekind and 300 sheep were on pens. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,945; males 16,819, females 17,736, of these 4,431 could both read and write, 5,928 could read only and 3,057 were attending school. There were 7,824 houses in the parish of which 49 were unoccupied. The area of this parish is 280 square miles and the population to each square mile is 121.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Bath for the parishes of St. Thomas and Portland (excluding St. David's and St. George's) and for all towns therein; District Courts are held at Bath and Morant Bay once a month, and at Easington every other month, and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington and Woburn Lawn twice a month.

#### PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island from 1722 to 1727. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is celebrated for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay and Manchioneal.

Port Antonio contains 1,305 inhabitants and has the two finest and securest harbours in the island, sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains the old military barracks and Fort George, now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, an Alms House, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the east end of the town and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into two harbours, the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a northerly direction nearly half-a-mile from Main, with a curve to the north-east. The Fort and Barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. The import duties collected in Port Antonio in 1881-82 amounted to £1,809 and the export duties to £16. By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880, fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August, and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day.

The fruit trade which was started in this parish in the year 1863 has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from

Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact, for six months at least the trade may be said to have been at a standstill; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting has been carried on, since the hurricane, on a much larger scale than ever before. Notwithstanding this fact the demand for fruit for the American market is still far in excess of the supply, the lovers of the succulent banana—like poor Oliver—still “asking for more.” This state of affairs has naturally given rise to several new and important fruit-planting enterprises. Golden Vale, a thrown up sugar estate of some 5,000 acres in extent, has been leased from Government by Messrs. P. A. Moodie & Co., and is being extensively planted in bananas. The Bogue, another thrown up sugar estate of 1,700 acres has been purchased by several parties in America (represented here by Captain Baker) expressly for the cultivation of bananas and cocoanuts; and lying inland between these two estates is Spring Bank, the property of Mr. J. Revie MacNab, the principal part of which is devoted to banana growing. The peasantry are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great future is in store for the fruit trade of this district of Portland.

The Maroon town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island.

St. Margaret's Bay is a little fishing village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church, and carries on an extensive business in fruit. Hope Bay is further west, but on the east of the Swift River. This little town contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, and a Constabulary Station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, &c. It is the chief shipping port of the district of St. George. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side of the river is the Government Model School partly supported by Merrick's Charity.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island. It is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and cocoanuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a coconut plantation, two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half-a-cable wide, and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the northward is a narrow, well-protected haven for small vessels.

The grazing properties in the neighborhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly with mutton from these properties, and the mutton though small is remarkably fine in quality and flavor. Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There is at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 750 feet above sea level. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in this parish present formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite uncrossable. When the steps contemplated by “the St. Thomas and Portland Bridges Loan Law” (Law 7 of 1881) have been taken these obstacles will be removed by the bridging of these rivers, and travelling will become safe and easy throughout the parish.

The total number of acres under cultivation in this parish is 6,632, of which 4,613 are in ground provisions, 840 in sugar canes and 667 in coffee. Of the uncultivated lands 358 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,612 in common pasture, 200 in pimento and 80,845 in wood and ruinant; 280 puncheons of rum and 470 hogsheds of sugar were produced on the estates in this parish in 1882, and the rum duties collected in 1881-82 amounted to £2,756. The number of cattle and horsekind and sheep on sugar estate and pens in 1882 may be set down at 4,741 cattle, 681 horsekind and 2,000 sheep, of which 308 cattle and 181 horsekind were on sugar estates, and 4,433 cattle,

500 horsekind and 2,000 sheep were on pens. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 14,294 males and 14,607 females; of these 4,865 could both read and write, 6,248 could read only and 3,525 were attending school. There were 6,043 houses in the parish of which 64 were unoccupied. District Courts are held at Port Antonio, Manchioneal and Buff Bay once a month, and Petty Sessions Courts at Port Antonio every week and at Manchioneal and Buff Bay every fortnight.

#### ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what, before the passing of Law 20 of 1867, constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or old St. Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. It contains 1,199 houses, with a population of 5,689 souls—2,556 males and 3,138 females. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House, the residence of former Governors of the island, but now, with the old House of Assembly Rooms, devoted to the purposes of a Government Training College; the Court House, the Record Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopalian Churches, viz., the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and the Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains Chapels attached to the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Baptist Bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir A. Musgrave on the 19th March, 1880, an Alms House and a Public General Hospital. There are also a Town Hall in which is a stage for dramatic representations, a Public Reading Room and a Chess Club. Horse racing in this parish has been revived and an annual "meet" takes place on the race course near Spanish Town.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the two large brass guns stationed in front of the temple of the square which formerly contained the statue of Admiral Rodney, captured by that Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica, a tamarind tree in the grounds of the infant school, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the streets named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopalian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the early English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town has recently been supplied with water from a river six miles off, the absence of which has long been an obstacle to its success.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays or rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."—(Gosse.) There is a Custom House at the port, but the shipping is insignificant compared with former days. There are an Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital and many fine stores. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The projected Railway extension to this place will more fully develop the great resources of the surrounding country and will render it one of the most important trading centres in the island. In the meantime the connexion with the mail coach running between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay must prove of great utility and convenience. The approach to Linstead from

Spanish Town is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depth and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effects of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King*.)

Six miles from Spanish Town is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. In the immediate neighbourhood is the Apostles' Battery, which is now being restored by the Imperial Authorities, and the quarantine station, of which a full account is given in another portion of this work. On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Louis Galdy, "who was swallowed up by the earthquake of June, 1692, and by the Providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming."\*

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaboard) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other ignitable combustibles must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The Fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the Salt Ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known "calipeva."

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco and cocoas. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the two fine sugar estates, Ewing and Dawkins' Caymanas, lying about five miles from Spanish Town on the road to Kingston. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all the estates with great success. The mills on nine of these estates are propelled by steam, three by water, one by steam and water and two by cattle. The total crop of 1882 was 3,949 hogsheads sugar and 2,762 puncheons rum. The number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 16,353 acres; 13,364 are in Guinea grass, 26,279 acres in common pasture and 138,634 in wood and ruin. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,972 males and 31,138 females, total 61,110. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The number of houses in the parish was 13,228 of which 212 were unoccupied. There were 10,058 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 8,310 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 1,066 £2 and under, and 680 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties received amounted to £13,135.

District Courts are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and St. John's Rectory, and Petty Sessions Courts at Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour and St. John.

#### ST. MARY.

This parish, which now includes the late parish of Metcalfe, is very important, and contains 39,696 inhabitants. The principal towns are Port Maria and Annotto Bay

\* Inscription on the tomb. Digitized by Google

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or, as the Spaniards called it, Puerto Santa Maria. The import duties collected in 1881-82 amounted to £3,028 and the export duties to £218. The population is 39,696; males 20,010, females 19,686. Port Maria contains a Church, a Kirk, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Prison, &c., and there are a few fine stores and wharves.

Annotto Bay, which is situated at the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta), is approached from Kingston by what is known as the new junction road; this town is divided by three rivers running through it. It is a shipping port and contains a fine large Church at the eastern entrance or upper town, as well as an Hospital, and in the lower town stand the Court House, Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels, &c. The import duties collected in 1881-82 at Annotto Bay amounted to £703 and the export duties to £564. On account of the rivers, which create swamps in the neighbourhood, at certain seasons of the year the town becomes unhealthy, but the inhabitants on the whole generally enjoy tolerably fair health. In the interior of the district is a Maroon township called Scot's Hall.

In addition to Port Maria and Annotto Bay the shipping ports are Oracabessa and Rio Nuevo Bay, of which the former is fast rising into importance in view of the quantity of bananas and other fruits shipped there. It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor built a fort of which he held possession when driven from St. Jago de la Vega by Penn and Venables.

The chief rivers of the parish are the Wag Water, White River, Annotto River and Rio Nuevo. Exactly 19 miles on the junction road from Kingston to Annotto Bay, and near the right bank of the Wag Water, is the Botanical Garden at Castleton, which travellers should always call to see.

The total number of acres of land under cultivation is 7,087, of which 3,706 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 2,992 acres, in coffee 383 and in cocoa 6. Of the 114,958 acres of the cultivated lands 3,741 acres were in Guinea grass, 22,972 in common pasture and 80,162 acres is wood and ruinant. 1,344 puncheons of rum and 2,445 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the estates in the parish in the year 1882, which were 13 in number, and the rum duties in 1881-82 amounted to £3,943. The live stock on sugar estates in 1882 may be set down at 1,700 cattle and 300 horsekind; and on pens at 8,000 cattle, 1,400 horsekind and 700 sheep. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 39,696; males 20,010 and females 19,686. Of these 4,876 could read and write, 6,688 could read only and 2,998 were attending school. The number of houses was 9,190, of which 68 were unoccupied.

District Courts are held at Annotto Bay and Port Maria once a month; and Courts of Petty Sessions at Annotto Bay and Port Maria twice a month and at Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat once a month.

#### CLARENDON.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island. The principal towns or villages in this parish are Chapelton, Four Paths and the Alley.

Chapelton, which contains 654 inhabitants, is a town of some commercial importance, a brisk trade in produce being carried on there. It contains the Parish Church, a London Missionary Chapel, a Scotch Kirk, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Public General Hospital and many fine large stores.

Four Paths is situated on the main road to the interior of the island and the line of the railway extension to Porus will pass in its immediate vicinity.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the old parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho, and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates.

The Courts are held and the public offices are situated at May Pen close to the Dry River Bridge, that place having been fixed as the head station of this parish under the 1st section of Law 20 of 1867.

The only shipping ports in this parish are Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Salt River. The import duties collected at Salt River in 1881-82 amounted to £325 and the export duties to £3,045, as compared with £4,744 and £3,080 taken at Kingston and Black River respectively, the largest collections for the year. Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under Ducasse in 1694, and after three days gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of

700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

The Milk River Baths, of which an account is given in another part of this work, situated near the village of that name, are warm springs, found to be very beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism and other similar diseases. The Milk River is navigable for small droghers and lighters from the wharves three or four miles up the stream. Great inconvenience has recently been experienced by the mouth of the river being closed up by the silting of the sand, but arrangements have been sanctioned for the construction of a breakwater, which it is hoped will remove this obstacle to the easy carriage of goods from the wharves at Milk River to the ships at sea.

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton in Clarendon to Cave Valley, St. Ann's, intended to afford means of thorough traffic between the north and south of the island. The Dry River Bridge over the river of that name, near the head station at May Pen, is a very fine structure.

The chief productions of the parish are sugar, coffee, tobacco and corn. A fine tobacco plantation is worked at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name. The total number of acres under cultivation is 13,728, of which 6,989 are in ground provisions; there are 5,792 acres in Guinea grass, 19,949 in common pasture and 148,491 in wood and ruinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,814 in sugar canes, 540 in coffee, 192 in tobacco and 178 in corn. There are 29 sugar estates in cultivation on which 7,395 hogsheads of sugar and 4,574 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The run duties collected in 1881-82 amounted to £3,424. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 49,845; 25,180 males and 24,665 females, of whom 8,874 could read and write, 10,576 could read only and 5,189 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 10,874, of which 241 were unoccupied. There were 10,783 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, 9,348 of whom paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 881 paid £2 and under, and 644 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 106.

District Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen and Chapelton once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at May Pen, the Alley and Chapelton twice a month.

#### ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "the Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards the Historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of Saint Ann, he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water from the deep forest from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, (population 1,565) is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1881-82 its import duties amounted to £7,561 and its export duties to £1,053. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office and a Telegraph Station.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Seville d'Oro" as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son), Governor and Admiral of Hispaniola, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Admiral's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nueva, whose fame long attested its superiority

over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Seville did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Seville having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French Filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of Corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was to the westward of St. Ann's Bay, opposite the place known as the Priory Village.

Ocho Rios formerly called "Cheireras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance, and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships of war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near this town is Shaw Park Estate, where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent, when he was found out and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopalian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, &c.; it is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on in it.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity; and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island.

The productions of this parish are, principally, sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. There are 11 sugar estates now in cultivation, on which 1,970 hogsheads of sugar and 1,517 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The coffee crop was 14,425 cwt. and that of pimento 15,000 bags. The total number of acres under cultivation is 7,059; 25,142 acres are in Guinea grass, 23,148 in common pasture, 35,394 in common pasture and pimento, 48 in pimento alone, and 102,935 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 2,187 in sugar canes and 1,203 in coffee. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 20,500 cattle, 1,935 horsekind and 1,060 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 1,660 cattle and 300 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 46,584; 22,831 males and 23,753 females, of whom 7,642 could read and write, 8,125 could read only and 4,816 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 9,586, of which 67 were unoccupied. There were 5,251 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 4,421 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 450 paid £2 and under, and 380 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties in 1881-82 amounted to £6,925. The area of the parish is 464 square miles and the population to each square mile 100.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. District Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town once a month and at Moneague once in every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town twice a month and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

#### MANCHESTER.

The parish of Manchester was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island from 1808 to 1822. The principal towns are Mandeville and Porus.

Mandeville (population 218) is the chief town of Manchester and is one of the prettiest little towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. Mandeville contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a District Prison and a Public General Hospital. A club has been recently established in the town. The town is supplied with water from public tanks, the parish being dependent on the rainfall for its water supply. A mail coach now runs between Old Harbour and Mandeville, capable of carrying, besides the mails, three passengers as well as parcels. It leaves Old Harbour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week on arrival of the train which leaves Kingston at 10.30, a.m., and is timed to arrive at Mandeville at 6.45, p.m. It leaves Mandeville for Old Harbour on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9.30, a.m., to connect with the train which leaves the latter place at 4 p.m. Very comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's lodgings in the town.

Porus is a very populous village, where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. At this town will be the terminal station of one branch of the Railway extensions. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, &c., but they are not of much commercial importance.

The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also two normal Moravian training colleges for male and female teachers. Grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. *Cinchona succirubra* has been successfully established for several years by the Rev. Mr. Swaby at Mount Olivet, in the Mile Gully mountains, at an elevation of 2,700 feet. There are a few healthy trees of the same variety in cultivation close to Mandeville at a height of 2,100 feet. These instances would tend to show that the elevation and climate of the Manchester mountains are favourable to the growth of *cinchona succirubra*. Several gentlemen owning property in the mountains are now entering upon its cultivation. The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious. The Rev. Mr. Walder, Moravian Missionary, who resides at a place named Mizpah, at an elevation of 2,400 above the sea, thus writes of the climate:—"I am convinced that the Manchester hills here may be ranked alongside the healthiest places in England or on the continent of Europe. My parents, who lived all their lives in Switzerland (Canton Zurich) came here about eight years ago and have ever since enjoyed better health than in their native country. My father, who is of very delicate constitution, is now, in his 76th year, all day on his legs in the open air."

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, but ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 11,532, of which 4,542 are in ground provisions. There are 9,561 acres in Guinea grass, 15,974 in common pasture, 93 in pimento, 639 in common pasture and pimento and 92,504 in wood and ruinat. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 6,810 in coffee, 23 in ginger, with pimento as given above. The coffee crop in 1882 amounted to 25,000 cwts. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 6,700 cattle, 1,200 horsekind and 800 sheep.

According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 48,458; 23,622 males and 24,836 females, of whom 10,440 could read and write, 11,060 could read only and 7,193 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 9,142, of which 238 were unoccupied. There were 6,631 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 5,724 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 507 paid £2 and under, and 400 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 156.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year for the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon and for all towns therein. District Courts are held at Mandeville once a month and at Wigton and Cottage once every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville once a week and at Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Lincoln once a month.



## ST. ELIZABETH.

This is the largest parish in the island in point of area.

Black River, its principal town, which stands on the west side of the river of that name, has a population of 1,279, and as a shipping port is of considerable importance. In 1882 its import duties amounted to £7,948 and its export duties to £1,110. It contains amongst its principal buildings a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Prison, a fine Parish Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. The Black River, from which the town takes its name, flows from north to east, through a large morass, and is navigable for 30 miles of its course; beyond are rapids and falls. There is a bar close to the river's mouth, bearing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet on it, the depth varying with the strength of the outpour. The water is fresh 3 to 5 miles up the river, according to the seasons of the year. The river abounds with fish and alligators.

Towns and villages are interspersed throughout the parish, the chief of which are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balacava, Newport, &c. The village of Balacava especially is a very flourishing one where a generally well attended market is held. There is a Maroon township in the northern interior part of the parish known as "Accompong."

The Santa Cruz mountains, which run parallel to the Manchester mountains, and form a distinctly separate range extending from north to south, possess a very charming climate, the thermometer seldom rising beyond  $75^{\circ}$  in the hottest months of the year. The "Lovers' Leap" on these mountains, the cave at Fern and the falls at "YS" estate are a few of the natural curiosities of the parish. The Potsdam school, of which an account is given in another part of this work, finds its home in this parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish in the island and, from its diversity of soil and climate, produces almost everything tropical. Its principal products are sugar and rum, coffee, pimento, legwood, ginger and tobacco. There are seven sugar estates now in cultivation, on which 840 hogsheads of sugar and 674 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The coffee crop was 8,000 cwts. The total number of acres of land in cultivation is 8,256; 16,766 acres are in Guinea grass, 20,259 in common pasture, 576 in common pasture and pimento and 137,490 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 794 in sugar canes, 1,685 in coffee, 353 in pimento and 11 in tobacco. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 20,000 cattle, 1,600 horse-kind and 2,200 sheep; whilst the numbers on sugar estates is about 1,600 cattle and 90 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 54,375; 26,612 males and 27,763 females, of whom 9,434 could read and write, 10,274 could read only and 6,801 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 11,230, of which 144 were unoccupied. There were 8,306 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 7,182 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 805 paid £2 and under, and 319 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 471 square miles and the population to each square mile is 115.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River twice a year; a District Court at Black River and Santa Cruz once a month; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Black River twice a month and at Cheltenham, Retirement, Santa Cruz, Balacava and Lacovia once a month.

## TRELAWNY.

This parish derived its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town and Duncans.

Falmouth, with a population of 3,020, is a town of much commercial importance and very well laid out. Its import duties in 1881-82 amounted to £11,535 and its export duties to £2,328. It contains some fine buildings amongst which may be mentioned the Court House, the Barracks, the Public General Hospital, the District Prison, the Parish Church, and the Chapels attached to the United Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The Court House contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837 administered the government as Lieutenant-Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the colony. The barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae river. It is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses, or by means of carriers

employed for the purpose. A water pipe is laid out in the harbour, alongside which two boats can fill at a time. A water rate according to tonnage is levied on all vessels entering the harbour. Martha Brae, one-and-a-half mile inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighboring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town in the interior in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of a Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather, a well was recently dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not yet been developed.

There are villages in the parish of some importance, viz., Clark's Town, Rio Bueno, The Rock and Salt Marsh.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger. There are 31 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 4,861 hogsheads of sugar and 3,573 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres in cultivation is 8,916; 18,824 acres are in Guinea grass, 20,002 in common pasture, 5,184 in common pasture and pimento and 73,898 in wood and ruinete. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,917 in sugar canes, 128 in coffee and 54 in ginger. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 5,500 cattle, 650 horsekind and 1,750 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 6,500 cattle and 1,000 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 32,115; 15,556 males and 16,559 females, of whom 7,042 could read and write, 7,704 could read only and 3,765 were attending school; and the number of houses in this parish was 6,788, of which 66 were unoccupied. There were 4,965 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 4,406 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 305 paid £2 and under, and 254 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties amounted to £4,102. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 96.

District Courts are held at Falmouth and Hampshire once a month, and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire twice a month.

#### ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to size, population and commerce. Its import duties in 1881-82 amounted to £17,244 and its export duties to £2,501. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Parish Church, Trinity Episcopalian Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, Baptist and United Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks, which are now used for a Constabulary Station.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It has been recently much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. A new street has been made across the swamp connecting Church Street and Creek Street. A large and handsome market was opened in the town two years ago, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants. The enterprising firm of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. have given a great impetus to trade generally by establishing regular communication with the United States by means of their steamers. A Building Society has recently been established, and the improved appearance of many of the buildings of the town indicates the good work being done by the society. The regular visits to Montego Bay of the steamers of several of the lines of steamers trading with Jamaica and the call of the coasting steamer are a great convenience and aid to trade. The increasing fruit trade has not only made valuable a large extent of what was considered almost useless property, but has also given employment to a class of persons who were badly in want of it.

Montego Bay was called "Mantica Bay" by the Spaniards, from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northerly sometimes blow in accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary, and accidents have been known to occur.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. There are 27 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 3,470 hogsheads of sugar and 2,369 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres under cultivation is 7,720; 8,685 acres are in Guinea grass, 18,975 are in common pasture, 446 in common pasture and pimento and 62,100 in wood and ruinat. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 4,141 in sugar canes and 184 in coffee. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 2,000 cattle, 500 horsekind and 500 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 3,340 cattle and 560 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,62; 515,815 males and 17,810 females, of whom 8,021 could read and write, 8,058 could read only and 4,934 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 8,002, of which 138 were unoccupied. The rum duties amounted to £3,399 in 1881-82. There were 4,249 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 3,572 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 402 paid £2 and under and 275 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 227 $\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, and the population to each square mile is 144.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year; and District Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week and at Adelphi and Montpelier once a month.

#### HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea.

Lucea, of which the population is 1,702, is a remarkably pretty little town, containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Parish Church, and Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide but, within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station. The import duties of Lucea in 1881-82 amounted to £3,028 and the export duties to £432.

The townlet of Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port, in which are an Episcopal Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which one of the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacoon Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 5,715, of which 3,221 are in ground provisions; there are 7,243 acres in Guinea grass, 24,277 in common pasture, 53 in pimento, 70 in common pasture and pimento and 56,667 in wood and ruinat. There are 18 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 2,405 hogsheads of sugar and 1,605 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in the principal products is 2,491 in sugar canes

and 53 acres in pimento. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 705 cattle, 1,064 horsekind and 1,350 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 2,394 cattle and 1,654 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,567; 14,518 males and 15,049 females, of whom 5,445 could read and write, 5,695 could read only and 3,052 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 7,213, of which 63 were unoccupied. There were 4,707 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 3,838 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 552 paid £2 and under, and 317 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties in 1881-82 amounted to £3,995. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178.

District Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island and Miles Town once a month.

#### WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, with a population of 2,498, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1882 amounted to £12,931 and its export duties to £3,080. Its chief public buildings are the Parish Church, the Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, the Court House, &c., &c., and Manning's Free School just outside the town. There are several fine stores at the shore-end of Great George Street. Arrangements are now in train for obtaining a good supply of water for the town from the Sweet River. The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane in 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay and Scott's Cove as shipping places and small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefield's Bay to Martha Bræ, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The chief productions of the parish are sugar and rum, logwood, pimento, coffee and ginger. The parish is well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Cabaritta, Roaring River, New Savanna, King's Valley, Spring Garden, Negril, Sweet River, Bluefields, Robin's and Southfield. The Cabaritta is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from the mouth. 6,060 hogsheads of sugar and 4,870 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the sugar estates in cultivation which are 24 in number. The coffee crop was 2,562 cwts. The total number of acres in cultivation is 10,341; 9,108 acres are in Guinea grass, 38,422 in common pasture and 103,858 in wood and rinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 6,242 in sugar canes, 147 in coffee and 19 acres in ginger. The cattle and the live stock on the pens may be set down at 14,000 cattle, 2,000 horsekind and 1,600 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 6,700 cattle, and 700 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 49,035; 25,549 males and 24,486 females, of whom 9,407 could read and write, 10,431 could read only and 5,662 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 11,209, of which 220 were unoccupied. There were 6,694 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 5,222 paid £1 and under of direct taxes, 872 paid £2 and under, and 319 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 308½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 158.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar once a year. District Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a month and at Grange Hill once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar every Tuesday and on the first Monday of each month, and at Top Hill, Darliston, Speculation, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Petersfield once a month.

## PART VIII.

## THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE project of irrigating the plains of St. Catherine was originated by Sir John Peter Grant in 1870, when he was Governor of Jamaica, and the works were commenced towards the end of 1872: they came into operation in June, 1876.

The water required is taken from the Rio Cobre where it emerges from the hills at Angels, at a point on the main road to the north side of the island, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Spanish Town.

The head works, the most important part of the whole project, are situated at this place. They consist of a weir for raising the level of the river and sluices for admitting water into the canal. The crest of the weir is 30 feet above the bed of the river and it has a clear overfall of 287 feet.

The average flow of water in the river is about 45,000 cubic yards per hour; the minimum flow is about 30,000 yards. The river is, however, subject to enormous floods and in designing the weir it was of course necessary to provide for these. Several came down during the progress of the work; that of November, 1874, was estimated at eight million yards per hour. These floods made the execution of the work very difficult.

The water for the canal is drawn off through eight sluices, and at the entrance of the canal there are two under sluices for scouring out any deposits which may accumulate in front of the gates.

The first two miles of the main canal were the most difficult to construct; for the first 10 chains it runs through a heavy rock cutting and at other places through excavations upwards of 30 feet deep. A large number of masonry bridges and falls had to be provided, besides aqueducts, culverts and waste weirs. A syphon of 36 inch cast iron pipes, 6 chains long, has been laid under the Rio Cobre at Jones' Dam for passing the water required for the Caymanas Branch.

The total length of the main canal and the branches at present constructed is as follows:—

Main Canal from Head Works to Jones' Dam	-	6	miles.
Old Harbour Branch	-	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"
Port Henderson do.	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cumberland Pen do.	-	4	"
Caymanas do.	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
Heart's Ease Subsidiary Channel	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Hartlands do. do.	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Total	-	$30\frac{1}{4}$	miles.

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work has been about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,600 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated.

Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy

soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but this need not be thought to point to the ultimate failure of the scheme from a financial point of view. Experience in other countries, where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shewn that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses.

In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised, the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The area now under irrigation does not exceed 2,000 acres and is made up as follows :—

Sugar Cane	...	1,100 acres.
Bananas	...	500 acres.
Guinea Grass	...	400 acres.

The annual revenue at present amounts to nearly £2,800 and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, and from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A large number of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks which will in a few years be a source of revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. It is hoped that in time revenue will be derived from the use of the canal waters in this direction.

The water is supplied by passing it from the canal through a pipe, near the lower end of which a notch is fixed. This notch enables the quantity discharged to be calculated and the person supplied is also able to satisfy himself that the proper supply is flowing into his channel.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one.

General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated, the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view and there is every reason to believe that it will be so in the course of time.

There are not many more promising openings for enterprise than the taking up of some of the lands embraced by this scheme, a large proportion of which is at present uncultivated and in ruinate. No better field for the

establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found, and of their success financially there can be little doubt, as nearly all the proprietors would grow sugar cane if they had any means of manufacturing it.

Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following : sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges, limes, and the other members of the orange family, coconuts, nutmeg, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Undertakings like the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works ought to be amongst the most profitable in the world, and there is no record of such works ever having been otherwise than beneficial to the inhabitants of the countries in which they are carried on.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon. E. N. Walker, acting Colonial Secretary. Hon. J. R. Mann, Director of Public Works.  
Mr. J. C. Macglashan, Auditor-General. Hon. T. L. Harvey, Custos, St. Catherine.  
Secretary—C. W. Tait, salary, £30 per annum.  
Engineer—James Richmond, A.M.I.C.E.

#### KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter until 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were : that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1000 cubic feet ; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings ; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable, terms. A similar answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession ; the Governor remarking that if gas were to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made by establishing government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient police force, in consequence of the fact that the " unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, however, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Inspector-General of Police to furnish him with a record of crimes, with a view to ascertaining whether more crimes were committed in Kingston on moonlight nights than on dark nights, and to ask the police officers stationed in Kingston for their opinion whether lighting the streets with gas would promote the crimes in question. Major Prenderville in his report showed that of seventy-four burglaries and larcenies committed between January, 1870, and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on the moonlight nights, which were one hundred and eighty five in number ; whilst seventy-seven were committed on the dark nights, which were one hundred and ninety-nine in number ; and twenty-nine were committed on the nights that were partly dark and partly moonlight, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the officers of police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief, an opinion which Major Prend-

derville endorsed and sustained by the writings of Saint John, who said in his Gospel eighteen hundred years ago that "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reprov'd."

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor-General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th of May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts; a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the scrubber, the station meter, the governor and photometer; the purifying and lime house; the coal shed; and one gas holder, which contains, when full, 36,000 cubic feet of gas, or about 1½ days' supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 300 street lamps for lighting the city, was £28,000. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the buildings being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made averages nine million cubic feet per annum; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 150 tons of cannel and 850 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 30th September, 1882, was 300, supplying close upon 5,600 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10/ per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gaseliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The average consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been as follows:—

Public institutions	...	10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet	per month.
Churches, chapels, &c.	...	3,000 to 5,000	"
Dwellings above £100 rental	...	2,000 to 3,000	"
" from £50 to £100 rental	...	1,000 to 2,000	"
" below £50 rental	...	500 to 1,000	"

The revenue for the Financial Year 1881-82 was as follows:—

Rent	-	-	£26	0	0
Rates	-	-	5,176	15	10
Meter hire	-	-	42	5	0
Fittings	-	-	595	1	10
Coke	-	-	211	10	5
Tar	-	-	193	2	10
Lime	-	-	442	11	4
Coal	-	-	105	13	0
Pipes	-	-	7	10	4
Rental of fittings	-	-	60	1	6
Meters	-	-	2	6	0

£6,862 18 1

The expenditure for the Financial Year 1881-82 was:—

Capital account, main extension	-	-	£233	3	2
" " lamps	-	-	113	7	2
" " meters	-	-	22	0	4
Gas making	-	-	870	9	11
Lamps (maintenance)	-	-	361	6	1
Gas fitting	-	-	535	9	10
Coal account	-	-	2,465	16	3
Lime making	-	-	365	3	0
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	275	1	6
Salaries	-	-	866	6	1

£6,108 3 4



The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow :—

For each street lamp, per annum	£7 0 0	
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0 15 0	With 20 per cent. discount
For coke, per ton	1 0 0	for prompt payment.
For tar, per gallon	0 1 0	
For quick lime, per barrel	0 4 0	

The price charged for gas, virtually 12/ per 1,000 cubic feet, compares favorably with the rates elsewhere in the West Indies, the price being in Demerara 15/, Barbados 15/, St. Thomas 15/, Havana 20/, Santiago de Cuba 24/, Panama 24/.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas of 18 candle power would require—

47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d per lb.	£1 3 6
40 lbs. of composition candle at 1/ per lb.	2 0 0
5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon	1 7 6
6 gallons kerosene at 2/ per gallon	0 12 0

Good gas, therefore, at 12/ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naphtha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

The present Commissioners are:—

The Hon. E. N. Walker, acting Colonial Secretary, Chairman. Hon. J. R. Mann, Director of Public Works.

Mr. J. C. Macglashan, Auditor-General. Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos, Kingston.

Hon. J. H. McDowell, Custos, St. Andrew.

The Custos of Kingston receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £120 per annum.

Engineer—G. N. Cox, A.M.I.C.E., £400.

Clerk and Collector—D. Barton, £100 and 3 per cent. commission on collections.

Secretary—H. Lee, £50.

### KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and Plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from the Hope River. The damhead and intake are situated about 7 miles from Kingston, and a mile above the Hope settling tanks or reservoirs. The water of the river is divided between the owner of the Mona Estate for 5-9ths, and the Government Water Works Commissioners for 4-9ths, and this share, which in the driest season is equal to about 5 cubic feet per second, after a preliminary clearing in the settling tanks at the Hope, is made to supply the pens by means of a 9-inch main, and also the Cavalier's Works for the town supply by a conduit in masonry nearly four miles in length.

The three settling tanks at the Hope are capable of holding about 3,766,000 gallons of water and are 12 feet in depth. There are also two other settling reservoirs at the Cross Roads or Montgomery's Corner, capable of holding 1,862,000 gallons of water; these supply Allman Town, the Slipe Pen Road and a few pens or country villas in the upper part of Kingston that are above the level of the works at Cavalier's. They also receive the surplus waters from the 9-inch main that supplies the pens in St. Andrew's and are connected with the works at Cavalier's by a 6-inch main.

The works at Cavalier's situated between the north end of the Race Course and Up-Park Camp consist—

1st. Of a large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of holding 2½ million gallons of water;

2nd. Of two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad and 8 feet deep. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

3rd. Of a pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding about 3,000,000 gallons, or over 2 days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, which is 156 feet above mean sea level, by a 21-inch main, and distributed over the city by means of 12, 4 and 2-inch new cast iron mains of which there are about 35 miles.

The water supply has been laid on to 4,200 houses in Kingston, all supplied with a separate  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized wrought iron service pipe and brass stop cocks, and most premises have new screw-down delivery cocks of the best make. There are 300 hydrants distributed over the city for fire purposes and street watering, so situated at about 250 feet apart that in case of fire, and on adapting a light portable copper stand pipe, water can instantly be thrown over the roof of any house in the town, with a pressure varying from 23 to 67 lbs. to the square inch, without the aid of a fire engine.

The supply is on the constant and high pressure system, and all the water consumed by the town, which is equal to about 1,400,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's; but the water supplied to the pens amounting to about 800,000 gallons per day being drawn from the reservoirs at the Hope is not filtered, although the supply is constant.

The Government purchased the rights of the old company in 1871 for the sum of £51,200, for the purpose of constructing new works, as the old works were very defective, and the old mains nearly worn out. The new works were completed in May, 1876, at an expenditure of about £87,000, and are managed by a Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners are the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, the Auditor-General, the Custos of Kingston and the Custos of St. Andrew.

The water delivered to Kingston is of excellent quality, although it may be classed among the hard waters owing to its sources passing through limestone and probably gypsum strata. It is not quite so hard as the London Thames water as may be seen by the following analysis made by the Government Analytical Chemist :—

	Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine.	Parts per Million.		Degrees of Hardness.	
			Free Ammonia.	Albu: Am:	Total.	Permanent.
Mean of 5 different samples taken as delivered from the new pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, from 8th to 15th January, 1879.	17.22	0.4	nil	0.025	11.3	5.9

The former water supply by the old company was on the intermittent system, delivering a very indifferent supply of dirty unfiltered water for a short time once or twice a day and barely sufficing for the supply of 1,600 houses. At present with the new works, and the same available quantity at the source as formerly, nearly three times this number of houses are furnished with a constant and never-failing supply of pure water. This result has been attained by prevention of waste, as also by improved fittings to the service pipes, &c., and a more effective distribution and control of the water supply at the head works.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Managing Commissioner	Hon. H. J. Kemble	£ 240 s. 0 d.	1st Jan., '72
Engineer	F. Target, M.I.C.E.	500 0 0*	17th Oct., '73
Clerk	Henry Lee	400 0 0	1st Oct., '69
Collector	A. H. Isaacs	†	12th April, '82
Assistant Clerk	C. F. Colthirst	200 0 0	5th July, '68
Ditto	Walter Curtin	150 0 0	1st Oct., '82

\* And residence.

† Three per cent. commission on all collections.

## WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses included in class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869). - 2s. 6d. per month

When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10 -	3s. 6d.	"
" " £10 " £20 -	4s. 6d.	"
" " 20 " 30 -	5s.	"
" " 30 " 40 -	6s.	"
" " 40 " 50 -	7s.	"
" " 50 " 60 -	8s.	"
" " 60 " 70 -	10s.	"
" " 70 " 80 -	12s.	"
" " 80 " 100 -	14s.	"
" " 100 " 150 -	16s.	"
" " 150 and upwards -	18s.	"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows :—From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly along that street to the Windward Road, westerly along the Windward Road to Barnes' Gully, thence northerly, following the course of such gully as far as the northern boundary of the Parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875 pays, in addition to the prescribed rate, such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows :—

2s. 6d. per month	-	100 gallons a day
3s. 6d. "	-	150 "
4s. 6d. "	-	200 "
5s. "	-	250 "
6s. "	-	300 "
7s. "	-	350 "
8s. "	-	400 "
10s. "	-	500 "
12s. "	-	600 "
14s. }		
16s. }	-	1,000 "
18s. }		
Stores "	-	250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6 :—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200; or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

### THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

IN 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order : the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one-and-a-half-million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant day and night.

Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

The cost of the works was £8,696 ; the annual cost of maintenance is about £220 ; and the revenue is estimated at £900 per annum. The amount received in the financial year ending 30th September, 1882, was £1,106 6s. 6d., and the expenditure on salaries, maintenance and commissions on collections, £336 4s. 1d.

A Commission consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor-General and Custos of Saint Catherine conducts the general business of the concern. The executive details are under the management and control of the Director of Public Works. The rates are collected by the Collector of Taxes for Saint Catherine who receives 5 per cent. commission on his receipts. The Secretary of the Commissioners is Mr. C. W. Tait of the office of the Director of Public Works.

### OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

FOR many years the want of water was much felt at Old Harbour, and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876, the late honorable L. F. Mackinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department, it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated 5 miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's estate. The late honorable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881, water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the 1st of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The works were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the Municipal Board.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of 5 miles 12 chains, consists of a single line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 160 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks, and delivery cocks.

The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour, water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as much as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

Within the prescribed limits the rates are compulsory and are as follow :—

For houses under the annual value of £6	.	2/6	per month
For houses of the annual value of £6 and under £10	.	3/6	"
" " " " 10 " 20	.	5/	"
" " " " 20 " 35	.	7/6	"
" " " " 35 " 50	.	10/	"
" " " " 50 " 75	.	15/	"
" " " " 75 and upwards	.	20/	"

Outside the limits the rates are :—

For a supply through a pipe of half-inch diameter	.	20/	per month
" " " " three-quarter-inch diameter	.	40/	"

The " rates " are collected by the " Assistant Collector of Taxes at Old Harbour, under section 3 of Law 18 of 1881.

The cost of the works has been : —

Survey and lands	.	£681	12	10
Materials	.	2,517	6	1
Labour	.	511	18	9
Total		£3,710	17	8

The revenue is estimated at £500 per annum and the annual cost of maintenance at £50. The works are under the sole care and management of the Municipal Board of St. Catherine.

#### THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS COMPANY.

THIS Company was established by an Act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Bræ River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 298 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls. There has been paid upon each of the existing shares £22 10s.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a President and twelve Directors elected annually. The possession of two shares qualifies for election as a Director. The Officers of the Company for the current year are :—

A. Lindo, President.

#### DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. Kerr	Hon. J. W. Fisher	C. Nunes	J. H. Clerk
R. Nunes	C. P. Delgado	John Delisser	S. Thomson
Henry Sewell	John Passmore	John Cameron	John Shearer.

Secretary and Collector—David Lindo. Treasurer—R. Nunes.

Under its Act of incorporation the Company levies a rate of 10 per cent. upon the rental (estimated annually by the Municipal Board of Trelawny) of every house in Falmouth, and of 3  $\frac{6}{10}$  d. per ton on every vessel entering the harbour, whether taking water or not, except vessels of war, ships in distress, and droghers of less than 25 tons. The ratepayers are entitled to an unlimited supply of water. The revenue of the Water Company derived from shipping has on certain conditions been sold by the Water Company to the Atlas Steamship Company for a term of five years from the 1st April, 1882.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Bræ River by pipes, a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

There have been paid to the shareholders during the last five years dividends averaging £1 14s. per share per annum.

## BATH OF ST. THOMAS-THE-APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile-and-a-half from the village of Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream, to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth they are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath-house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 126°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is the spring which supplies the hospital baths, rising in the pathway and surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day, which seems ever to have been the munificent patron of institutions for the public good, granted £1,250 currency to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for persons. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence: it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the Legislature, was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the fashionable visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A new building has recently been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two storeys high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The lower part of the building contains a dressing-room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting-room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting-room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza.

It has been in contemplation for some time past to lead the waters from the springs into the village of Bath so as to make them more accessible to invalids. The only obstacle is the want of funds.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water:—

Chloride of sodium	13.84	Silica	2.72
Chloride of potassium	0.32	Oxide of sodium, combined with silica	1.00
Sulphate of calcium	5.01		
Sulphate of soda	6.37	Organic matter	0.99
Carbonate of soda	1.69		

## DIRECTORS.

Hon. Daniel Marchalleck  
Rev. P. D. M. Cornwall  
David J. Davis  
George A. Donaldson, Snr.  
Plato Elphick, Esqs.  
Dr. John Stothard Gerrard  
Thomas Girvan  
James Harrison, Esqs.  
Rev. A. Jackson James  
Edward G. Kerridge  
Robert Kirkland, Esqs.

Thomas Smythe Powell, Esq.  
Rev. David J. Reynolds  
Rev. Charles Melville  
Dr. W. E. Major  
Dr. T. Manners  
Rev. Wm. Melville  
Dr. A. C. Neyland  
W. C. Porter, Esq.  
Rev. Caleb Reynolds  
W. S. Richards  
Lionel L. Samuel, Esqs.

John R. Tuckett, Esq.

Clerk and Keeper of Baths.—Wm. Hamilton, at a salary of £30 per annum.

## THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as The Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whose name it bears, and on whose bank it has been built, but from a little spring which gushes out of the hill whose sides slope down to within a hundred yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere into a corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging-houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the institution comprised 1 lodging house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary out-houses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazettes: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 being given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted a sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually into very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave having visited the Institution granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

The Institution at present consists of the following buildings:—3 lodging houses 1 matron's house, 3 bath rooms and necessary out-buildings.

On the disallowance in 1867 of the annual grant above referred to, the Directors fixed a tariff of charges to be made on the visitors as a means of supplementing the funds at their disposal; these charges have been continued as follow:—

For use of bed room and bath for each person	...	1s. 6d. per diem
Ditto baths under buildings with no sleeping accommodation	...	6d. each bath
Ditto detached bath	...	3d. " "

Admission to the Institution is obtained by letter from a member of the Municipal Board of the parish of Clarendon. The Institution is furnished with all accommoda-

tions for visitors, with bed and sitting rooms, servants, linen, crockery, &c., &c., visitors having merely to arrange for providing themselves with food, which there is little difficulty in procuring on the spot, the Matron undertaking this at a charge of 4/ a day. A boat is provided by the Institution for the use of the visitors.

The Milk River running immediately in front of the lodging-houses presents a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, with its perfectly placid and limpid lake-like waters; and the several large logwood lighters which are continually passing and re-passing the baths in conveying the wood from the wharves, a mile above, to the sea two miles below, tend to relieve to a very considerable extent the monotony of the place.

The waters are beneficial for gout, rheumatism, liver and other complaints.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz:—

Chloride of sodium	20.77	Chloride of potassium	0.16
Sulphate of soda	3.40	Chloride of calcium	1.50
Chloride of magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of lithia, bromine, and silica.	

#### DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. M. Gibb	M. S. Farquharson
Thomas Abrahams	J. C. Foulds
George Abrahams	William Harty
John Dingwall	J. R. Latreille
Thomas Ellis	A. J. Melville

John McGregor.

Secretary—W. J. Pearson, £20.

Matron—Mrs. M. E. Tilley, £52.

### THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follow to the several religious denominations:—

	Acres.	Roods.	Perchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Congregational Chapel (North Street)	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lytle's Chapel)	1	0	00
United Methodists (Rev. W. Griffiths)	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Laue)	1	0	00
Ditto (Rev. Palmer)	1	0	00
	46	2	01



Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th Section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry Street, West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West Street and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodists	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodists Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnocks's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church.	
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen Street and Hanover Street.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn & East Queen Streets.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves, such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height, is as follows. The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office before the interment, at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under two years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Keeper may in the circumstances be found necessary.

For tombs and monuments the following rates shall be paid in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd " Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd " Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th " Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	1 10 0
5th " Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th " Simple Pave Stones	0 15 0
7th " Tomb with plastered masonry without a Gravestone	0 10 0
8th " Grave Board with inscription	0 5 0
For the construction of a Vault in addition to the price of the Ground	2 0 0
For setting up a railing	1 0 0

For the re-opening of a Vault the following rates shall be paid according to the classes :—

1st Class	£1 0 0	5th Class	£0 10 0
2nd "	0 16 0	6th "	0 8 0
3rd "	0 14 0	7th "	0 6 0
4th "	0 12 0	8th "	0 4 0

The second year's returns made up to 30th June, 1882, show that the total number of persons interred were 868, classed as follows :—

PAUPERS.		
Church of England	.	548
Roman Catholics	.	43
United Methodists	.	5
Wesleyans	.	2
Baptists (Rev. East)	.	2
<b>Total Paupers</b>	.	<b>600</b>
Congregational Chapel	.	7
Presbyterians (Rev. Radcliffe)	.	3
United Presbyterians (Rev. Cochrane)	.	1
Church of England	.	195
Roman Catholics	.	24
United Methodists	.	11
Wesleyans	.	17
Baptists (Rev. East)	.	9
" (Rev. Palmer)	.	1
<b>Making a total of</b>	.	<b>868</b>
Revenue for year	.	£408 4 9
Expenditure	.	514 14 6
<b>Shewing a deficit of</b>	.	<b>£106 9 9</b>

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. W. McCormack, salary £120 a-year.

Clerk—Mr. E. S. Sanguinetti, salary £80 a-year.

The office, which is at the Municipal Board Office, No. 2, Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

## MARKETS.

### I.—THE VICTORIA AND SOLLAS MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is inclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market ; it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea ; the structure, which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures (£25,016) was raised by debentures bearing interest at six per cent. The market fees, which in 1881-82 amounted to £1,428 13s. 6d., provide for the interest and sinking fund of the loan.

The market is under the management of a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, the Auditor-General and the Custos of Kingston, the latter being the Managing Commissioner. The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Governor Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

The following are the fees taken at the Victoria Market under Law 15 of 1872 sec. 3 :—

For each Butcher's Stall for the sale of Beef or Veal for a day, or part of a day . . .	£0 3 6	For each Stall for the sale of Vegetables, Ground Provisions, Grain, Fruit and Eggs, for a day or part of a day . . .	£0 0 6
For each Stall for the sale of Mutton (Sheep) or Pork for a day, or part of a day . . .	0 3 0	For each Stall for the sale of Poultry or Game for a day or part of a day . . .	0 0 6
For each Stall for the sale of Goat's Flesh for a day or part of a day . . .	0 2 0	For each Stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold Salt, Spices, Butter, salt or fresh Bread, Cakes or other food not above mentioned and not prohibited, Milk or other drink not prohibited . . .	0 0 6
For each Stall for the sale of Liver for a day or part of a day . . .	0 1 0	For each Stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold any miscellaneous articles not above mentioned, such as the Market Commissioners from time to time shall permit to be sold thereat . . .	0 0 6
For the sale at any Stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs . . .	0 0 6		
And for every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. . .	0 0 6		
For each Stall for the sale of Turtle for a day or part of a day . . .	0 2 6		

The following shall be the fees for articles taken for sale into the space set aside for carts :

For each Cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) . . .	£0 1 0	For each lot of Tubs, Yabbas, or Tinware . . .	£0 0 6
For each Cart with Charcoal . . .	0 1 6	For each Beast Load of Articles . . .	0 0 9
For each Hamper Load of Articles . . .	0 0 3	For each Sucking Pig or Kid . . .	0 0 3
For each Can of Sugar . . .	0 0 3	Where a whole Bench is rented for a week or more, a reduction of one-sixth is to be allowed from the rents as above stated.	
For each Head Load and each Basket, Bowl or other Vessel, with articles for sale . . .	0 0 2		

A public market called the Sollas Market is held in the upper part of Orange Street, but the buildings are mere sheds and require no description. The fees received in 1881-82 amounted to £1,039 19s. 1d.

The following are the fees taken at the Sollas Market :—

For each Cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) . . .	£0 1 0	For the sale at any Stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs. . .	£0 0 6
For each Cart with Charcoal . . .	0 1 6	For every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. . .	0 0 6
For each Head Load and each Bowl, Basket, or Vessel with articles for sale (except Fresh Fish) . . .	0 0 2	For each Can of New Sugar . . .	0 0 3
For each lot of Tubs, Yabbas, or Tinware . . .	0 0 6	For each Hamper Load of Articles . . .	0 0 3
For each Beast Load of Articles . . .	0 0 6	For each table whereon may be sold Salt Provisions for a day or part of a day . . .	0 0 6
For each Sucking Pig or Kid . . .	0 0 3	In addition to the foregoing rates on articles brought into this Market for sale, there shall be paid by each person making use of a Stall for a day or part of a day . . .	0 0 6
For each Bowl or Basket of Tripe, Cow's Heel, Sheep or Pigs' feet . . .	0 0 3		

The following are the average prices at which articles of food, &c., are sold in the Victoria Market :—

**MEAT.**

Beef, 6d. per lb.  
Mutton, 1/ per lb.  
Goat's Flesh, 9d., occasionally 7½ per lb.  
Pork, 9d. ditto ditto  
Turtle, 6d. per lb.  
Fish, 6d. per lb.

**FRUITS.**

Pine Apple, according to size, 4/ to 6/ 4½ doz.  
Granadilla, ditto ditto, 3d. to 6d. each  
Musk Melon, 3/ to 6/ per doz.  
Water Melon, 3/ to 6/ ditto  
Custard Apple, 1/ ditto  
Cherrimoyer, 1/ ditto  
Dry Cocoanuts, 9d. ditto  
Bread-fruit, 1/ ditto  
Spanish Plums, 1½d. per heap  
Sugar Canes, 1/ per bun. of 16 or 20, 3ft. long  
Pomegranate, 1/ per doz.  
Sweetsop, 3d. ditto  
Naseberry, 6d. ditto  
Mangoes, 1½d. ditto  
Star Apple, 6d. ditto  
Oranges, 3d. ditto  
Avocado Pears, 1/ ditto  
Cashew, 1½d. ditto  
Shaddock, 2/ ditto  
Papaw, 3d. each  
Ripe Banana, 3d. per doz.  
White Grapes, 1/3 per lb.  
Black ditto, 1/ ditto  
Strawberry, 1/ per quart  
Wanglow, in full season, 6d. per quart, out of season, 1/3 per quart  
Tamarinds, a heap consisting of about 6 or 8 dozens, 3d.  
Ginep, a bunch of about 100, 1½d.  
Ginger, a heap weighing 1 lb., 1½d.  
Guava, 1d. a dozen  
Limes, 1½d. per dozen  
Jackfruit, from 6d. to 1/ each  
Creole or Sour Apples, 6d. per doz.  
Sweet Lemon, 3d. per doz.  
Sweet Goad or Squash, 3d. each  
Sea Grapes, 1½d. a heap  
Forbidden-fruit, 6d. per doz.  
Citron, 1/ per doz.  
Prickly Pears, 3d. per doz.  
Rose Apples, 1½d. per doz.

**POULTRY.**

Turkey, 1/ per lb., and Fowls 9d. per lb., but chiefly sold at 4/ and 6/ a couple  
Chickens, half price  
Ducks, 7/ a pair  
Pigeons, 1/6 ditto  
Gaine, according to size, 1/ to 2/ a brace.

**VEGETABLES, &c.**

Chocho, 6d. per doz.  
Cabbage, 5/, occasionally 6/ ditto  
Garden Eggs, 9d. to 1/ ditto  
Pumpkins, 3/ to 4/ ditto  
Ackee, 1½d. to 3d. ditto  
Onions, 3d. to 6d. per lb.  
Yellow Yam, 6/ to 13/ per cwt.  
White Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto  
Guinea Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto  
Negro Yam, 5 to 12/ ditto  
Indian Yam, 8/ to 10/ ditto  
Cocoas, 8/ to 10/ ditto  
Plantains, 4/6 to 6/ per hundred  
Bananas, 1/ per bunch of about 50  
Potatoes, 2d. or 3d. per lb.  
Sweet Potatoes, 6/ per cwt.  
Cassava, 6/ to 8/ per cwt.  
Cucumbers, Tomato, Ochro, Jerusalem Artichokes and Peppers are sold in bundles or by heaps  
Artichokes, according to size, from 6d. to 1/ a piece  
Turnip, Carrot, Beet Root, Indian Kale, Lettuce, Scallion, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Leeks, Raddish, Celery, Sage and Water Cress are sold in small bundles from 1½d. to 3d. each.

**GRAINS, &c.**

Corn, at 8/ per bushel  
Red Peas, 6d. per quart  
Gongo Peas, 6d. ditto  
Black Eye Peas, 4½d. ditto  
Quick Increase, 7½d. ditto  
Rounceval, 6d. ditto  
Broad Beans, 6d. ditto  
Sugar Beans, 6d. ditto  
French Beans, in pods  
Black Betty, 6d. per quart  
Groundnuts, 3d. ditto  
Split Peas, 3d. ditto  
Annatto, 4½d. per quart  
Coffee, 1/ per quart.

**MARKET COMMISSIONERS.**

The Hon. E. N. Walker, acting Col. Sec.  
Honorable Major-Gen. R. Mann, B.E., Director of Public Works.

Mr. J. [C. Macglashan, Auditor-General  
Honorable Henry J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

The Custos of Kingston receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary and travelling allowance of £120 per annum.

Secretary—S. A. Iflla, salary £80 per annum.

*Victoria Market.*

Clerk—E. C. Hinchliffe, £120 per annum. Asst. Clerk—D. M. Leon, £72 per annum.

*Sollas Market.*

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, £90 per annum.

## II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Municipal Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Municipal Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Municipal Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this Law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1881-82.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
Kingston—			The following Parishes have no Public Markets: Westmoreland, Portland, and St. Thomas.
Victoria Market .	E. C. Hinchcliffe & D. M. Leon	1,428 13 6	
Sollas Market .	E. Morand	1,039 19 1	
Port Royal	Henry Wade	...	
St. Andrew—			This sum includes £2 for rent of land for soup room.
Halfway-Tree .	Michael Lennan	99 13 10	
St. Catherine—	Robt. Jackson, Clerk		
Spanish Town .	T. J. Bernal, Lessee	...	
Linstead .	George Gardiner, Lessee	...	
Old Harbour .	Isaac Dolphy, Lessee	...	
St. Mary—			
Manning's Town .	Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee	50 0 0	
Annotto Bay .	C. Dixon, Lessee	40 0 0	
Clarendon—			
Chapelton .	John Thompson	144 18 0	
Four Paths .	Thomas McGlashan	82 16 6½	
Hayes .	Robert Foster	67 17 6½	
The Alley .	Wm. Bartley	52 10 11½	
The Rest .	Chas. Taylor	69 10 7½	

MARKETS, *continued.*

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1881-82.	Remarks.
St. Ann—		£ s. d.	
St. Ann's Bay	Richard Watson	141 6 4½	
Claremont	Charles A. Brown	37 2 5	
Moneague	A. Hinds	7 10 0	Moneague Market recently established. Collections for December given, being for one month.
Manchester—	S. Bonitto, Clerk to Market		
Mandeville	Jos. Levy, Lessee	190 0 0	
Porus	Naomi Mitchell, Lessee	41 0 0	
Newport	Jos. DeLeon, Lessee	10 0 0	
St. Elizabeth—	J. A. Brown, Clerk		
Black River	Fred. Alberga, Lessee	160 0 0	
Trelawny—			
Falmouth	Isaac Reuben	44 16 9	
St. James—			
Montego Bay	William Tomlinson, Clerk	723 8 3	This Market is being largely extended to provide increased accommodation.
Albert Market	Alfred Derby, Asst. Clerk		
Hanover—			
Lucea	George R. Davis	126 7 6½	
Green Island	Joseph Vernon	58 11 7½	

## KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provision of Law 37 of 1872, for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, the Hon. H. J. Kemble.

The slaughter house was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf, and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,501 1s. 1d.

During the cyclone of August, 1880, the Superintendent's residence was blown down and seriously damaged; portions of the boundary fences were also blown down, and the flooring of the wharf was washed away. These damages were made good at a cost of about £250.

The fees received during the financial year 1881-82 amounted to £1,137 15s. 6d. and the expenditure on salaries and maintenance to £610 12s. 10d.

The fees for slaughtering are as follow :—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Calves	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sheep	0 2 6	0 3 0
Goats	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish each	0 1 0	0 1 6

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered to the 30th Sep., 1882, was as follows :

	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Turtle.	Total.
From 1st March 1876 to {							
30th Sept., 1876	1,981	14	557	188	442	487	3,669
To 30th September, 1877	3,369	35	905	211	838	1,095	6,453
" " 1878	3,242	31	844	193	775	962	6,047
" " 1879	3,197	38	737	113	817	1,380	6,282
" " 1880	3,160	48	471	203	600	1,202	5,584
" " 1881	3,310	72	472	55	456	693	5,066
" " 1882	4,433	149	555	27	502	635	6,301

Gas is used in the slaughtering compartments, and has been found to be a great improvement upon the former system of lighting.

Since the opening of the slaughter house several head of cattle and turtle have been condemned and destroyed, after having been slaughtered, as unfit for human food. This circumstance alone would point to the advantage of such an Institution being under the control of disinterested persons, whose only object is the preservation of the public health by preventing the possibility of diseased meat being exposed for sale.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, Acting Colonial Secretary.	J. C. Macglashan, Esq. Auditor-General.
Hon. Major-General Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.	Hon. Henry John Kemble, Custos of Kingston.
Superintendent—S. D. Lara, salary £120 per annum.	
Secretary—C. W. Tait, salary £12 per annum.	

### GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rain-fall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-work for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water the masses often suffer the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to Municipal Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorize the acquisition of land and construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The Municipal Boards are authorized to construct tanks, to sink wells, to make water-ways and to alter or regulate the course of any river, not being navigable, in such a manner as may be deemed necessary for the supply of water to districts in want of such supply. The water supplied is charged for to those who use it, and any deficiency is made good from the poor-rates of the parish in which the works are situate. Under the subsequent law of 1881, a compulsory water-rate is leviable in the particular district of a parish benefitted by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has been invoked for the districts of Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon, Mandeville and Porus in the parish of Manchester, Duncans in the parish of Trelawny, Old Harbour in the parish of St. Catherine, and Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland.\*

### THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association consists of Civil Servants of the Crown holding appointments in Jamaica and has for its object the mutual guaranteeing of their fidelity in office. It is recognized by the Government under Law 45 of 1872, and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the

\* For particulars as to water supply in Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour see articles on "Kingston and Liguanea Water Works," "Spanish Town Water Works" and "Old Harbour Water Works," respectively.

transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules approved by the Governor in Privy Council: the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules, is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee for his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business: there has never been any necessity to do this.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 30th September, 1882, a period of ten years, guarantees to the amount of £168,710 were issued, and losses by defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £774 19s. 3d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied by the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the ten years under notice were £4,968 6s. 4d., of which £2,186 18s. 7d. were written off on the withdrawal of Associates, £1,771 19s. 11d. being actually re-paid to the Associates and £414 18s. 8d. placed to the credit of the Association as the sum required to meet their proportion of the losses.

The result of the business transacted during the past ten years is highly satisfactory. The Associates who withdrew from the Association during the period were re-paid, on an average, 90 per cent. of the amount of their loans and the funds in hand were sufficient to re-pay an equal proportion to all existing Associates. The assets on 30th September, 1882, amounted to £2,897 6s. 1d., viz.: Island Debentures £2,820; Government Savings Bank £3 18s. 6d., and cash £73 7s. 7d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts, and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursements of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenues, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made, and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of ten years have been less than £80 per annum.

The present Managers are R. Gillard and J. C. Macglashan, Esquires, appointed by the Governor, and A. C. Sinclair and Charles Goldie, Esquires, elected by the Associates. The office is at the Collector-General's office, Kingston. Mr. A. H. Miles, is the Secretary, with a salary of £25 per annum.



## PART IX.

## NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &amp;c.

By the 1st Section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows. A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th Section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.

## FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining

his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed) C.D.

*Governor (Lieutenant Governor, or  
Officer Administering the Government)  
of the (Colony, Island, or Province) of*

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a colony and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country, a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British subjects on application.

#### LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Acts 24 Vic., cap. 4 and 25 Vic., cap. 27, relating to Surveyors of Land, were repealed by Law 33 of 1869, which is the enactment now in force.

A person is entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor under this Law who, having served an apprenticeship of five years to a legally commissioned Land Surveyor, or having practised the profession of a Land Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland for five years, or being legally qualified in a British colony, shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Inspector of Schools, the Government Land Surveyor and a commissioned Land Surveyor appointed by the Supreme Court.

This examination embraces the following subjects:—Arithmetic, algebra as far as simple equations, plain geometry, plain trigonometry, typographical drawing, the practical use of the principal instruments employed in surveying and their adjustments, and the theory and practice of land and railway surveying.

Unqualified persons acting as Surveyors of Land are liable for each offence to a penalty of not less than £10 and not more than £50; but an apprentice, after having served three years of apprenticeship, may perform the duties and office of a Land Surveyor for his employer with that individual's sanction and under his guidance and responsibility. He cannot, however, sign his employer's name to any plot or survey. Commissioned Land Surveyors are, under this Law, prohibited from having more than two indentured apprentices at the same time, and from taking any apprentice under the age of 16.

Articles of apprenticeship are required to be impressed with a stamp of £30, and the Commission of a Land Surveyor, who has served under stamped articles of apprenticeship, is liable to a stamp of £30. Commissions to Surveyors in other cases are required to be impressed with a stamp of £60.

A Surveyor who intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness or culpable ignorance, makes or delivers an incorrect plan is liable to lose his Commission, or be suspended, or to incur a penalty not exceeding £20, and to be required to re-pay the fees received for the making of such plan; and persons employed to assist Surveyors in making a survey who make wrong measurements or do any act with the intention of falsifying a survey, are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

The following table shows the fees which Surveyors of Land are entitled to under Law 33 of 1869 :—

Traversing road, per chain	£0	0	2
Traversing gullies, per chain	0	0	4
Traversing river courses, per chain	0	0	6
Traversing or running lines, per chain	0	1	6
Laying out a road per mile, inclusive of plan	6	0	0
Attending juries per day, for the purpose of pointing out proposed road	2	0	0
Laying out railway, per mile	7	0	0
Making levels for any purpose, per mile	2	0	0
Laying out tramroad, per mile	6	0	0
Laying out a single lot of foot land, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0	16	0
For every additional lot, if the whole do not exceed ten lots	0	5	0
For every additional lot beyond ten lots, the whole not exceeding twenty lots	0	4	0
For every lot beyond twenty lots	0	3	0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1	0	0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1	10	0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2	0	0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2	10	0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3	0	0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0	6	0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each additional ten acres, in addition to the above charge of three pounds, the sum of	0	12	0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0	16	0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.			
Making search in the Secretary's [Island Record] office, per day, or portion of a day	1	0	0
Writing out original notice of survey, exclusive of stamp	0	2	6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0	1	0
For every plan of any property over one hundred acres (the same having been previously surveyed), according to agreement not exceeding the rate of sixteen shillings for every hundred acres.			
For embellished plans, drawings, &c., to be charged as may be agreed on.			
Copies of old plans to be charged for as may be agreed on.			
General plans of any number of properties or districts as may be agreed on.			
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2	2	0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend, or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2	2	0
Attending on behalf of a Proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2	2	0

#### SURVEYING FOR PLANTATION PURPOSES.

For every sub-division on any property, pen, or estate of any description of cultivation, common, ruinate, or woodlands, where such sub-divisions are fenced, or have known and visible boundaries, and when such survey is intended entirely for plantation purposes, and the said sub-divisions do not average more than two-and-a-half acres, for each sub-division	0	4	0
For every sub-division as above when such sub-divisions exceed on an average two-and-a-half acres, but do not exceed five acres each	0	8	0
For every sub-division as above, of not more than ten acres each	1	0	0
For every sub-division as above of not more than twenty acres each	1	15	0
For every sub-division of not more than thirty acres each	2	5	0
For every additional ten acres beyond thirty acres the Surveyor shall be entitled to receive and charge, in addition to the last preceding charge, for each sub-division	0	5	0
And when the lines of the property are run at the same time that the sub-divisions are made as above, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to charge for running such lines, notwithstanding such lines may form a part of the boundary of such sub-divisions as above, and notwithstanding such sub-divisions may be contiguous to each other.			

The foregoing charges do not include the expense of chain bearers, or of labourers attending the Surveyor.

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses :—

Thos. Harrison, Government Surveyor	Ambrose Hearne, Mount Charles
John Parry, Road Engineer, Kingston	Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio
John H. Dodd, District Engineer, Port Antonio	Henry Jas. Rudolf, Pear Tree Grove
Wm. C. Morris, Montego Bay	Fred. Nemhard Angell, May Hill
Geo. Cunningham, Savanna-la-Mar	Alfred Norris Dixon, Annotto Bay
Robt. Geo. Mossman, Linstead	Louis A. Morris, Brown's Town
Henry T. Rodgers, Halfway-Tree	Larchin Facey, Kingston
James L. Tabois, Old Harbour	Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston
Chas. Malcolm McLeod, Middle Quarters	Charles Arbouin, Kingston
	William Raglan Phillips, Bluefields.

### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be Officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole Island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other Parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0 10 6
For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

The following individuals now hold commissions as Notaries Public :—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1866—25th June	Matthew F. Mattos	Kingston
1866—13th August	Joseph K. Collymore*	Hanover
1868—13th February	Robert Nunes	Trelawny
1868—5th May	Andrew B. Dignum	ditto
1871—7th October	John C. Lewis	ditto
1872—7th December	Thos. Hendrick	Kingston
1873—30th December	Edward B. Lynch	St. Ann
1874—27th January	John C. Lewis	ditto
1875—30th April	James M. Facey	Portland
1875—31st May	Samah G. Corinualdi	St. James
1875—11th June	Philpotts Brown	ditto
1877—5th May	Roger S. Haughton	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August	S. H. Watson	Kingston
1879—23rd January	F. S. Stanford	St. Mary
1879—19th April	William M. Robertson	Westmoreland
1879—5th May	William B. Gray	Kingston
1880—12th November	Daniel Hart	The whole Island
1881—17th October	Joseph S. Marshalleck	St. Thomas
1882—1st April	Stephen C. Peynado	St. Elizabeth
1882—5th April	Charles MacClair Calder	ditto
1882—14th September	Charles MacClair Calder	Westmoreland
1883—15th February	Alfred Charles Grant	St. James

### LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857." It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent :—

The person about to apply for Letters Patent for an invention is required to publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one of the local newspapers a notice of his intention to make the application, which should state, in general terms, the nature of the invention in respect of which the Letters Patent are to be sought.

He should then forward to the Governor his formal petition for the Letters Patent as indicated in the 1st Section of the Act and according to the form annexed to the Act, accompanied by a declaration to the effect that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with models and drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. [See Forms annexed to the Act.]

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for Letters Patent may properly be granted, he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £5, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £6 10s.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted, which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Daughlish, M.D.	8th Nov., 1860	Improvements in obtaining carbonic acid gas.
Same	Same	Improved method of making bread.
Same	Same	Improvement in preparing dough.
James Murdock Napier	17th Sep., 1861	Improved machinery for sugar manufacture.
Gelston Sandford and James E. Mallory	1st Nov., 1862	Invention of fibre-dressing machine.
William Miller	23rd July, 1863	Improvement in manufacture of sugar and apparatus used.
Antoine Louis Possoz	22nd March, 1864	Improvement in sugar manufacture.
Hypolite Leplay	5th July, 1864	Improvement in sugar manufacture.
Azel Storrs Lyman	6th Aug., 1864	Improved method of separation of fibres, &c.
Antoine Louis Possez	27th April, 1865	Improvements in sugar manufacture.
Daniel M'Dowell	31st May, 1866	Improved method of cleaning steam boilers.
James Montague Mellor	26th Feb., 1867	Invention for softening fibres.
William Edward Gedge	7th March, 1867	Improved process for extracting juice from canes, beet root and other plants.
Charles Thierne Liermer	Same	Pneumatic method for the inoffensive removal of fluids, solids and gases &c.
Tomlin Campbell	20th April, 1867	Evaporating and distilling liquids, &c.
William Beckett	14th Aug., 1867	Improved method of agriculture by system of railways.
R. W. Graham	25th Nov., 1867	For extracting colouring matter from dyewoods.
William B. Espeut	24th Nov., 1868	Improvements in curing, drying and extracting molasses and other fluids from sugar and other substances generally, and for improvements in filtering cane and other saccharine juices and other fluids generally, and in the apparatus employed therein respectively.
Jan Van Drunen	27th May, 1869	Obtaining gum dyes from the cacaoon tree.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
R. T. Fautleroy .	17th Nov., 1869	Extracting gum, fibre, dye, &c., from the cacao wood, with and tree, as also fibre from the cocoanut and bark of other trees, and for novel combinations of machinery for the purposes thereof.
Tomlin Campbell .	9th March, 1870	Evaporating and distilling liquids, &c.
William George Warren .	16th June, 1870	Improved system of cane cultivation by steam.
William Thomas .	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in electric telegraphs.
Wm. Thomas Cromwell, Fleetwood Varley and Fleming Jenkin }	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in submarine telegraph cables.
William B. Espeut .	29th June, 1871	Improvement in hanging coppers.
Ubaldo Bottiglie Castello .	15th Dec., 1871	Improvement in trusses.
William Gordon .	22nd May, 1872	Improvement in the manufacture of inverse sugar or saccharine material, to be employed in brewing and wine-making.
Sir William Johnstone .	19th Nov., 1872	For improvements in transmitting, receiving and recording instruments for electric telegraphs.
William Cameron Siller } Robert George Siller } George William Wigner } Christopher Rawson } Philip Ovenden } James Wylde } William M'Cree and } Henry Hill }	6th Dec., 1872	For improvements in deodorizing and purifying sewage urine and refuse matters and liquids, and in making manure therefrom in apparatus for those purposes.
The Gloucestershire Paper Company (Limited)	10th Dec., 1872	For improvements in the preparation of materials used in the manufacture of paper.
George Sinclair .	21st Jan., 1873	For improvements in treating spent and used ley resulting from the preparation of wood or other fibrous substances employed in the manufacture of paper stock.
Thomas Routledge .	10th March, 1873	For improvements in treating fibrous substances for textile purposes and for the manufacture of paper stock.
George Henry Andrews .	10th March, 1873	For improvements in the treatment of fibre-bearing plants, and in the machinery and apparatus employed therein.
James Harvey .	20th Aug., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar and in apparatus therefor.
Charles Weightman .	23rd Sep., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating purposes, and in the apparatus employed therein.
The Rev. William Rowe, M.A.	13th June, 1874	For an invention and discovery of a decoction or composition of matter applicable for tanning of hides and skins of cattle, sheep and goats and converting the same into leather.
William S. Amus .	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention for improvements in artificial manures.
Richard A. Stewart .	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention of a machine or apparatus for using sulphurous acid gas in the improvement and manufacture of sugar from cane-juice.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Girdwood .	24th Nov., 1874	For improvements in the apparatus and machinery for concentrating cane juice into sugar.
Moiz Weinrich .	23rd June, 1875	For improvements in the treatment and purification of sugar and saccharine matters, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Josiah Latimer .	8th Dec., 1875	For improvements in Floating Docks and pontoons, and in blocking or securing vessels upon them.
Daniel Lombard .	29th April, 1876	For improvements in machine for removing the integument or shells from coffee berries, &c.
James Cook .	18th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, relating to the dum returner of the crushing mill, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Robert Tooth .	19th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the preparation of crystalized sugar from crude cane juice or other saccharine liquids.
A. P. Collenius .	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for feeding steam boilers by a self-acting mondue, connected with heater and hanging of boiler.
William Bancroft Espeut .	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying megassel or cane trash in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Siddeley, Joshua & al .	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the manufacture of ice and production of cold, and in apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Espeut .	18th Oct., 1880	For improvements in drying and preserving bananas.
Marie Jean Leon Marie .	28th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
Henry Manly Cork .	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the penguin and all that order of plants known as "bromacæ," and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Delisser and Alfred Vincent Delisser, trading under the style of "The Excelsior Soap Manufacturing Company"	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to Dynamo Electric Machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materials to form conductors for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.
Edward Weston .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon .	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas, and the apparatus and method therein employed.

## HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience, as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c.: it fixes the scale of fees to be paid to Harbour Masters, and places all harbours and Harbour Masters under the superintendence of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of the district in which the harbours are situated.

The following table gives the fees payable to Harbour Masters under this law, which in the case of Harbour Masters drawing a salary are paid into the credit of the General Revenue:—

Harbours.	Draft of Water.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 10 feet	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
Morant Bay	10 feet and over but under 12	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Port Morant	12 feet and over but under 15	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
Manchioneal	15 feet and over but under 20	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
	20 feet and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
All other harbours	Under 12 feet	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	12 feet and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 1 6

Vessels anchoring at the entrance of Kingston Harbour, off Port Royal, for the purpose of calling for orders only, and not discharging cargo, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees.

## KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light and is 40 feet above the sea; it is shown from a beacon on the Fort *white* to the south and west and *red* to the eastward.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices, and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz:

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0
“ 151 “ 250	1 4 0
“ 251 “ 350	1 16 0
“ 351 “ 500	2 8 0
“ 501 and upwards	3 0 0
Steamers under 1200 tons	3 12 0
And upwards	4 4 0

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.



## ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Kingston	K. H. A. Mainwaring, B.N.	*500 0 0	9th April, '74
Clerk	F. S. Church	80 0 0	Jan., '83
Falmouth	William M. Defriez	65 12 6	17th Jan., '79
Old Harbour	C. Wood	17 9 6	Jan., '69
Lucea and Green Island	J. H. Caseley	41 9 0	21st July, '53
Savanna-la-Mar	A. G. Facey	95 15 6	1st May, '69
Gravesend, Black River	J. A. Marshall	74 4 0	Sep., '65
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	8 18 0	12th Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	J. W. Gruber	88 0 6	Feb., '68
Port Antonio	W. A. Doorly	130 2 0	March, '71
Montego Bay	...	...	April, '71
Alligator Pond	Astley Cooper	13 7 6	Oct., '57
Morant Bay	A. Robertson	21 15 0	Aug., '62
Port Morant	R. N. Berwick	22 10 6	Aug., '68
Annotto Bay	G. L. Gifford	26 7 6	Jan., '74
Port Maria	S. E. Payne, jr.	85 14 0	Aug., '79
Milk River	W. R. Burke	73 15 0	Aug., '53

## PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

THE condition of things in regard to the pilotage of vessels under the Act 19 Vic., cap. 15, before the passing of Law 35 of 1873, was most unsatisfactory. Under that Act a class of Pilots had been created that were not suited to the requirements of the service, and the remedy under the Act against the incapacity and misconduct of the Pilots was difficult to apply, if not impracticable. Law 35 of 1873 was intended to provide for an efficient Pilot Service; under it the power of punishing misconduct or negligence can be promptly and efficiently exercised and the scrutiny of the bonds to be given by Pilots contemplated by the Law is calculated to make those bonds substantial. Under the power conferred by this Law the island was divided for its purposes into five districts and a Pilotage and Harbour Board was appointed for each district.

The following are the limits of the several districts as defined by the Governor:—

- No. 1 DISTRICT.—From Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester.
- No. 2 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester along the sea coast to South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland.
- No. 3 DISTRICT.—From South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.
- No. 4 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, along the sea coast to Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary.
- No. 5 DISTRICT.—From Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary, along the sea coast to Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas.

Under the Law every candidate for a Pilot's licence must submit to a careful personal examination by the Pilotage and Harbour Board of his district, and must satisfy them that he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and complete local knowledge as qualify him to take charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter the port or ports in respect of which he applies. If he passes his examination the Board grant a certificate of the fact which is forwarded to the Governor; but he cannot act as a Pilot until he has entered into a bond with two or more approved sureties, in such amount as may be fixed by the Rules passed by the Governor in Privy Council, or by the

\* Captain Mainwaring receives an additional £100 as Assistant Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston.

Board, to answer any damage or expenses caused by his unskilfulness, negligence or misconduct as a Pilot; nor until he has received from the Governor a licence to act; and the Governor may grant or withhold such licence at his discretion. A licence has effect from the date on which it is granted till the 31st December in the year in which it is granted; and it may be renewed annually, at the beginning of every year, if recommended by the Pilotage Board.

If after inquiry the Pilotage Board of a district be of opinion that a Pilot complained against has been guilty of misconduct or negligence they may suspend his licence for such period as they may think fit and may report the case to the Governor, who may thereupon revoke the Pilot's licence.

The 13th Section of the Law provides for the special licensing of the Master or Mate of a vessel to pilot that particular vessel, or a vessel of the same or less draught of water of which he may be acting as Master or Mate at the time.

Law 29 of 1879, "The Pilotage Law Amendment Law, 1879," made some changes in the scale of pilotage fees, and of payments for Pilots' licences in cases where a Pilot possessing a qualification for one or more ports seeks to extend it to others, and made provision for securing to the Pilot of an incoming vessel the pilotage of the same vessel outwards.

The next Law relating to Pilots, No. 18 of 1881, was passed to restore to them the powers which they possessed under Section 32 of Law 35 of 1873, which had been repealed by Law 29 of 1879, of effectually collecting their fees, and the opportunity was taken of defining clearly in that Law the meaning of the term "droghers engaged in the coasting trade," as used in the Pilotage Laws of 1873 and 1879.

The following are the fees payable by Pilots for examination and licence (Law 35 of 1873):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	—	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	—	1	11 6
For every Pilot's original licence for one port	—	10	0 0
For each renewal of licence	—	1	0 0
For each licence to any Master or Mate to pilot his own vessel	—	5	0 0
For each renewal of such licence to any Master or Mate	—	0	10 0

A Pilot already licensed for any port or ports and seeking to be licensed for other ports is required to pay fees as follow (Law 29 of 1879):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination	—	0	15 0
For each licence granted thereon	—	2	10 0
For each renewal of licence	—	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follow (Law 29 of 1879):—

	Inward.	Outward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	1 7 0	0 17 0
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 3 6	0 2 6
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	—	—
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south)	—	—
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0 18 0	0 10 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 2 6	0 1 6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Falmouth or Saint Ann's Bay, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 4 0
Into or out of any other port, not exceeding seven feet	1 10 6	1 5 0
For each additional foot or part of a foot	0 4 0	0 3 0

## PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

*No. 1 District.*

The Hon. H. J. Kemble, Chairman.  
H. J. Bicknell  
R. Gillard  
K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.  
E. Nankivell, Navigating-Lieut., R.N.  
C. Thompson, Clerk.

*No. 2 District.*

The Hon. William Vickers, Chairman.  
Joseph Swaby Segre  
C. S. Farquharson  
Frank Bastian  
James S. Trench  
J. C. Bunting, Clerk.

*No. 3 District.*

The Hon. William Kerr, Chairman.  
F. H. Sharp  
P. A. Hart  
J. G. Chisholm  
J. W. Parkin  
R. P. Collymore, Clerk.

*No. 4 District.*

The Hon. J. W. Fisher, Chairman.  
The Hon. William Kerr  
J. A. Vine  
J. Passmore  
D. C. DeSouza  
H. M. Rowe, Clerk.

*No. 5 District.*

The Hon. William Macdonald, Chairman.  
Henry Braham  
F. Hands Barker  
A. L. DaCosta  
R. M. Cocking, Clerk.

The following are the names of Pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed for the year 1883 :—

**No. 1 DISTRICT.**

John Freeman, Kingston  
Daniel Campbell, Kingston  
James Graham, Kingston  
Edward Barclay, Kingston  
Joseph Johnson, Kingston, Morant Bay  
and Port Morant  
William Taylor, Kingston  
Alexander Patrick, Kingston  
William Morrison, Kingston  
Thomas McCoy, Kingston  
Thomas Lucas, Kingston, Morant Bay  
and Port Morant  
James Duff, Kingston  
Robert Jennings, Old Harbour, Salt River  
and Carlisle Bay  
Thos. Eagle, Kingston, Portland Bight,  
including Old Harbour Bay, Long's  
Wharf and Salt River  
John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay,  
Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River,  
Carlisle Bay and Milk River  
Robert McKearn, Kingston

Samuel H. Tudor, Kingston  
John Fox, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port  
Morant, Milk River, Old Harbour,  
including Salt River and Carlisle Bay  
Philip Hall, Kingston  
John Bryan, Kingston  
Charles Coakley, Kingston  
Theodore Bain, Kingston  
Geo. Jennings, Old Harbour, including  
Long's Wharf and Salt River.  
Thomas Dowie, Kingston and Port Royal.  
*Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.*  
W. S. Wallace, Kingston  
Charles George Pearce, Kingston  
John William Sansom, Kingston  
John Henry Bennett, Kingston  
David Williams, Kingston  
W. R. T. Brown, Kingston  
D. W. Cameron, Kingston  
William Moore, Kingston  
John William Morris, Kingston, Port  
Royal and Port Morant.

**No. 2 DISTRICT.**

John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar  
Thomas Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar  
Joseph Brown, Gravesend  
Thomas Williams, Gravesend  
Charles Davis, Gravesend

J. C. Watson, Savanna-la-Mar, Graves-  
end and Alligator Pond.  
*Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.*  
Charles George Pearce, Savanna-la-Mar  
and Gravesend.

**No. 3 DISTRICT.**

Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Green  
Island and Lucea  
E. Gaynair, Montego Bay, Green Island  
and Lucea  
D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea and  
Green Island  
J. Chambers, Montego Bay and Lucea  
P. Soas, Montego Bay  
W. W. Defriez, Montego Bay  
J. Garth, Montego Bay.  
J. McFarlane, Montego Bay and Lucea

Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea  
W. G. Burton, Montego Bay and Lucea  
John C. Watson, Montego Bay  
John Boor, Montego Bay and Lucea  
*Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.*  
Charles George Pearce, Montego Bay  
and Lucea  
William Mahlman, Montego Bay  
William Moore, Montego Bay  
John Henry Bennett, Montego Bay.

## No. 4 DISTRICT.

James Garth, Falmouth and Rio  
Bueno  
John McFarlane, Falmouth, Rio Bueno  
and St. Ann's Bay  
Edward Brown, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho  
Rios and Dry Harbour  
W. W. Defriez, Falmouth  
Robert Walker, Falmouth and St.  
Ann's Bay

John Boor, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour,  
Ocho Rios and Rio Bueno  
W. G. Burton, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay,  
Dry Harbour, Falmouth and Rio Bueno  
Edward Gaynair, Rio Bueno and St.  
Ann's Bay  
J. C. Watson, Falmouth, Rio Bueno,  
Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and  
Ocho Rios.

D. K. Appleton, Ocho Rios, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay.

## No. 5 DISTRICT.

William H. Manning, Annotto Bay,  
Port Maria, Port Antonio, Oraca-  
bessa and Manchioneal  
Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Man-  
chioneal, Port Maria and Oracabessa

William G. Burton, Annotto Bay, Port  
Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria  
and Oracabessa  
John Boor, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Port  
Antonio and Annotto Bay.

## RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 4 of 1875, "A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage," which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 25 having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wrecks and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1) Kingston district to include the line of coast embracing Kingston Harbour to Wreck Bay inclusive, in a westerly direction, and to Yallahs Point in an easterly direction.
- (2) Port Morant District to extend from Yallahs Point to Hector's River.
- (3) Port Antonio District to extend from Hector's River to Little Spanish River.
- (4) Port Maria District to extend from Little Spanish River to White River.
- (5) St. Ann's Bay District to extend from White River to a point one mile due east of Rio Bueno.
- (6) Falmouth District to extend from and to include the Harbour of Rio Bueno to Little River.
- (7) Montego Bay District to extend from Little River to Davis Cove, northern shore.
- (8) Savanna-la-Mar District to extend from Davis Cove, northern shore, to White House Point.
- (9) Black River District to extend from White House Point to Little Pedro Point.
- (10) Milk River District to extend from Little Pedro Point to Portland Point.
- (11) Old Harbour District to extend from Portland Point to Wreck Bay, exclusive.

The following individuals hold the office of Receivers of Wreck for the several Districts :—

- No. 1 District (Kingston)—Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs.  
No. 2 " (Port Morant)—R. N. Berwick, Assistant Collector of Taxes.  
No. 3 " (Port Antonio)—G. N. Broderick, Inspector of Constabulary.  
No. 4 " (Port Maria)—S. E. Payne, Sub-Collector of Customs.  
No. 5 " (St. Ann's Bay)—L. J. Lee, ditto.  
No. 6 " (Falmouth)—J. Passmore, Collector of Customs.  
No. 7 " (Montego Bay)—J. G. Chisholm ditto.  
No. 8 " (Savanna-la-Mar)—E. P. Pullar ditto.  
No. 9 " (Black River)—G. B. Caldwell, Sub-Collector of Customs.  
No. 10 " (Milk River)—W. R. Burke, Landing Waiter, Searcher, and Coast Officer of Customs.

No. 11 District (Old Harbour)—C. Wood, Coast Waiter of Customs.

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder, or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees and remuneration of Receivers :—

	£	s.	d.
For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding		1	0 0
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.			
For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of		0	10 0
For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof; but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.			
In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—			
If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.			

### ASSESSORS OF DAMAGE IN CASES OF TRESPASSES OF STOCK.

The law regulating the assessment of damage by trespasses of stock, No. 46 of 1872, was passed in the interests of the cultivator and grazier alike. It was quite the exception that cultivated lands were sufficiently fenced, and attentive herdsmen who would prevent stock from straying were rarely to be met with; consequently, cultivators and graziers alike had acquired careless habits, and, in the absence of any law on the subject securing redress for wrong, unjustifiable practices on both sides had too commonly prevailed.

The Governor is authorized under this law to appoint fit persons to be Assessors of Damage within the districts of the several District Courts. The person seeking compensation for damage, in order to be enabled to bring an action in Court, is required to call in an Assessor of the district to survey and assess the damage within three days after the occurrence complained of; but the Judge of the District Court may extend the time, under certain specified conditions, and grant a special order for assessment. The Assessor, on being called upon to assess, must immediately give 24 hours' notice to the owner, or person representing the owner, or to the person in charge of the stock concerned, of the time and place of survey, and must at the appointed time proceed with his survey and assessment, whether the person notified as above attends or not. The forms of certificate to be used by Assessors are given in the law; the certificate must be made out in triplicate—one copy for the office of the District Court Clerk, one copy for the complainant, and the third for any person attending the survey on behalf of the persons responsible for the damage. An action must be brought within one month after the Assessor's Certificate is given, unless the District Court Judge gives longer time within a year; but no action can lie unless it be proved that the lands trespassed upon were, at the time of trespass, well and sufficiently fenced and that the fences were in good repair. This law does not apply where the trespass is caused knowingly and wilfully by the owner of the animals trespassing. The District Court Judge has power to inquire summarily into all complaints against Assessors, and to report thereon to the Governor.

The fees payable to Assessors by the person seeking assessment are as follow :—

For preparing and serving notice and copy, if within one mile of the residence of the Assessor of Damage	£0	2	0
If above one mile, then three pence extra for every other mile.			
For making survey and assessment, if within four miles of the residence of the Assessor of Damage		0	10 6
If above four miles, then six pence extra for every mile in excess.			
Filing assessment at office of District Court		0	1 0

## POUNDS.

The following are rates of poundage leviable under the Pound Laws, 15, Vic. cap. 11 and 21 Vic., cap. 12 :—

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, if brought in single	s. d.
For every stray as above, if three brought together, each	1 6
For any number above three, brought together, each	1 0
For five or less number of sheep	0 6
For every sheep above five	1 6
	0 8

The following are the Pounds and Poundkeepers in the island :—

## KINGSTON.

Sunny Vale Pen on Windward Road,  
Edward W. Purcell.

## ST. ANDREW.

Lowland, Halfway-Tree, J. A. E. Campbell.  
Sans Souci, Henry Smith.  
Guava Ridge, Jane Alvarenga.

## ST. THOMAS.

Morant Bay, Eliza Ann Reeves.  
Blue Mountain Valley, Ellen Harris.  
Easington, Joseph Alvarenga.  
Port Morant, Matilda Watson.  
Bath, John S. Donaldson.  
Dalvey, Ann Watson.  
Yallahs Bay, Elizabeth Noel.

## PORTLAND.

Port Antonio, Susan Reid.  
Manchioneal, Amelia McBean.  
Balcarres, Francis Stamp.  
Hope Bay, George A. Lecky.

## ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town, Reginald Townsend.  
Old Harbour, Margaret W. Clarke.  
Upper St. Dorothy, Henry Douglas.  
Linstead, Imogene Davis.  
Lower St. John, Henry D. Wilson.

## ST. MARY.

Manning's Town, R. M. Cocking.  
Annotto Bay, S. R. Jones.  
Lucky Hill, D. Johnstone.  
Mount Bethel, J. Burnett.  
Retreat, J. M. McGraw.  
Thompson Field, Sarah Pickersgill.  
Highgate, W. Tabois.

## CLARENDON.

Chapelton, Charlotte Whittle.  
Lime Savanna, Sarah McMahon.  
Vere, Louisa Petrie.

## ST. ANN.

St. Ann's Bay, Mary Morris.  
Ocho Rios, W. Wilmot.

ST. ANN, *continued.*

Moneague, A. A. Hutchinson.  
Dry Harbour, W. G. Nash.  
Brown's Town, G. L. Harris.  
Charlton, C. W. Arscott.

## MANCHESTER.

Mandeville, Ann A. Alexander.  
Porus, Maria Eastwood.  
Mile Gully, Elizabeth Senior.  
Plowden, Dorothy Durrant.  
Downs, Rebecca F. Segre.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

Alverstoke, J. M. Sailman.  
Black River, Catherine Allen.  
Bogue, C. R. McTaggart.  
Cambridge, T. R. Saunders.  
Cataboo, Thomas Dunkley.  
Crawfords, Margaret Wiggan.  
Dunsandale, Sarah Monteith.  
Malvern Chase, Henry Banton.  
Mountain Side, Edward T. Grindley.  
Newport, Horatio Aarons.  
Providence, Peter S. Byrne.  
Santa Cruz, Anne Harriott.

## TRELAWNY.

Falmouth, Thomas Benjamin.  
Duncans, W. Gentles.  
Stewart Town, W. R. Corner.

## ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay, F. E. Smith.  
Adelphi, Benjamin Lowe.  
Montpelier, Edward Mowatt.  
Spring Mount, Charles S. Brown.  
Little River, W. C. Benaim.

## HANOVER.

Lucea, Anna Levy.  
Green Island, Mrs. Watson.  
Ramble, Hugh Kirkwood.

## WESTMORELAND.

Phoenix Park, B. H. Segre.  
Little London, Cornelius Donaldson.  
Kings, William Irving.

## PART X.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

ON the 13th February, 1661, a Commission was granted by King Charles II. to Colonel D'Oyley appointing him Governor of Jamaica, and instructing him, among other things, "to discourage vice and debauchery and to encourage Ministers, that Christianity, according to the Church of England, might have due reverence and exercise." In 1662 Lord Windsor was appointed as the successor of D'Oyley and the 11th Article of the new Instructions related to "the encouragement of an orthodox Ministry." Lord Windsor stayed but two months and left the island and the execution of his Commission to Sir Charles Lytleton, Deputy-Governor, who soon after convened an Assembly. Among the laws enacted was "An Act for maintaining Ministers" and "An Act for marriages, christenings, and burials." According to Mr. Hanson's contemporary account "the people of Jamaica were then generally of the Church of England, although all (except Papists) might freely exercise what religion they pleased without disturbance."

Between 1663 and 1706 no less than ten Acts of the Assembly, or at least resolutions of the House, were passed, more or less regulating the Church of England and her Ministers. But the Act that must be regarded as the first Clergy Law of Jamaica was the 33rd Charles II. chap. 18, which was passed in the Session of 1680-81. By this Act the Justices of every parish were empowered to summon freeholders yearly to elect Churchwardens and Vestrymen, to assess taxes for the maintenance of Ministers and the poor, and for erecting Churches and repairing such as were already made; and the Churchwardens were charged with the disbursement of the taxes so levied. Clause 3 fixed the salaries of the Clergy. The Rector of Port Royal was allowed £250 per annum; the Rector of St. Catherine £140 per annum; the Rectors of St. Thomas, St. Andrew and St. John £100 per annum each; and the Rectors of "all other parishes that either have or shall have a Minister £80 per annum each." These stipends were made payable by the parishes "every six months at the respective dwelling houses" of the Clergymen. The number of Clergymen then in the island corresponded with the number of parishes, namely, 15. The law also declared that "none shall be presented to benefices or receive the profits of the same unless they produce testimonials that they are qualified, according to the Canons of the Church of England, by having taken Deacons and Priests' Orders."

By the 5th Anne, chap. I., passed on the 6th February, 1706-7, the stipends of the Clergy were augmented "for the better encouragement of good and orthodox Divines;" and by the 38th Geo. III. chap. 24, passed on the 24th December, 1797, the stipends of the Clergy throughout the island were placed on an equal "Establishment," the stipend being fixed at £420 currency each, and made payable quarterly "by the Receiver-General out of any public moneys in his hands."

In consideration of this increase of stipend the "Clergy were required to instruct all free persons of colour and slaves who may be willing to be baptized and informed in the tenets of the Christian religion, in its principles and doctrines." The reasons for the transfer of the stipends from the parochial to the public treasury were thus stated by a Committee of the Assembly: "First, because the parochial system made the Rectors in some measure dependent on the Churchwardens for the payment of their stipends; and,

secondly, because by obliging each parish to pay the stipends of its Rector the small parishes were oppressed, as the tax assessed for the purpose fell heavily on their few inhabitants."

The power given the Justices and Vestry by the Act of 1681 (33rd Charles II. chap. 18) with respect to the building of Churches not having been generally exercised, the Legislature in 1773 passed a law (14 Geo. III. chap. 13) empowering the Justices and Vestry of each parish, where there was no Church, parsonage-house, or burial ground, to raise a loan not exceeding £5,000, "to be applied towards purchasing land for carrying out these requirements." There were then (according to Long) but 14 Churches and 4 Chapels in the island. But notwithstanding these provisions several of the parishes remained without Churches; and in 1797 a Committee of the Assembly attributed this to the want of means. Stringent provisions were thereupon made by law (23 Geo. III. chap. 24) to compel each parish to build a Church and parsonage-house on the conditions laid down in the previous enactment. Three years after the Vestries were empowered in parishes where there was no glebe to purchase not less than 12 acres, to be attached to the parsonage-house, for the use of the Rector for the time being. The Vestries had previously been directed "to run out the lines and boundaries" of the lands that had from time to time been granted by private persons or by patent as glebes, and to prosecute all trespassers.

In the Session of 1816 the Assembly appointed a Committee "carefully to investigate the means of diffusing the light of genuine Christianity" among the slaves. The result of their inquiry was the passing of a law (5 Geo. III. chap. 24) the preamble of which stated that "from the extent of many of the parishes of this island, and the number of inhabitants therein, religious instruction cannot be extended to all under the present Ecclesiastical Establishment, therefore it is necessary to increase the number of Officiating Clergymen for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the slaves." The Governor was thereupon empowered to appoint Curates not exceeding the number of "Beneficed Ministers," and to assign them to such parts of the island as he might think best. The salaries of these Curates were fixed at £300 per annum currency, to be paid quarterly by the Receiver-General. Subsequently £200 currency was added to the stipend of each Curate to enable him to provide himself with a residence and with servants.

The Vestries were by the same law directed to provide proper places besides the Churches where Divine Service might be performed on Sundays and holidays; and to certify as to the due discharge of their clerical duties by the Rectors and Curates previous to the payment of their stipends at the Treasury. The latter provision was adopted as a matter of discipline.

In Jamaica, as in England, the King was the temporal head of the Church; and the Governor, as his Chancellor, had the gift of all benefices.\* But the Bishop of London up to the year 1799 exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Clergy of Jamaica. In that year an Act was passed by the Local Legislature annulling this jurisdiction, and granting to the King the power to appoint persons to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the island. In April, 1800, the King appointed five Clergymen as Commissaries who were empowered to appoint Registrars and an Apparitor, and to present to benefices. The Church continued under this jurisdiction until July, 1824, when Letters Patent were issued by George IV. constituting the island of Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlement in the Bay of Honduras a Bishop's See, to



be called "The Bishoprick of Jamaica," and presenting Dr. Christopher Lipscomb thereto. In the following year His Majesty also issued Letters Patent constituting an Archdeaconry in the island and appointing Dr. Edward Pope to that office. The salaries of these dignitaries, £1,000 sterling for the Bishop and £2,000 sterling for the Archdeacon, were made charges on the Consolidated Fund of England.

The Bishop arrived in the island on the 11th of February, 1825, and was duly installed four days later. He brought with him six Clergymen, and on the 13th April of the same year he held his first Ordination for Priests and Deacons. There were then in the island 21 Rectors and 25 Curates, making an Ecclesiastical Establishment of 46 Clergymen.

His Lordship had been received with all honors. Addresses of the most encouraging descriptions poured in upon him from every parish, and in his replies he confidently recommended the adoption of every measure which he thought might improve the spiritual condition of the slave population, and render effectual the object of his mission.\*

During the first sitting of the Legislature after his Lordship's installation a law was passed which enacted, among other things, the reception into the island of all the ecclesiastical canons, laws and ordinances used in England, so far as they related to the due government of the Clergy. The salaries of the Rectors were increased to £600 per annum currency, independent of their surplice fees, but the salaries of the Curates (now termed Island Curates) continued at £500 currency. The number of Curates was extended to 42, but none were to be appointed until a place of worship was provided. A Registry Office, under the designation of "The Bishop's Office," was created, and all baptisms, marriages and burials were required to be recorded there by the Registrar of the Diocese, the then existing records of the Churches being transcribed and forwarded thereto for preservation.

No Clergyman was permitted to officiate in the Diocese except he had received a licence from the Bishop; and every Clergyman was required to keep a "duty book" in his Church or Chapel, and carefully to enter all the clerical duties performed by him. Provision was also made in the Act for the appointment of Clerks, Sextons, &c., their salaries being made charges against the parochial funds.

Armed with these legislative powers the Bishop at once entered on the practical duties of his See; but several of the Clergy soon took exception to his ruling, and his administration was described by the historian Bridges as "a partial and arbitrary system of ecclesiastical government, whose irregularity is in many respects degrading to the profession and injurious to the credit of the Church." But this opposition did not prevent Dr. Lipscomb from continuing his ameliorations and reforms. The want of Churches in the rural districts was seen and felt. His Lordship urged the Government, and did not urge in vain, to supply that want. The result was that in 1832 it was stated in evidence before a Committee of the Assembly that 13 new Churches had been erected since the Bishop's installation, and that nine were then in course of construction. Religious instruction was imparted on 280 properties by Clergymen and Catechists, and thousands of the slaves were christened and under religious training.

The next year was the last of actual slavery, and the "commencement of the apprenticeship was attended by the arrival of some excellent Missionary

Clergymen." In 1836 there were 57 Clergymen in the island, and the average cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment for that and the four preceding years exceeded £43,000 currency per annum. From a Parliamentary Return made at the close of 1838 it appears that there were then 53 Churches in the island, 65 Clergymen and 7 Catechists.

From the time of Emancipation the English Church Missionary Societies gave large grants to the Church in Jamaica, to assist in the religious instruction and secular teaching of the emancipated classes. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had three or four Missionaries under the supervision of the Bishop at work in the island; and the Church Missionary Society acquired land and built about a dozen missionary Chapels and school-houses, and also sent some English Clergymen to work in Jamaica. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gave liberal grants of desks and altar books to new Churches, and whole bales of tracts for distribution among the peasantry, and the Religious Tract Society did likewise.

In the midst of his good work Bishop Lipscomb died at his residence in St. Andrew on the 14th April, 1843, and Bishop Spencer was translated from the See of Newfoundland to that of Jamaica. His Lordship arrived on the 4th November, and was installed in the Parish Church of St. Catherine, which in his Letters Patent had been created the Cathedral of the Diocese. The colony was about this time divided into three Archdeaconries—one for each county—and the salaries of these dignitaries were paid by the Imperial Treasury from the Consolidated Fund.

Soon after the "retrenchment struggles" began and the Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments became the principal objects of attack. There were then 96 Churches and Chapels, capable of accommodating over 120,000 persons, and the Clergy numbered 81. They were generally admitted to be a far superior class of men than the majority of those found in the Diocese by Bishop Lipscomb, but there was a strong feeling that the cost of the Establishment, which amounted to over £40,000 sterling per annum, "was considerable in relation to the total revenue of the colony."<sup>o</sup>

A Committee of the Assembly recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. on all public salaries, including those of the Judges and Clergy, and this was resisted on the ground of vested rights. The result was "the dead lock" which left the Clergy without their stipends for many months. On the arrival of Sir Henry Barkly as Governor compromises were made, and a retrenchment measure, based in some respects on the principle of prospective retrenchment, was carried into effect. The clerical stipends were reduced, Rectors to £400 and Island Curates to £340, with the proviso that those who dissented should continue to draw their former salaries until the expiration of the Clergy Law in December, 1859, when they were to get much smaller stipends than even the junior Clergy of their grades. Most of the Clergymen submitted to immediate reduction, but a minority continued to draw the full amount of their original stipends. On the 1st January, 1860, these were put on the reduced incomes, but after three or four years privation, all the surviving dissentients were placed on the same footing as the Clergymen who had accepted the commutation.

In the meantime Bishop Spencer had retired, on an arrangement with Dr. Courtenay, who was then the Archdeacon of Middlesex, whereby he received £1,400 a year from the Imperial Treasury, and Dr. Courtenay as Coadjutor Bishop drew £1,600 in addition to his salary of £800 per annum as Arch-

deacon. Dr. Courtenay was consecrated in April, 1856, as Titular Bishop of Kingston and delivered his primary charge in the month of April, 1858; in the same year the Clergy Law was renewed for 11 years (22 Vic., chap. 23). The provisions were the same as in the Acts then in force, with the exception of an increase in the number of Island Curates to 50, and provision being made for the payment of half the stipends of ten additional Curates, the other moiety of their salaries being payable by the Bishop out of the funds at his disposal derived from the English Missionary Societies. But these Missionary Societies, considering their work in the late slave colonies as chiefly ineptive, had already withdrawn nearly all their special grants to Jamaica and had transferred to the Bishop their buildings and lands, so the funds thus presumably at his Lordship's disposal had considerably decreased by this time.

The staff of Clergy in 1860 may be stated as follows:—1 Bishop; 3 Archdeacons; 22 Rectors; 50 Island Curates; 15 Missionary, British and Island Stipendiary Curates; 5 substitutes for Clergymen on leave or additional Curates for town Churches, and one Chaplain of the Penitentiary, 97; but as two of the Archdeacons were also Beneficed Clergymen, the actual staff was 95 Clergymen of all grades. The cost of this Establishment was £7,100 to the Imperial Government, and £37,284 to the Local Government, including the parochial expenditure for Church servants, &c.

In that year (1860) the Bishop of Kingston and some of the leading Clergy founded the Home and Foreign Mission Society, which was soon able to sustain 20 mission stations in the more remote and spiritually destitute portions of the interior. These stations were served on Sundays by Catechist-schoolmasters who resided in the midst of the people, and were superintended by the nearest Clergymen. Sunday schools were also held at these stations, and the Catechists acted as Schoolmasters of the day schools, all of which were under Government inspection.

Thus stood the Church at the time of the inauguration of Crown Government in 1866.

One of the early despatches of Sir John Grant to the British Government announced that the "charges for Organists, Beadles and other Church servants, and all the miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the several Churches and Chapels which were defrayed by the several Parish Vestries out of the annual appropriation from the general revenue made to these Vestries" had been discontinued, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Kingston; and that "no vacancy occurring in the Ecclesiastical Establishment would be filled until a new scheme for supplying the religious wants of the island should be determined upon by Her Majesty's Government."<sup>a</sup> The Governor added that these arrangements would effect a saving of £8,894 in the expenditure of the year 1867, and he asked for instructions as to the future, adding that "it has been perfectly understood by all parties here that the re-arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Establishment after 1869 would be treated as an open question."

This reference led to a lengthy correspondence between the Bishop of Kingston, Sir John Grant, and Earl Granville, the then Colonial Minister, which continued until the disestablishment of the Church by the expiry of the then Clergy Law. Subsequently the enabling statute, Law 30 of 1870, was passed by the Legislative Council. This Law "regulated the disestab-

lishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; and it gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such corporate body all Church property.\* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion." The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

On the 1st of January, 1870, the beginning of disestablishment, there were in the Diocese 14 Rectors, 36 Island Curates, and 16 Stipendiary Curates, making a total of 66 Clergymen. Of these 51 attended the first Synod, which was held in Kingston in the month of January, under the presidency of the Bishop of Kingston. Forty-one Lay Representatives were also present. The first of the principles unanimously agreed to and promulgated was "that the Church in this island shall be known as the Church of England in Jamaica," and that "the union and communion of this Church with the Church of England shall be by all means preserved and strengthened."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All delegates to Synod were to be themselves communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four communicant lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination, and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were—the care of the Church Buildings, Church yards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

\* Sir John Grant's Blue Book Report for 1870.

The Church thus constituted met with the general sympathy and support of the laity, and became more strong and vigorous than ever she was. "As a rule," as stated by an independent writer belonging to another communion, "the congregations have shewn themselves both willing and able to provide for the ministrations of the sanctuary, while, with very few exceptions, we see on almost every side signs of activity and zeal the most gratifying."<sup>\*</sup>

The published returns for 1882 showed the following collections and disbursements for current requirements :—

## PAID THROUGH DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

For parsonage purchase, repairs and interest on loans	£1,109	0	0
Episcopal stipend	349	0	0
Diocesan expenses	584	0	0
Sustentation Fund for salaries of Clergy and Catechists	9,524	0	0
General Sustentation Fund to aid stipends of Clergy in certain cases	791	0	0
	£12,357	0	0

[Other amounts required to make up full stipends paid come from interest on capitalized funds, &c.]

PAID THROUGH OTHER SOURCES. (*Approximate.*)

Missions	£1,000	0	0
Collected for poor as per returns	£910	0	0
Collected for poor by Churches making no returns (at least)	90	0	0
	1,000	0	0
Maintenance of Divine Service as per returns	3,031	0	0
Churches making no returns (at least)	569	0	0
	3,600	0	0
Sunday schools and other educational and charitable objects, exclusive of day school fees, &c., as per returns	3,564	0	0
Churches making no returns (at least)	236	0	0
	3,800	0	0
Total annual collections for various purposes, most of which has been locally disbursed	9,400	0	0
Paid through Diocesan Financial Board	12,357	0	0
Total	£21,757	0	0

The capital funds of the Church at the close of 1882 were as follow :—

## CAPITAL FUNDS.

Capital at credit of Endowment Fund of Churches	£37,706	0	0
" " General Endowment Fund	4,625	0	0
" " Episcopal Endowment Fund	8,149	0	0
" " Ludford Trust Fund	425	0	0
" " Sustentation Reserve Fund	1,873	0	0
Total	£52,778	0	0

This is irrespective of floating balances of various current accounts. Of this total about £8,500 has been received from England.

Thus it will be seen that the Disestablished Church is not only making adequate current provision but providing largely for her future sustentation.

The following Table exhibits the numerical strength of the Clergy during each of the twelve years of disestablishment and the number of day schools in connexion with that communion during the same period :—

\* Quoted by Sir Anthony Musgrave in his Lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute in London.

**STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA FROM DISESTABLISHMENT,  
1870 (JANUARY) TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.**

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.			No Synod was held in 1878.
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.		Number of Schools.	
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendi- ary Cu- rates.						
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£2,115	17 0	119	
2nd "	Sep. 1870	11	36	6	9	62	2,652	13 0	139	
3rd "	Aug. 1871	10	35	9	16	70	3,306	0 0	149	
4th "	Aug. 1872	10	35	8	18	71	3,645	13 0	150	
5th "	Aug. 1873	10	32	6	27	75	4,099	4 0	157	
6th "	Feb. 1874	10	32	6	27	75	4,275	4 0	160	
7th "	Aug. 1875	9	29	8	31	77	4,929	2 0	186	
8th "	Aug. 1876	8	25	7	38	78	5,271	1 0	193	
9th "	Nov. 1877	6	22	6	42	76	5,665	9 0	215	
10th "	Apl. 1879	5	20	6	44	75	6,103	15 0	229	
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605	13 0	234	
12th "	Nov. 1881	3	16	5	50	74	5,299	4 0	228	
13th "	Feb. 1882	3	16	5	50	74	5,440	14 0	223	

**NOTE.**—No change in the number and status of the Clergy between November, 1881, and February, 1883, when the 14th Synod was held.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connexion of a quarter of a century with the diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Revd. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church in Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, London and Rochester, Bishop Perry, late Metropolitan of Australia, Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General, Bishop Courtenay, late of Kingston, Jamaica, and the Bishops of Antigua, Trinidad and Nassau. Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

The following are the present Officers of the Diocese:—

**OFFICERS OF SYNOD.**

Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop, President	T. Hendrick, Esq., Registrar of the Diocese
Rev. H. H. Kilburn, Secretary	T. L. Harvey, Esq., Legal Adviser.

**THE CORPORATE BODY.**

W. J. Ewen, Esq.	J. C. Macglashan, Esq.
John Orrett, Esq.	I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

T. L. Harvey, Esq., Secretary.

**DIOCESAN COUNCIL.**

The Lord Bishop, President.

*The Bishop's Nominees:*

The Ven. Archdeacon Brooks, M.A.  
 Rev. J. L. Ramson  
 Rev. C. F. Douet, M. A.  
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.  
 Rev. G. W. Downer  
 Rev. F. L. King  
 C. Goldie, Esq.  
 Hon. H. J. Kemble  
 John Orrett, Esq.  
 T. Hendrick, Esq.  
 T. Harrison, Esq.  
 H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

*The Synod's Nominees.*

Rev. C. Melville  
 Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot  
 Rev. H. H. Kilburn  
 Rev. H. Scotland  
 Rev. D. B. Pantou, M.A.  
 Rev. C. H. Davis  
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq.  
 W. J. Ewen, Esq.  
 G. Henderson, Esq.  
 I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.  
 H. W. Livingston, Esq.  
 Dr. J. Cargill

W. McFayden Smith, Esq., Secretary.

## DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

John T. Orrett, Esq., Chairman.

*Permanent Members.*The Lord Bishop.  
The Archdeacons.The Commissaries.  
The Members of the Corporate Body.*Members not Permanent.*

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rev. C. Melville.      | 7. C. Goldie, Esq.       |
| 2. H. W. Livingston, Esq. | 8. A. H. Jones, Esq.     |
| 3. J. C. Fegan, Esq.      | 9. Rev. H. H. Kilburn.   |
| 4. T. Harrison, Esq.      | 10. E. G. Tyrrell, Esq.  |
| 5. Rev. H. H. Isaacs.     | 11. G. Henderson, Esq.   |
| 6. Caleb Hall, Esq.       | 12. A. C. Sinclair, Esq. |

E. G. Tyrrell, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

W. McFadyen Smith, Esq., Accountant and Secretary.

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

H. H. Iles, Esq., Auditor.

Oscar Marescaux, Esq.  
C. G. Farquharson, Esq.  
Wm. Lee, Esq.

Business Referees.

N.B.—The numbers attached to the names of Members of Financial Board represent the order in which they will retire from Office; one Clergyman and three Laymen retiring every year, who are eligible for re-election.

## CHAIRMEN OF PAROCHIAL COUNCILS.

<i>Surrey.</i>	Kingston	}	Archdeacon Brooks
	St. Andrew		Rev. W. C. McCalla
	St. Thomas		Rev. W. Heaver
	Portland		Rev. C. F. Douet
<i>Middlesex</i>	St. Catherine	}	Rev. J. D. Hunt, <i>pro tem.</i>
	Clarendon		Rev. D. B. Pantton
	Manchester		Rev. F. H. Sharpe
	St. Ann, part of, and		
<i>Cornwall.</i>	St. Mary	}	Rev. J. L. Ramson
	St. Elizabeth		Rev. C. H. Davis
	Westmoreland		Rev. J. A. Garcia del Rio
	Hanover		Rev. E. A. Stewart.
	St. James		
	Trelawny, and part of St. Ann		

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D.,	.	West Tarring Rectory, Worthing, Sussex
Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A.,	.	29, Milner Square, Islington, London, N.

## COMMISSARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., L.L.D.,	.	Secretary, House of Bishops, New York
Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A.,	.	Toronto, Canada.

## ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Ven. Archdeacon Brooks	.	For Surrey
Rev. J. L. Ramson	.	Acting Archdeacon for Cornwall
Rev. C. F. Douet	.	Acting Archdeacon for Middlesex
Rev. D. B. Pantton	.	Assistant Commissary for the Diocese
Rev. G. W. Downer	.	Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

## EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

## CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Members on 31st Dec., 1882.			No. of Baptisms during year ending Dec. 31, 1882.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.
			Com.	Non-Com.	Total.		
Kingston.	Parish Church .	G. W. Downer .	778	195	973	181	276
	St. George's .	H. H. Kilburn .	1,141	47	1,188	80	387
	St. Michael's .	H. M. F. McDermot .	365	35	400*	97*	175*
	Allman Town .	H. Scotland .	Missionary work . . .			...	...
	Port Royal .	Jos. Williams .	59	70	129	11	...
St. Andrew.	Halfway-Tree .	H. H. Isaacs, M.A. .	359	68	427	75	72
	The Grove .	F. L. King .	184	11	195	48	87
	Woodford .		121	2	123	77	116
	Craigton .	Ven. Arch. Brooks } M.A. }	122	43	165*	47	...
	Clifton .	Jno. Ord .	232	95	327	55	93
	Mavis Bank .	Catechist .	134	38	172	53	30
	Brandon Hill .	Catechist .	61	22	83	27	...
	Mount James .	John Campbell, B.A. .	158	1	159	56	61
	Scott's Hall .	Catechist .	25	50	75*	2*	...
	St. Christopher .	A. Findlay .	107	21	128	22	36
St. Thomas.	Morant Bay .	W. C. McCalla .	257	26	283	139	120
	Yallahs .	A. J. James .	119	5	124	50	45
	Woburn Lawn .	P. D. M. Cornwall .	235	42	277	50	42
	Blue Mtn. Valley .	" .	193	30	223	120	64
	Bath .	Catechist .	158	6	164	57	66
	Golden Grove .	John Graham .	213	...	213	104	78
Portland.	Port Antonio .	Wm. Smith and Cu- rate W. Heaver }	430	100	530*	148	171
	Manchioneal .	C. C. Douce .	108	40	148	41	80
	Rural Hill .	" .	118	77	195	40	99
	Boston .	" .	161	38	199	52	66
	Moore Town .	James Hammett .	220	75	295*	39	80
	St. Margaret's Bay .	Catechist .	350	...	350	29	...
	Hope Bay .	Thos. Banbury .	236	1	237	155	...
	Buff Bay .	" .	217	3	220	104	47
	Birnam Wood .	A. R. L. Gunn .	186	1	187*	45	138
St. Catherine.	The Cathedral .	C. F. Douet, M.A. .	623	25	648	131	254
	Trinity, Sp. Town .	Curate, H. Little .	109	4	113	24	47
	Highgate .						
	Harewood .	G. C. Linton .	409	...	409	105	57
	Linstead .	R. Harding .	141	13	154	72	...
	St. Faith's .	W. J. Hamilton .	263	...	263	24	81
	Luidas Vale .	" .	122	25	147	26	134
	Point Hill .	Vacant .	134	5	139	24	42
	Old Harbour Bay .	H. Nethercott .	95	15	110	27	102
	Old Harbour .	" .	252	89	341	100	283
	Somerset Hall .	Jas. Williams .	229	13	242	104	...
	St. John's O. P. C. .	R. Harding .	66	11	77	138	20
Clarendon.	Chapelton .	H. W. Whitfield .	596	26	622	115	...
	Arthur's Seat .	W. H. Austin .	131	19	150	19	67
	Lime Savannah .	J. D. Hunt .	186	10	196	91	...
	The Alley .	C. T. Husband .	161	5	166	73	110
	Hayes .	" .	124	...	124	67	66
	Portland .	" .	80	16	96	50	84
	Kemp's Hill .	J. D. MacPherson .	294	24	318	140	65
	Milk River .	" .					

\* These particulars are for 1881 : the returns for 1882 were not received up to the time of going to press.



CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Members on 31st Dec., 1882.			No. of Baptisms during Year ending Dec. 31, 1882.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.
			Com.	Non-Com.	Total.		
Manchester.	Mandeville	D. B. Pantom, M.A.	411	30	441	...	590
	Mile Gully	A. Rushbrooke	351	73	424	145	180
	Christiana	R. F. Kennedy	304	31	335	42	133
	Chantilly		134	34	168	24	65
	Keynsham	E. B. Key	82	1	83	67	...
	Porus	Curate, P. Spence	113	29	142*	25	77
	Snowden	C. A. Sutherland	420	110	530	174	180
	Pratville	C. L. Barnes	230	78	308	102	379
	Providence	J. S. Farquharson	187	110	297*	58	270
St. Ann.	St. Ann's Bay	J. Cork	No Returns.		...	...	...
	Ocho Rios	Catechist	120	5	125	52	35
	Brown's Town	T. Hart	112	73	185	45	52
	Aboukir	Catechist	56	6	62	30	63
	Claremont	J. J. H. Chandler	158	50	208*	...	...
	Guy's Hill	C. R. Chandler	405	...	405	111	212
St. Mary.	Port Maria	E. J. Thomas	249	10	259	45	79
	Retreat	F. H. Sharpe	200	26	226	56	104
	Highgate	Jas. A. Bowen	243	9	252	94	...
	Annotto Bay	G. C. Linton	296	19	315*	61	...
St. Elizabeth.	Black River	J. L. Ramson	403	2	405	94	274
	Whitehall	Catechist	158	18	176	34	91
	Lacovia	J. S. Fraser	362	78	440	160	118
	Gilnock	M. M. Deurwaarder	552	68	620	155	98
	Mount Hermon	Vacant	168	26	194	127	256
	Nain		196	...	196	130	137
	Plains	Wm. Noble	135	11	146	101	138
	Santa Cruz	J. D. Ellis	400	4	404	204	97
	St. Alban's	E. Owen	239	19	258	117	231
Westmoreland.	Siloah	E. B. Key	203	30	233	98	...
	Sav.-la-Mar	H. Clarke, snr.	692	300	992*	72	300
	Trinity	J. S. Vaughan	483	6	489	186	110
	Bluefields	Vacant	151	22	173*	23	51
	Kings		225	17	242*	39	155
	St. Paul's	Ed. Clarke	529	40	569	26	138
	Negril		169	6	175	20	61
	Petersfield	H. Clarke, jnr.	516	21	537	74	300
	Darliston	Vacant	726	10	736	358	190
Hanover.	Lucea	C. H. Davis	413	13	426	163	277
	Green Island	S. G. Shrimpton	331	37	368	125	127
	Church Hill		139	...	139*	44	96
	Chichester	W. H. N. Stewart, LL.D.	297	5	302	102	...
	Montego Bay	W. H. Williamson	444	30	474	39	191
St. James.	Holy Trinity	C. G. McGregor	124	13	137	49	137
	Montpelier		37	...	37*	16	...
	Marley	J. A. Garcia del Rio	294	...	294	94	40
	Falmouth	E. A. Stewart	122	26	148	33	109
	Swanswick	C. Melville	180	60	240	15	37
Trelawny.	Rio Bueno	J. E. Miller	149	21	170	26	72
	Stewart Town	S. Smyth	82	2	84	5	55
	Tyre	E. B. Key	51	2	53	38	34
Total			24,103	3,013	27,126	7,232	10,180

\* These particulars are for 1881 : the returns for 1882 were not received up to the time of going to press.

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland has in Jamaica five Churches, Kingston; Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall in St. Elizabeth; and Medina with its stations in Manchester. Previous to the secession of the Free Church the two Presbyterian Churches in Falmouth and Lucea, respectively, belonged to the Church of Scotland, and, like the Scotch Church in Kingston, were endowed by the State. The only Church therefore, of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica that is now endowed is the Church in Kingston. The Church itself was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost somewhat above £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant. Its old pews have been some time ago removed and have been replaced by stalls. Its organ is one of the best in the city and its lighting is very fine. It has two services on Sunday and a service on each alternate Tuesday evening. Like other Churches it has its Sunday School, while, unlike others, it was the Church that first established a Sunday School in Jamaica. The number of Sunday School Scholars on the Books is 187, the average attendance is about 85.

The Church of Accompong, which is the Church of the Maroons, is one that has been lately built, the former one not affording sufficient accommodation. It is almost within the Town of Accompong, and commands from its site a very fine view. It is designed to accommodate about 300 persons.

The Church of Retirement is one that was also built some time ago and is situated some four miles lower than that of Accompong. This Church, not only in the quiet rapidity of its erection and in the whole of its arrangements, but also in the appearance and the industrious habits of its attendants, is an evidence of the progress that has been made and is still being made by the people in that neighbourhood.

The Church of Giddy Hall is one that has lately been erected. The ground and the materials and a certain amount of endowment were granted by the late J. S. Cooper; while the work that was necessary for the erection of the building was very cheerfully given by the large congregation that now assembles in the Church.

Medina in Manchester, both in site and erection, has been the gift of Mrs. Strachan of Medina. The temporary building is very soon to be superseded by one which from its outward aspect and its interior arrangements will be an ornament to the neighbourhood. This, like all the other Churches in connexion with the Church of Scotland in Jamaica, has a flourishing Sunday School, and has a congregation that is steadily on the increase.

There are about fifteen hundred communicants in connection with the Church of Scotland in Jamaica. This may seem small considering the position and influence of the Church of Scotland as one of the Establishments of the Empire. This, however, is to be noticed, that the object of the Colonial Committee to whom the Assembly consigns the care of the Colonial Churches is, and has been, to provide for those who settle in the colonies opportunities and facilities for worshipping God, according to the form of the Church of Scotland, rather than undertake missionary work. Of late, however, this object has become more expensive and, as a consequence, correspondingly operative.

Ministers.	Churches.	Address.
J. Radcliffe } Dunbar Dey } J. Stuart .	Kingston Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall	Kingston P.O. Siloah P.O.
J. Kinnison .	Medina and Stations	Medina P.O.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was not till towards the end of last century that the Catholic religion was tolerated in Jamaica. In the year 1792, certain Catholics belonging for the most part to the Spanish Main and Cuba but domiciled in Kingston, petitioned to be allowed to enjoy the services of a Priest. In the course of the same year a Franciscan Friar, an Irishman, by name Quigley, was sent out to Jamaica by the Right Rev. John

Douglas, V.A., of the London district, the ecclesiastical superior of the Catholics in the British West Indian islands. Fr. Quigley worked in Kingston till his death, September 19th, 1799. The funeral service was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church by Fr. LeCan, assisted by two other French emigrant Priests who had taken refuge in Kingston on the breaking out of the Revolution in San Domingo.

Fr. William LeCan, a Dominican Friar, administered the affairs of the Catholic Church, as Prefect Apostolic, from the death of Fr. Quigley to the date of his own death, October 16th, 1807. For some months after this event the Catholics of Jamaica were left without a Priest. In 1808, Fr. Hyacinthe Rodriguez d'Aranjo, a Portuguese by birth, of the Order of St. Dominic, was sent out by Dr. Douglas, as Prefect Apostolic of Jamaica. For more than twelve years he was the only Priest in the island. In 1821, Fr. Benito Fernandez landed in Kingston. He was a native of old Castille. At the age of 13 he emigrated with other members of his family to Santa Fè de Bogota, the capital of New Grenada. When the South American colonies revolted from Spain Fr. Benito had a narrow escape of his life. He was liberated from prison on the eve of the day fixed for his execution. He left South America and settled in Jamaica. He assisted Fr. d'Aranjo till April, 1824, when the latter sailed for Lisbon, leaving Fr. Benito in sole charge of the mission. In 1832, the Rev. Edmund Murphy, a secular Priest, arrived in the island. For many years he was the occasion of great discord among the Catholics of Kingston. In 1832, Fr. Duquesnay, the only native of Jamaica known to have been raised to the priesthood, arrived and gave efficient aid to Fr. Benito in the discharge of his priestly functions.

In 1837, Gregory XVI. formed Jamaica and its Dependencies into a Vicariate Apostolic. Fr. Benito Fernandez was named first Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica by a Papal brief, dated January 10, 1837. The same year, 2nd December, Frs. Jacques Eustache Dupeyron and William Cotham arrived in Kingston to assist Fr. Benito and Fr. Duquesnay. Fr. Joseph Dupont, the oldest, most venerable and most venerated of the Roman Catholic Clergy at present in the island, arrived in the colony on 1st February, 1847.

The Very Rev. Fr. Benito died on the 27th September, 1855. He was succeeded as Vicar Apostolic by Fr. Dupeyron. In the latter years of Fr. Dupeyron's administration he was assisted first by Fr. Jones and then by Fr. Woollett. In 1870 Fr. Dupeyron, on account of ill health, resigned his office as Vicar Apostolic, and on February 9th, 1871, Fr. Woollett was named pro-Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica. He continued, after Fr. Dupeyron's death in 1872, to exercise the same functions till the arrival in the island of Fr. Porter, who by a Papal brief dated 8th September, 1877, was elected Vicar Apostolic of the Jamaica mission.

## STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
<b>KINGSTON.</b>			
Holy Trinity, Duke Street	Thomas Porter, V.A.	1,800	7,000
St. Martin's, East Queen Street	Jos. Dupont		
Convent Chapel, Duke Street	Fred. Hathaway	400	.
	Wm. Spillman	130	.
	V. Scheppach	.	.
<b>PORT ROYAL.</b>			
Dockyard	Jno. Ryan	.	.
St. Benedict's, Harbour Head	Fred. Hathaway	100	80
<b>ST. ANDREW.</b>			
King's Weston	V. Scheppach	150	200
Fellowship (station)	V. Scheppach	90	80
Stony Hill Reformatory	V. Scheppach	.	.
St. Thomas Aquinas	Jos. Dupont	.	.
S.S. Peter and Paul, Hope Road	...	.	.
Newcastle, Military Chapel	Jos. Meyer	200	varies.

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
<b>PORTLAND.</b>			
St. George's, Avocat .	Jos. Meyer	300	150
May River .	Jos. Meyer	300	150
<b>ST. CATHERINE.</b>			
St. Joseph's, Spanish Town .	Jno. Ryan	100	140
Above Roeks .	Jos. Dupont	300	300
<b>ST. MARY.</b>			
Agualta Vale (station) .	Jos. Meyer	300	20
Preston Hill .	Jos. Meyer	150	80
Salisbury (station) .	Jos. Meyer	.	.
<b>ST. ANN.</b>			
St. Boniface, Alva .	Manoel Loidi	100	90
The Retreat .	Manoel Loidi	80	90
<b>TRELAWNY.</b>			
All Saints, Oxford .	Jos. S. Woollett	.	.
Shawfield (station) .	Jos. S. Woollett	20	120
<b>ST. JAMES.</b>			
Reading, Montego Bay .	Jos. S. Woollett	50	40
<b>HANOVER.</b>			
Chester Castle (station)	Jos. S. Woollett	20	10
<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b>			
Black River (station) .	Jno. Tauer	20	10
Pisgan (station) .	Jno. Tauer	120	70
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>			
Savanna-la-Mar .	Jno. Tauer	80	12
St. Mary's, Tophill .	Jno. Tauer	100	100
Seaford Town .	Jno. Tauer	100	100
<b>Total</b> .	.	5,010	8,842

## CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

On the 5th November, 1857, four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis landed in Kingston. They came from Glasgow, Scotland, with the intention of founding a Religious Community of Women in Jamaica, devoting themselves to the work of female education and also of visiting the sick when so requested. They have a Boarding School and a Middle Class Day School, and another Day School. The last-mentioned ranks as a First Class School under Government Inspection; the average daily attendance is over 100. The Community numbers at present twelve Sisters.

## ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

An industrial school for girls was begun at Alpha Cottage, on the Camp Road, on 1st May, 1880. The school is under the care of three ladies of the Roman Catholic Congregation of Holy Trinity Church. Besides reading, writing and arithmetic, the children are being taught sewing and the ordinary duties of domestic service.

Their sleeping room which was blown down on the night of the 18th August, 1880, has been rebuilt. The school is at present dependent on the contributions of the public, but it is hoped that in time it will be self-supporting. There are at present twenty-four children in the school.

On the 1st September, 1881, the school was put under Government inspection, so far as the instruction given in school hours is concerned.

St. George's College, 26 North Street, Kingston. Principal—Fr. Porter. Head-master—Fr. Ryan.

## WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DR. THOMAS COKE was the founder of the Wesleyan Missions in the West Indies. When he left England on his second visit to America he never contemplated the West Indies as his destination. Adverse winds, a stormy sea, and a leaking ship, compelled the Captain to head his vessel for Antigua, where on Christmas morning, 1786. Dr. Coke and the three Missionaries who accompanied him landed, instead of at Nova Scotia, the place for which they sailed.

The incident, or accident, of this voyage, gave to the West Indies the three Wesleyan Missionaries who were intended for Nova Scotia. In 1788, Dr. Coke visited the mission that had thus been planted in Antigua, and from Tortola sailed for Jamaica, where he arrived on the 19th January, 1789. His stay in Kingston was short but effective for preparing the ground to be occupied by a Missionary, the Rev. William Hammett, who arrived in August of the same year, and was joined by the Rev. William Brazer in 1791. Dr. Coke visited Jamaica again in 1792, and brought with him the Rev. T. Werrell, who died the following year, the first of many who in after years surrendered life in the service. On this second visit Montego Bay was the port of landing and he commenced preaching there. The Doctor and his companion journeyed on horseback from that place to Kingston across the Diablo. In 1793 he returned to the island in the interest of the Mission, and from Kingston journeyed to Montego Bay by way of the southside, taking the road across from Y. S. estate, and after commencing in form the mission in Montego Bay he returned to Kingston by the northside, doing some work at Falmouth. By these preliminary labors the foundation of the Methodist Evangelical enterprise in Jamaica was laid.

The social and religious condition of Jamaica at this period is thus described by Peter Duncan: "The early British settlers partook too much of the character of those roving barbarians from Spain and other European States who about two centuries ago frequented the West Indies in search of wealth. The constant importation of negroes from Africa introduced the debasing ignorance and wretchedness of heathenism. Slavery was accompanied with all those vices of which it is the fruitful parent. The sacred institution of marriage was almost unknown, and in the instances in which its forms were celebrated its obligations were on the part of the husband totally disregarded. Thus very few traces of Christianity were to be seen, and an unbridled licentiousness, unchecked by public censure, prevailed."

The first building owned by the Society in Jamaica was situated on the east side of the great square in the centre of Kingston called "The Parade." It was a spacious dwelling house, but was altered and enlarged, and it gave, besides residence for the Missionary, a Chapel seventy-two feet by forty. It was opened in 1790, and shortly after its consecration was presented by a grand jury of Kingston as "injurious to the general peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the said town." The city authorities forbade Wesleyan worship from 1807 to 1815 and the Chapel was closed. Coke Chapel, built in 1840, now stands on the site and helps to give character and credit to city and county.

Under Mr. Fish the mission commenced its regular work in Montego Bay in 1794, Dr. Coke having twice visited that town as already mentioned. Mr. Fish also in 1797, commenced Wesleyan labors in St. Thomas, under encouragement from the Honorable Henry Shirley and John Scott, Esquire. In the year 1800 there were six hundred members and two Ministers in the island.

The first attempt at legalized persecution of missions was made in 1802, by the passing of a Bill by the House of Assembly forbidding the labors of the Missionaries. Under this Bill one John Williams, of Morant Bay—a free man of colour—was the first to suffer imprisonment for praying and singing hymns; for this crime five Magistrates of that town sentenced this colored gentleman to hard labor in the workhouse for the space of one month. The Rev. Mr. Campbell suffered imprisonment at the same place for preaching, notwithstanding he had with him all the papers the Law demanded. In Kingston the Rev. Mr. Gilgrass was put in gaol for singing hymns at 6.15 p.m., this being in violation of the city ordinance.

The mission perfected its organization in 1817 by the holding of its first district meeting. The Ministers in the district were Messrs. Wiggins, Shipman, White and Ratcliffe. There were then four circuits, Kingston, Spanish Town, Morant Bay and Grateful Hill, with an aggregate membership of four thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The progress of the Society in Kingston demanded a second place of worship, which resulted in the erection of Wesley Chapel in 1823, a structure that easily accommodates two thousand worshippers, and is, perhaps, the noblest place of worship in the British West Indies. In 1825 Sabbath Schools became prominent in the work of the Missionaries, and probably intensified the opposition of the ruling classes to the work of the mission.

Whilst Missionaries generally of sixty years ago had to endure persecutions in various forms it fell to the Wesleyan Missionaries not only to have the common lot, but also to carry sentence of imprisonment for their work. It is a matter of some surprise, the severity and frequency with which Wesleyan Missionaries were, of all others, subjected to imprisonment. To the instances already given we have to add the sentencing of the Rev. Mr. Grimsdale to be imprisoned at St. Ann's Bay; Rev. Messrs. Whitehouse and Orton; Rev. Mr. Greenwood; Rev. James Rowden, not to mention other instances of this form of persecution. In connection with these imprisonments of agents, the Society's Chapels at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Ebenezer, St. Ann and at Oracabessa were destroyed. The violent opposition of that time (1823 to 1835) was possibly excited by the petitioning of the Legislature on the part of the free black and colored population for their rights and privileges as British subjects. The public privations under which they then suffered were both numerous and oppressive. Whatever might have been the character, the intelligence or the property of a man of color, he was not allowed to be a member of the Legislature, or to give a vote in the elections for the Assembly; he was disqualified for even the lowest stations of free white persons on estates, and there were also certain seminaries of public education from which his children were excluded. Although nothing could exceed the decorous and respectful behaviour of these classes in petitioning the Legislature to relieve them from these disabilities yet the indignation of the Assembly was excessive, and as the Wesleyan Societies embraced a greater number of those free persons than any other religious community then in the country, much of the indignation fell on the Missionaries. As characteristic of the spirit and temper of the times which handled so roughly the Wesleyan Missionaries, it is on public record that on the arrest of Miss Catherine Jarvis, of Ocho Rios, because she had given entertainment to the Missionaries, Kerr and Wood, there were put in evidence against her as a dangerous person, a prayer book and a Sunday school spelling book found in her house.

Those times, however, passed away and the Mission at the Emancipation was early recognized as worthy of public confidence, and some who formerly opposed became friendly and did some things that atoned for the past. The Legislature itself made sundry money grants in aid of Chapel and school buildings.

In 1834 the Mission numbered twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-five members, and in that year it commenced its educational work and reported one day school and ninety-five scholars.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island, and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declension in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly built to meet the pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper, but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labors and encouraged to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country, and the last Report (1881) gives eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five full and accredited members; one thousand three hundred and thirty-four probationers, and nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-two Sabbath scholars; one hundred and four Chapels and seventy-one other preaching places.

#### BUILDINGS.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and four Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the island. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel already noticed. Besides these there is a third well built Chapel in the city, called

Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth and Montego Bay, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Bath, Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hope-well in Hanover, Duanvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Annandale, Oracabessa and Hampstead are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unending structures for Chapels, and within recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels, and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the older structures. The following is a list of the principal recent erections :—

St. Andrew—	Manchester—	St. Mary—
Providence	Wesley Mount	Oracabessa
Somerset	Mandeville	Hampstead
Unity	Frankfield.	Annotto Bay.
Dallas	St. Elizabeth—	Hanover—
Sans Souci.	Ginger Hill	Bethel.
St. Ann—	Mulgrave.	St. James—
Edmondson	Trelawny—	Lethe
Epworth	Fraserville	Mount Reece
St. Ann's Bay	Ulster Spring.	Maroon Town.
Heolebury	Clarendon—	St. Catherine—
Alderton	Mount Hume.	Grateful Hill
Moneague.	Westmoreland—	Sargeantville
St. Thomas—	Mearnsville	Red Hills
Rocky Point.	Little London.	Mount Roser.

Of these thirty-three Chapels, the work of the last ten or twelve years, twenty-six are of stone in style more or less of the Gothic. Ten of them represent extensions, being on new ground; the remaining twenty are buildings in place of old ones. Their average sittings are from three hundred to a thousand, and, in addition to these, there have been enlargements and improvements on almost all the other Chapels of the connexion in the island. These results have all been independent of foreign aid. The sum of £84,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

The sittings provided are forty-three thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach, but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

2. *Mission Houses.*—In the settlement and consolidation of the Mission, the purchase or building of residences for the Ministers has been part of the plan of the Society. There are twenty-five such residences, with considerable acreage in the aggregate. These are nearly all of them pleasantly situated, and several of them carry the singular history of having been properties owned formerly by persons totally opposed to Methodist evangelistic work. Twenty-six thousand pounds is the estimated value of these dwellings.

3. *School Buildings* are attached to most of the stations, as are also teacher's residences. Some of these schools and teachers' houses have been erected under the stimulus of Government aid; but for every £20 grant the local efforts have been good for £60; and the property in school work cannot be short of £16,000, to which £8,000 should be added for capital invested in the effort to provide higher education for boys at York Castle, St. Ann, and for girls at Barbican, near Kingston.

All property belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Jamaica is settled on Trustees, according to what is known as "the model deed"—a form of trust devised by Mr. Wesley himself and duly legalized by Act of Parliament.

Previous to 1868 the trust properties of the Society carried a considerable burden of debt. The Parent Society dealt with the difficulty in a liberal spirit and a grant of some £9,000, followed by local efforts amounting to between £5,000 and £6,000, entirely freed the connexional properties from debt, and liberated the energies of the people to undertake the extensive chapel and school buildings already enumerated. At the present time no debt is allowed to be incurred except it may be in works of progress, and all such obligations have to show a manageable proportion to the enterprise and its resources.

The damage to the Society's property by the late cyclone is given at £8,000 : this may be correct if we take the value of the buildings at the time of the destruction, but it will require much beyond that sum to replace the destroyed buildings.

#### THANKSGIVING FUND.

In the strengthening of the work of the Missions, it was proposed in 1880 to raise a sum of £5,000 as a Thanksgiving Fund whose objects should be : 1, to aid in establishing the High School for Girls ; 2, to promote the erection of Teachers' Cottages where required ; 3, a Sunday School and Book Depôt ; 4, to strengthen the Jamaica Chapel Fund which assists the erection of new Chapels in destitute districts and renders help in cases of calamity to chapel buildings. The proposal was heartily supported, but its realization is delayed because of the cyclone calamity in August of the same year.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

1. *Day Schools.*—The first of these was reported in 1834, as has already been mentioned, with ninety-five scholars. Immediately after a vigorous effort was made to contribute to the education of the population, then looking forward to the event of entire Emancipation. The Parent Society spent over £2,000 annually in this matter for some years. They appointed the Rev. J. H. Bewly for the inspection of the schools, and upon his death H. Armstrong, Esquire, entered on the duty, and after him the late Rev. Jonathan Edmondson became Superintendent of Schools, and twice a year visited each school with marked advantage to the work, as is evidenced by the high per centage of youths from these schools who successfully competed for the vacancies in the training institutions. The late House of Assembly aided the efforts of the body by a subsidy of £210 per annum, while the Society's grant was £1,200.

In the first year of the Government inspection the schools earned over £500. The Government Report for 1882 shows :—

First Class Schools	.	.	.	7
Second	.	.	.	25
Third	.	.	.	59
Failures	.	.	.	3
Superfluous	.	.	.	2
Total	.	.	.	96

and a gross earning of £2,417 4s.

As to the result of education on the masses of the population that may be taken to have come under the influence of the Society's educational effort, the following is given :—"By the Dissenters' Marriage Law of 1840 forms had to be signed by the parties married and by the witnesses to the marriage ; originals of these registers are carefully preserved at the stations and the duplicates sent to the Record Office. We take the first seventeen marriages in 1840 from one of the Kingston registers, and only three of thirty-four signatures were given by the parties married, and they were painful efforts, those same three signatures ! Of the same number of marriages in 1881 at the same station twenty-one signatures are given and they are not by any means painful efforts. Moreover, these marriages in 1881 are among people in the same grade of life as those in 1840, judging by the entries under 'calling.' Further, if we study the effect under the head of signatures of witnesses the result is even more remarkable. The law of 1840 required that the witnesses should sign, and it is simply amusing to notice the contrivances to secure witnesses who could write. Certain persons evidently did duty on those occasions almost as steadily as the marriage officer. In 1881 there is no recurrence of the same names : each marriage easily finds its own witnesses among the friends of the bride and bridegroom. These registers in the rural districts are a revelation and a testimony."



## II—HIGHER EDUCATION.

1. York Castle for Boys was commenced in 1876 under Dr. Kessen and has prospered, notwithstanding the trials incident to the infancy of such enterprises. It offers a liberal education in the mathematical and classical courses. Mr. Thomas Haliday, whose higher education was begun in this school, has successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship of £200 for three years, and he is now in England pursuing his studies according to the terms of the scholarship. There is a Theological Hall forming part of the establishment, where accepted candidates for the Ministry may secure certain important advantages.

2. Barbican High School for Girls, situated four miles from Kingston on the higher Liguanea. The cyclone completely destroyed the all but-finished building for the school. In February of 1881 the enterprise was resumed and on the 29th of September the duties of the school were entered upon. The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English education. The present establishment will carry comfortably thirty boarders, beside day pupils.\*

## GENERAL.

From 1835 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1872, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and of the Wesleyan Church in it.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The mission is still in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years past that body has been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility has served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members of the body, Laymen and Ministers, are thoughtful and hopeful about the future of their Church in the country. In view of the increased local responsibilities and the results, satisfactory so far, the time cannot be distant when the Parent Society will give the Mission such freedom as will improve the status of its laity on the lines of the recent changes in the British Conference itself.

## STATISTICS—1882.

Chapels . . . . .	104	Attendants on public worship . . . . .	60,200
Preaching places . . . . .	85	Sabbath schools . . . . .	100
Ministers . . . . .	30	Sabbath scholars . . . . .	10,461
Lay Preachers . . . . .	171	Day schools . . . . .	101
Members . . . . .	18,756	Pupils . . . . .	7,153
Probationers . . . . .	1,188	Value of connexional property . . . . .	£134,000

The Ministers' addresses are :—

Rev. T. B. Butcher, Chairman and General Superintendent of the Mission, Kingston P.O.  
 Rev. T. M. Geddes, Governor Girls' High School, Kingston.  
 Rev. S. Goodyer, Secretary to Thanksgiving Fund, Kingston.  
 Rev. E. J. Southall, Kingston.  
 Rev. A. Taylor, Army and Navy work, Port Royal.  
 Rev. T. P. Russell, Savanna-la-Mar.  
 Rev. W. Westlake, Lucea.  
 Rev. J. Duff, Spanish Town.  
 Rev. S. Moodie, Black River.  
 Rev. D. J. Reynolds, Morant Bay.  
 Rev. R. M. Parnter, District Secretary, Montego Bay.  
 Rev. J. R. Newall, Ocho Rios.  
 Rev. L. L. Lindo, St. Ann's Bay.  
 Rev. S. T. Brown, Falmouth.

Rev. H. B. Foster, Claremont.  
 Rev. W. C. Murray, Theological Tutor and Governor Boys' High School, York Castle.  
 Rev. A. W. Geddes, Port Maria.  
 Rev. C. Reynolds, Bath.  
 Rev. O. Welch, Port Antonio.  
 Rev. G. Lockett, May Pen.  
 Rev. W. H. Bleby, Mandeville.  
 Rev. M. Barker, Ramble.  
 Rev. H. M. Cox, Ulster Spring.  
 Rev. J. S. Prior, Glengoffe.  
 Rev. A. Bourne, Missionary Secretary, Brown's Town.  
 Rev. E. Spratt, Missionary Secretary, Dun-cans.  
 Rev. W. Melville, Yallahs.  
 Rev. A. M. Smith, Mount Charles.  
 Rev. J. E. Howard, Manchioneal.  
 Rev. J. McIntosh, Brown's Town.

\* For further particulars regarding these Schools see page 345.—COMPILERS.

## BAPTIST MISSION.

The first Missionary sent out from England to Jamaica by the Baptist Missionary Society was the Rev. John Rowe in the year 1814. The Mission was begun in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, from which it speedily extended to Westmoreland and Hanover on the one side and St. Ann on the other. Nearly simultaneously it was commenced in Kingston and Spanish Town. From the latter it spread into Clarendon, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and Manchester: from the former into St. Thomas-in-the-East and the mountains of St. Andrew and Port Royal. Thus its influence was early felt in almost every part of the island. In 1831 the Churches numbered nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents to the number of not fewer than 20,000. The representative men among the fathers and founders of the Baptist Mission in Jamaica were James Coultart, Joshua Tinson and James Mursell Phillippo on the southside, and William Knibb, Thomas Burchell and Walter Dendy on the northside. Of these Mr Coultart died in 1823; Messrs. Knibb and Burchell in 1845-6, and Mr. Tinson in 1850. Mr. Phillippo died in 1879, in his 80th year, Mr. Dendy died January 26, 1882, having also reached the same age.

The years between 1814 and 1838 were years of strife and struggle for the abolition of slavery. And through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves, and, on this account, was most fiercely assailed.

In the early years of the Mission every obstacle was offered, even by the Authorities, to the free exercise of the public ministrations of its Ministers; and at a later period they were subjected to personal violence and imprisonment. In the slave insurrection of 1832 they had to vindicate themselves from accusations of complicity with it, which, as it was proved, had not the shadow of a foundation; and the Chapels at Salter's Hill, Falmouth, Stewart Town, Montego Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Fuller's Field, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Green Island and Hayes were either burned to the ground or pulled down. The value of the property thus destroyed was £14,000 *sterling*. After Emancipation these buildings were restored, partly by grants from the Imperial Treasury, and partly by voluntary contributions raised in England and Jamaica.

From this time, through various vicissitudes, the Baptist Mission has continued, side by side with other religious bodies, to make progress. At the end of 1880 there were in connection with the Churches of the Jamaica Baptist Union 25,000 accredited members, besides between 4,000 and 5,000 Inquirers, and 12,000 Sunday scholars, representing about 60,000 adherents.

The Baptist Mission from its commencement has aimed at the social elevation of the people by means of both Day and Sunday Schools. Of this the Metropolitan School Room at Spanish Town, and the spacious School Rooms in East Queen Street, Kingston, with many others in various parts of the island, are monumental. In the year 1865-6, prior to the present system of Government inspection, there were 50 schools in operation with 2,451 scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

With the exception of a few small "Native Baptist" congregations, nearly all the Baptist Churches of the island are now in association with the Jamaica Baptist Union, which has for its object the promotion of unity of exertion in whatever may best serve the cause of Christ in general, and the interest of the Baptist Denomination in particular. The affairs of this Union are managed by a Chairman and Secretary annually chosen, and a Committee consisting of Ministers of regularly organized Baptist Churches, who have been proposed by a member of the Board and elected by three-fourths of the members present in annual session, together with such other persons holding office in connection with the Public Institutions of the Baptist Body as have been similarly elected, and one Delegate appointed by each Church of the Union. In this Union it is fully recognized that every separate Church has, within itself, the power and authority to exercise all ecclesiastical discipline, rule and government; and to put in execution all the laws of Christ necessary to its own edification. According to this Constitution each Church forms an independent congregation, and the Union exercises only such controlling influence as may be agreed upon at its annual meetings, and to which the Churches respectively give consent. Without, therefore, the exercise of ecclesiastical authority it is, nevertheless, a salutary and potential influence for the furtherance of its objects.

In connection with the Baptist Churches thus associated the most important Institution is the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the objects of which are to provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of this island; to support the Calabar Institution and Day Schools; to send the Gospel to Africa, and also to the islands by which we are surrounded. Its yearly income averages about £1,500.

There is also a Sunday School Society for collecting statistics and stimulating the Churches in their Sunday School work; also a Day School Society to collect statistics and to make small grants in aid to new schools not sufficiently advanced to come under Government inspection.

The published Report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for the year ending 31st December, 1882, states that there were 120 Churches in connection with it. That during the year the additions to the Churches were 2,981, and the losses 2,414, leaving a net increase of 567. The total number of church members or communicants is 27,051; of inquirers, 4,761. The Chapel accommodation is estimated at 54,075. There are 92 Sunday Schools with a roll of 1,407 Teachers and 15,407 scholars. The Day Schools under Government inspection number 137, with 10,281 scholars on the books, and an average attendance of 5,918. The school fees paid were £1,159 5s. and the grants in aid from the Government amounted to £3,123 8s.

The Chapel accommodation was reduced by the destruction of several places of worship by the cyclone; but, in most cases, ample accommodation was provided by booths and other temporary structures. The Baptist Missionary Society in England has raised a Fund from which about £2,250 is being made available in aid of the restoration of the buildings destroyed; and has appointed a Committee in Jamaica for the disbursement of this sum, consisting of the following gentlemen: the Rev. D. J. East (Chairman), the Rev. Wm. Teall, the Rev. A. P. Watson and J. C. Philippo, Esq., M.D. Some of the congregations are nobly bestirring themselves, and, aided by this fund, many of the Chapels are being re-built, some of them more substantial and larger in structure than those destroyed.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers, with their Postal Addresses for the year 1883:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Ashley, James ..	Old Harbour	Hutchins, Thos. C. ..	Montego Bay
Bennett, James G. ..	Dry Harbour	James, R. R. ..	Buff Bay
Berry, Carey B. ..	Spanish Town	Johnson, Thos. S. ..	Luidas Vale
Brown, Andrew ..	Trinity Ville	Jones, Edward ..	Linstead
Brown, Charles ..	Montego Bay	Kendon, J. J. ..	"
Brown, W. N. ..	Goshen	Kingdon, John ..	Falmouth
Burke, Windsor ..	Lucea	Kirkham, A. G. ..	Gayle
Campbell, D. G. ..	Kingston	Morris, S. C. ..	Grange Hill
Collie, G. S. ..	Chapelton	O'Meally, Patrick ..	Clark Town
*Dendy Walter ..	Montego Bay	Palmer, Edwin ..	Kingston (Hannover Street)
*Denniston J. M., M.A.	Brown's Town	Porter, John J. ..	Hope Bay
Dillon, F. H. ..	Flint River	Porter, Samuel E. ..	Bull Bay
Duckett, Angus ..	Milk River	Randall, C. E. ..	Savanna-la-Mar
†East, David J. ..	Kingston	Rees, Thos. L. ..	Balaclava
Fray, Ellis ..	Duncans	†Roberts, J. Seed ..	Kingston (Calabar College)
Gayle, J. H. ..	Montego Bay	Robinson, S. J. ..	Oracabessa
Gilling, W. A. ..	Porus	Rowe, R. H. ..	Four Paths
Gordon, Joseph ..	Ewarton	Schoburgh, P. F. ..	Old Harbour
Griffiths, Thos. G. ..	St. Ann's Bay	Service, J. B. ..	Port Antonio
Harris, H. B. ..	Manchioneal	Steele, J. J. ..	Rio Bueno
Hathaway, W. F. ..	Alexandria	Teall, William ..	Annotto Bay
Henderson, G. E., B.A.	Brown's Town	Tharpe, Charles ..	Mandeville
Henderson, G. R. ..	Falmouth	Tucker, W. A. ..	Spanish Town
Henderson, J. E. ..	Montego Bay	Washington, S. J. ..	Green Island
Henderson, W. D. ..	Falmouth	Watson, A. P. ..	Blue Mountain Valley
Hewett, Edward ..	Montego Bay (Mount Carey)	Webb, W. M. ..	Stewart Town
Hewett, E. Jesse ..	Montego Bay (Salter's Hill)	Williams, Philip ..	Chester Castle.
House, George ..	Black River		

\* Retired from the Pastorate.

† Principal of Calabar College.

‡ Tutor of Normal School and Assistant Minister.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. This Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston, Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and, very soon after, Mr. Bethune followed.

The survivor, Mr. Reid, began to meet with people in Kingston for the worship of God and religious instruction, and opened a Day School; but he was greatly hindered by the operation of certain Acts of the Island Legislature. Mr. Reid at length accepted the position of Teacher in Wolmer's School, and held it during his life.

In January, 1824, the Rev. George Blyth was sent to Trelawny to work among the people on the estate of Hampden, belonging to Archibald Stirling, Esquire, of Keir, on Content, which belonged to his cousin, William Stirling, Esquire, and on Dundee, the property of William Stothert, Esquire. These gentlemen bore half the expense of the Mission, and the first of them conveyed the land on which the Church building now stands. It was erected in 1827 and can accommodate 1,100 sitters.

The same Society sent the Rev. John Chamberlain to Port Maria, and Archibald Stirling, Esquire, and other members of his family, gave liberal aid towards his maintenance, in order that his services might be secured for the instruction of the people on their Frontier estate.

The Rev. James Watson was sent to Lucea: the Rev. Hope Masterton Waddell to Cornwall, the property of Samuel Barrett, Esquire, in St. James; the Rev. John Simpson to Green Island, and, on Mr. Chamberlain's death, to Port Maria; the Rev. Thomas Leslie to Green Island, to succeed Mr. Simpson; the Rev. John Cowan to Carron Hall in St. Mary; and the Rev. Warrand Carlile to Brownsville, in Hanover. At all these places flourishing congregations had been gathered and Churches built by 1845. In that year there were in Trelawny one, in St. James two, in Hanover three and in St. Mary three, another having arisen as an offshoot from Mr. Cowan's at Carron Hall, making in all nine congregations.

The United Presbyterians Synod, whose contributions had been the chief revenue of the Scottish Missionary Society, having resolved to act through its own Church organization, sent, in 1835, two ordained Missionaries, one to the parish of Manchester and the other to Westmoreland. These both gathered congregations, the former at New Broughton, whose Pastor is now the Rev. James Martin, and the other at Stirling. Subsequently others were sent out, and they laboured so successfully that by the year 1848 they had organized eight regular congregations.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Churches and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with others since gathered or added, in all now forty-one, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations, there are seventy-two out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the island of the Grand Cayman. There are under his care 620 communicants, and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica. The present Minister is the Rev. John Smith.

There are fourteen ordained European Missionaries, one American, ten ordained natives of Jamaica, two Licentiates, that is, young men who have finished their three years' course of study at the Theological School in Kingston, and who are eligible for ordination when selected as Ministers of any of the Churches, thirteen native Evangelists or Colporteurs and five Students of Theology. The number of communicants at 31st December, 1882, was 8,056; catechumens or candidates for Church Communion, under instruction of the Ministers, 1,410, and the average attendance at public worship about 11,382. The classes in Sabbath Schools, entirely for religious

instruction, 547 ; adults in attendance, 1,827 ; children in attendance, 4,072 ; Teachers, 512. The money given by the congregations for their own and other objects amounted in 1882 to £5,048. There is Church accommodation for 17,800.

Each congregation is under the government or a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal by the party to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations ; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are four Presbyteries, Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

**THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.**—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jameson, was appointed Theological Tutor, and met the students, who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. Several natives of this island trained by him are now ordained Ministers of Churches, as well as some trained by his successor in the office, Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston, and a three years course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under the present Tutor, Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., assisted by Rev. John Simpson, who reads New Testament Greek with the students, and Rev. James Cochrane, who lectures to them in Mental and Moral Philosophy. The students are taught the sacred languages, and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They study systematic and pastoral theology ; are carried daily along a course of careful exegetic study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments ; and are instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons and discussion of theses. This Institution is entirely maintained by the free contributions of the Churches in this island and in Scotland, at an outlay of at least £550 per annum.

**THE ACADEMY.**—By the year 1839 the Ministers of the Presbyterian Mission had set their hearts on a Missionary Academy. It was commenced in 1841 at Bonham Spring in St. Ann's, and was carried on there till it was removed to Montego Bay. About twelve students were constantly maintained under training to be Teachers of Day Schools, at a cost to the Church in Scotland of about £30 each per annum. From 1867 to 1876, inclusive, the average annual cost to the Home Church was £386 ; to which has to be added the sum of £99 in fees and contributions from the congregations in this island. Many young men also received a superior education at that Academy until it was removed to Manchester, where it was restricted to missionary students. It ceased to be carried on in 1875.

**DAY SCHOOLS.**—Those Ministers sent to the island by the Scottish Missionary Society received pecuniary aid from the British Government to provide Schools and Teachers for the young people after Emancipation. That Society received for this object £6,630. When the abolition of slavery rendered it possible to offer education to the children, all the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church sought to have as many Schools as possible in the districts where they were located. The Teachers were mostly those trained at the Academy, first for many years by George Millar, Esq., and then till 1875 by Rev. George B. Alexander, M.A., in the parish of Manchester. The Teachers were supported by the fees, 3d. per week, and by salary grants from the Church's funds in Scotland. Only once, so far as the writer knows, did the Schools maintained by the Presbyterian Church receive any share of the small grants made by the Legislature of Jamaica, when, in Sir Henry Barkly's time, the sum of £200 was given without its being asked for. And after the present system came into operation the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland continued to give £10 per annum to each of their old Schools. This grant ceased from October, 1880. The amount obtained in fees from these Schools has averaged £500 per annum. In 1881 it was £431 15s.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Parish.	Church.	Minister.	Number Church will contain.	Number generally attending.	Number in Sunday School, Children and Adults.	Post Office
Trelawny	THE NORTHERN	PRESBYTERY.				
	Falmouth	Wm. Murray	600	330	162	Falmouth
	Bellevue	"	500	380	255	"
	Reid's Friendship	"	450	140	...	"
St. James	Hampden	J. S. Ingram	1,000	750	515	Hampden
	Somerton	"	250	150	...	"
	Goodwill	"	200	100	...	"
	Mount Zion	Vacant	750	450	180	Little River
Westmoreland	Montego Bay	Adam Thomson	550	360	186	Montego Bay
	Mount Horeb	Robt. Gordon	250	240	91	"
	Mount Hermon	"	300	230	52	"
	THE WESTERN	PRESBYTERY.				
Westmoreland	Friendship	Leonard Miller	650	300	160	Sav.-la-Mar.
	Stirling	Duncan Forbes	450	100	32	Morgan's Bdg.
	Luca	John Stoddart	700	450	179	Luca
	Green Island	Richd. Drummond	300	143	97	Green Island
Hanover	Negril	"	250	130	98	"
	Brownsville	Geo. McNiel	570	500	200	Luca
	Riverside	John McDonald	200	180	63	"
	THE SOUTHERN	PRESBYTERY.				
Manchester	New Broughton	James Martin	800	600	220	Cross Keys
	Alligator Pond	"	160	100	...	"
	Grove Town	"	300	150	...	"
	Ebenezer	G. B. Alexander, M.A.	520	400	230	May Hill
Clarendon	Mount Olivet	Andrew Baillie	500	400	183	Shooter's Hill
	Coleville	"	350	200	70	"
	Victoria Town	H. H. Hamilton	350	300	154	Milk River
	THE EASTERN	PRESBYTERY.				
St. Ann	Mt. Carmel	Jas. Robertson	350	200	125	Chapelton
	Chapelton	E. B. Heighington	400	220	60	"
	Lauriston	T. F. Roxburgh	220	140	120	Claremont
	Port Maria	Henry Scott	600	350	162	"
St. Mary	Hampstead	"	350	150	88	"
	Carron Hall	Q. R. Noble	900	570	357	P. T. Grove
	Salem	George Turner	300	180	95	"
	Seafeld	"	200	160	130	"
St. Catherine	Goshen	John Aird	550	250	180	Gayle
		Osmond Dolphy	350	300	165	Richmond
	Rose Hill	H. B. Wolcott, B.A.	150	100	99	"
	Eliot	"	300	90	60	Golden Spg.
St. Catherine	Chesterfield	Vacant	150	60	20	"
	Camberwell	"	150	50	...	"
	Brandon Hill	"	250	220	160	Linstead
	Cedar Valley	M. G. Mitchell	300	200	40	Spanish Town
Kingston	Ewing's Caymanas	James Robertson	300	200	40	"
	St. Andrew's	James Cochrane	500	350	200	Kingston
	Kirk	"	300	170	90	"
	THE GRAND	CAYMAN.				
Kingston	George Town	John Smith	300	170	90	Kingston
	Bodden Town	"	250	100	60	Musgrave House.
	Prospect	"	250	100	60	"
	West Bay	"	200	210	...	"
Kingston	East End and	"	300	210	...	"
	Green Bay	"	300	210	...	"
Total			18,270	11,308	5,419	

N.B.—The blanks in list of attendance at Sunday School indicate no Return rather than no School.

## UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849.

They have now a membership of about 75,000, of whom 8,000 are on the foreign stations. The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of seven circuits comprising 30 stations under eight Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 2,580 communicants and 135 probationers. The amount raised in 1882 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School buildings, &c., was £1,530 6s. 0d. A sum of over £1,000 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At each station a Day School is maintained in a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal affairs through its local courts without interference from any central authority. Connexional matters are under the control of a general district meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected-Delegates of the Churches. Three-fourths of the members of this meeting are Laymen.

The following is a list of the Ministers and their Stations for the current year :—

Rev. W. Griffith, Kingston	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, Richmond
Rev. James Roberts, Gordon Town, Kingston P.O.	Rev. D. B. Douse, Golden Spring
Rev. John W. Mould, Stony Hill	Rev. C. A. Winn, Chapelton
Rev. John Myers, Old Harbour.	Rev. Thomas Rogers, Claremont.

## THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE London Missionary Society commenced its operations in Jamaica in the year 1834, and from that time to the present has continued steadily to pursue its course. This Society is distinguished by its catholicity, and at its formation enlisted the sympathies and secured the co-operation of Christians of various sections of the Church of Christ. The fathers and founders of this Society when they commenced their work in 1795, laid it down as a fundamental principle that the Society, as such, should be strictly undenominational, but that it should be left to the converts from among the heathen to adopt that form of Church Government which to them should seem most agreeable to the Word of God, the sole object of this Society being to spread the knowledge of Christ among the heathen and other unenlightened nations.

All the Churches which were originated by the London Missionary Society in Jamaica have adopted the congregational form of Church Government, and are known as Congregational or Independent Churches, which were formed under the auspices of the Society. For some years past the Parent Society has been gradually withdrawn from the island, not from any want of sympathy with the Churches or their Ministers, but because it considers the work to be finished, as far as the Society is concerned, and that it now devolves upon the Churches in Jamaica to carry forward the work which has been so long sustained. In the report which the Directors presented to their constituents at the last annual meeting in London, they say in regard to their Missions in Jamaica and British Guiana : “ These old fields have now, for the most part, ceased to come within the range of the Society’s effort. The Missionaries who still remain there are few, and they, while acting as Pastors over Churches, devote their time, when required, to the training of native students for the Ministry, and afford counsel and guidance to native Pastor and Churches in their first steps in self-management. The Rev. T. H. Clarke is the only Missionary of the Society now connected with the Jamaica Mission. He, while continuing to carry on the pastorate at Whitefield, will represent the Society in the island, and exercise a general supervision over the Churches established by the Missionaries of the Society, and now under Native Pastors. Thus while supporting Christian worship and work among themselves, these Churches will still feel that the fostering hand of the Society is near them for their benefit, and they will have that moral support which, in their early years of Church-life, they feel that they require.”

In connection with the Mission founded by the Society in this island there are 16 Churches, 22 Village Chapels or Class-Houses at out-stations, 14 preaching places or Cottage Meeting Houses; 27 Day Schools; 5 European and 3 Native Pastors. Accommodation is provided for 9,200. There are 2,641 accredited Church Members; 3,921 Candidates and other adherents; with an average attendance of 1,787 at the Sunday Schools attached to the various Churches and Congregations, and 18 Lay-Readers.

The following Table gives particulars as to the names and stations of Ministers of the Society, and attendance at Chapels and Sunday Schools :—

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STATIONS.

Station.	Accommodation in Chapel.	Average Attendance.	Number attending Sunday Schools.	Minister's Name.
Kingston .	600	425	...	Horace Peckover
Shortwood .	400	50	...	"
Whitefield .	1,000	700	270	Thos. Henry Clark
Mount Airey .	135	40	20	"
Richmond Park .	85	60	40	"
Spring Grove .	60	35	...	"
Ridgemount .	1,000	600	150	C. A. Wookey
New Green .	200	120	45	"
Broad Leaf .	200	100	20	"
Royal Flat .	100	80	20	"
Richmond .	200	90	40	"
Heart's-Ease .	100	50	12	"
Lewiston .	...	...	20	"
Davyton .	650	400	200	...
Blue Mountain .	150	110	...	"
Four Paths .	500	250	130	F. W. Tyler
Brixton Hill .	450	230	100	"
Rock .	70	35	...	"
Content .	50	30	...	"
Chapelton .	500	300	100	Alex. Eastwood
Bread-Nut Bottom .	250	130	60	"
Woodgrove .	150	110	60	Wm. Cunningham
Mount Zion .	600	400	157	A. P. Thomas
Tare Mount .	450	400	100	"
Grentham .	150	100	40	"
First Hill .	450	120	40	W. C. Harty
Dry Harbour .	500	100	25	"
Claremont .	200	80	20	"
Total .	9,200	5,145	1,669	

### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"THE Disciples of Christ" represent in Jamaica a religious movement which began about a half century ago in the United States, the leading object of which is the organic unity of the Christian Church on New Testament terms. The work of this community in this island is mainly supported by the American Churches whose membership is something over a half million, and whose Missions are becoming quite numerous throughout the world.

There are but few points to be mentioned in the history of this movement in Jamaica. About the year 1858 the General Christian Missionary Society gave some small aid and encouragement to the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, who undertook the establishment of a Church in Kingston. Mr. Beardslee worked faithfully and conscientiously, though not always to the best advantage, for several years; and through his efforts the Kingston Church was organized, and several mission stations were opened in the mountain districts. But subsequently the "Jamaica Mission" was abandoned by the Home Society, and for several years little or nothing was done to push the work



in an efficient way. More recently, however, the American "Christian Women's Board of Missions" took up the Jamaica field as its special work, since which time the Mission has evinced more signs of life. The progress of the past twelve months, as indicated by a comparison of the following statistics with the report in the Handbook of last year, has been noteworthy. Last year there were seven Churches and three Ministers connected with the Mission; below, thirteen Churches and six Ministers are reported. Last year the community had six Elementary Schools under Government inspection; now they have nine, one of which is taught by an American lady.

The following are the names of the Ministers, with their post office addresses:—

Azbill, W. K., Kingston.	Houchins, W. S., Kingstou.
Austin, T., Kingston.	Smeeton, S. P., Kingston.
Thompson, John, Halfway-Tree.	Tilley, James, Golden Spring.

#### STATISTICS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Churches' Names.	Seating Capacity.	No. of Members.	District.
Duke Street . . .	300	108	Kingston
Text Lane . . .	800	100	Kingston
Mount Zion . . .	300	140	Windward
Bloxburg . . .	150	53	Galloway
New Bethel . . .	100	63	Dallas Castle
Mount Alevett . . .	200	110	Windward
Manning's Hill . . .	200	100	Stony Hill
Providence . . .	150	65	Castleton Garden
Mamby Vale . . .	150	80	Way
Ebenezer . . .	150	60	Chesterfield
Oberlin . . .	150	40	San Souci
Bethel . . .	100	28	Highgate
Bethany . . .	100	29	Richmond.

#### SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Teachers' Names.	Schools.	Post Offices.
Bishop, L. J. . . .	Manning's Hill . .	Kingston
Campbell, G. D. . .	Dallas Castle . . .	Kingston
Darby, A. S. . . .	Oberlin . . .	Golden Spring
Glass, J. L. B. . .	Slan Hope . . .	Port Antonio
Hunt, C. G. . . .	Seaman's Valley . .	Golden Spring
Kelley, Joseph . . .	Ebenezer . . .	Glengoffe
McEwan, Miss Sallie . .	Lucky Hill . . .	Kingston
Thompson, W. L. . .	Providence . . .	Kingston
	Bloxburg . . .	Bull Bay.

#### MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians) originated in Bohemia in the year 1457, sixty years before Martin Luther affixed his theses to the door of the Church in Wittenberg. It arose mainly from the preaching and labors of John Huss, whose martyrdom at Constance, on July 6th, 1415, is numbered among its memorial days.

At the beginning of the thirty years' war in 1618, the Unitas Fratrum had spread extensively in Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. But at the very commencement of that herculean struggle it was almost extirpated by the power and persecutions of the bigoted Papist Emperor Ferdinand.

Its episcopate, however, continued to exist; until, in the beginning of the last century, the German Count, Zinzendorf, was, in the providence of God, made the means of renewing it.

Its new centre was in Saxony, close to the Bohemian border, where a faithful remnant from Moravia and Bohemia found a home, at a place on Count Zinzendorf's estate, to which settlement of emigrants the name Herrnhut was given.\*

\* Protection of the Lord.

The renewed Church very soon developed a remarkable missionary activity. It began its labors in 1732 among the slaves of St. Thomas in the West Indies ; and in the following year sent its Missionaries to Greenland. Its messengers were found in India, in Ceylon, in Algiers, in Egypt, in Persia, in Guinea, among the North American Indians, in Siberia, and among the Calmuck Tartars ; also in Lapland, in the Caucasus, in Abyssinia and in China.

At the present day, numerically one of the smallest Protestant Churches, it has three branches, viz., in Germany, in Great Britain and in the United States. The number of communicants in the Home Churches is about 19,000, with a Church connection of 30,000. In the Mission Churches there are 25,000 communicants and 75,000 in Church connection.

In the year 1881 there were 105 Mission Stations in the following countries : Greenland, Labrador, Canada, the Indian Territory of the United States, Central America (Mosquito Coast), Jamaica, the Lesser Antilles, Demerara, Surinam, South Africa, Australia and Thibet. At these stations there were employed 295 European and American Missionaries, males and females, and 90 ordained Native Clergymen and Assistants.

In Jamaica the labors of the Brethren began as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Caries and two others settled on the Bogue Estate, in the N. E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were began and nursed with persistent patience ; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 14 principal stations and 5 out-stations. They are all at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland.

The number of communicants at the close of 1882 was 5,279 with 15,655 persons in Church connection. There were 67 Schools with 5,514 children. There is a Training School for Male Teachers at Fairfield in Manchester with 12 pupils, and a similar Institution at Bethabara in the same parish for Female Teachers, with 8 in training. The Theological Seminary has been suspended. At the close of 1882 there were 15 ordained Missionaries in the Moravian Church in Jamaica in charge of congregations.

The Church sittings are estimated as follows :—

Fairfield	1,000	Bethlehem	500
Bethabara	800	Fulneck	700
Patricktown	450	Newton	150
Mizpah	500	Carisbrook	500
Broadleaf	400	Springfield	500
Bethany	900	Carmel	1,000
Nazareth	500	Fyffe's Pen	300
Eden	700	Salem	600
Lititz	800	Beaufort	450
Irwin Hill			500

The following are the names and post office addresses of the Missionaries :—

E. E. Reinke, Chairman, May Hill	R. P. Campbell, Black River
R. N. Bishop, Principal of the Fairfield Training School, May Hill	F. J. T. Ilgner, Malvern
J. F. Moderau, Newport	W. H. Fuerstenberg, Medina
J. J. Seiler, Newport (Emeritus)	G. Schick, Newmarket
F. P. Pulkabek, Mile Gully	J. Reinke, Newmarket
H. Walders, Shooter's Hill	P. Larsen, Newmarket
H. W. Hauber, Medina	A. B. Lind, Newmarket
G. H. Hanna, Treasurer, Watson's Hill	F. Wilde, Newmarket
	C. S. Smith, Montego Bay

## PART XI.

## JAMAICA FINANCES.

THE revenue collected in Jamaica during the financial year 1865-66 (the year in which the new system of Government was inaugurated) amounted in the aggregate to £327,359 and the expenditure to £395,597, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of £68,238. But of the revenue £23,998 was for immigration, while the expenditure on this head amounted to £11,580. These deductions reduced the revenue for general purposes to £303,361 and the expenditure to £384,017, leaving a deficit of £80,656 on general account. This sum when added to the previous floating debts of the island increased the latter to £110,443, while the loans at interest stood at £757,317. Of the £110,443, the interest due on loans, the unpaid salaries, and the public and parochial contingencies requiring immediate liquidation, amounted on the 30th September, 1866, to £32,572. To meet these pressing claims there was a cash balance in the Treasury of £7,323. Thus the financial year 1866-67 opened with a heavy arrearage besides new and additional charges in the departments of Justice and Police. Towards providing the amount thus required the excise duty on rum was at the first meeting of the new Legislative Council increased from 2/9 to 5/ per gallon. The house-tax of 1/6 in the pound was subsequently extended to all houses under £12 of annual rental value (except the houses of labourers not having land attached) and the exemption from taxation of houses on estates and breeding pens was removed. A tax on land of one penny per acre and a trade licence ranging from £25 on the business of a merchant to £3 on that of a newspaper proprietor were also imposed. By the first of these measures the indirect taxation, and by the last three the direct taxation, was augmented. "The object in laying on these three last taxes, now first imposed, was to bring fairly under contribution, in reasonable proportion to their means, all classes of people."\*

The increase of the duty on rum had been so generally anticipated by dealers that no additional revenue resulted therefrom. On the contrary, the excise revenue fell short of the average amount received in former years under the old rate of 2/9. The other three new taxes produced £24,350, or £4,350 in excess of the amount estimated from these sources.

The new with the old taxes yielded a revenue in 1866-67 of £300,069 for general and parochial purposes and £25,405 for immigration. The actual expenditure during the same period was, for general and parochial purposes, £333,126, and for immigration, £41,801. There was, therefore, a deficiency of £33,057 on account of general and parochial transactions, and a deficiency of £16,396 on account of immigration. The latter was partly met by a loan of £13,075 which was authorized by the Secretary of State to reimburse the immigration fund, being the amount of export duties diverted, temporarily, in 1865-66, to ordinary revenue.

To make good the deficiency in the general accounts, and to provide in 1867-68 for the extra expenses attendant on the increase of the new Police and the extension of the District Courts, the customs duties were revised. The rates on oil, tobacco, wines, spirits, beer and similar articles were slightly increased, and ten per cent. was in all cases added to the total amount of import duties. Estates machinery and other things required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources

\* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1867.

were, however, admitted free and the duties on a few other articles were reduced. The export duty on bees' wax, arrowroot, cocoanuts and honey was abolished. The additional penny per acre on all lands levied for the year 1866-67 was removed, and a registration tax of 3d. an acre on cultivated land, 1½d. per acre on lands in Guinea grass, ¾d. per acre on common pasture and ¼d. per acre on ruinate or wood, were substituted. A trifling tax was also levied on dogs kept in towns. The receipts from these and the other sources of general and parochial revenue amounted to £349,277 and the general and parochial expenditure to £343,678, leaving a balance of £5,599 in favour of revenue. This was, as stated by Sir John Grant, the first year in the history of the colony for an indefinite period in which there was not a deficit.\*† This increased yield was attributable to the resumption of the rum trade in consequence of the consumption of the accumulated stock of 1866, and to the fact of the taxes having been more carefully collected by the officers of the new Revenue Department, which was established in the early part of 1868, than was the case under the old irresponsible system. The rum duties yielded in 1867-68 £62,134 as compared with £32,362 in 1866-67. The new taxes imposed in 1867-68 produced £11,594.

In 1867-68 the system of introducing into both sides of the accounts all commissions and fees received in lieu of salaries, &c., was adopted. The amount thus entered during the year was £6,329, consequently the public expenditure was nominally increased by that sum.‡

The revenue for immigration purposes in the year 1867-68 was derived from export duties and indenture fees and amounted to £24,000. The expenditure was, through the non-arrival of 350 immigrants expected from India, only £15,118. The balance became available for the purposes of immigration during the succeeding financial year.

In 1868-69 the Medical Department was organized; the educational system as laid down in the Education Code of 1867 was developed, and the Public Works Department, in the two branches of main roads and public buildings, was brought into active operation. And while these charges were added to the schedule of direct expenditure the tax on houses was made a poor rate and appropriated exclusively to parochial pauper purposes, the Municipal Boards being invested with the power of appropriation. But so successful were the financial operations of the year, owing to the great revival of trade, that while all charges for public and parochial services were fully met, and £14,939 was paid to sinking funds for the eventual extinction of debt and £6,800 for the actual extinction of debt within the year, the large

\* Sir John Grant's report on the Blue Book of 1868-69.

† The following shows the gross excess of expenditure over revenue during the five years preceding the new form of government:—

1861-62	...	...	£34,696
1862-63	...	...	41,278
1863-64	...	...	39,904
1864-65	...	...	45,217
1865-66	...	...	68,239
			<hr/>
			£229,334
			<hr/>
Annual average	...	...	£45,867

‡ "It is to be noted that many services were formerly provided for by fees which did not then appear as revenue but which are now so credited, the service to which they were applied being remunerated by fixed salaries which go to swell the apparent expenditure."—*Sir Anthony Musgrave's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 25th Aug. 1878.*

sum of £65,981 remained as a surplus to the credit of the Treasury. The totals were, receipts, £421,228; expenditure, £355,247. The improvement was conspicuous in almost every branch of revenue.

The Government at once applied themselves to a revision of the incidents of taxation. The additional ten per cent. on import duties, imposed in 1867-68, was discontinued; and of the old or inherited taxes the tonnage dues (with the exception of the lighthouse dues), the registration tax on breeding stock, working cattle and sheep, and the tax on boats and canoes, were repealed. Of these measures of relief to the trading interest and to owners and occupiers of lands the first two took effect from the 1st April, 1870, and the last two from the 1st August of the same year. The extent of the taxes thus abandoned was £21,382 in the first year in which the relief began, and was estimated at not less than £41,000 a year thereafter. And while the Government remitted these items of taxation they redeemed the matured debentures raised for main road purposes under the 21st Vic., chap. 34, and the debentures raised under the Tramroad Act, amounting in all to £38,200. "No provision was made on the first issue of these debentures either by the Laws or the Government of the day for their liquidation, and unless the revenues of the year when they should mature were equal to bear their redemption, a contingency not reasonably to be reckoned on, either additional taxation or a new loan must have been resorted to to pay off these debentures."\* The Government also appropriated £13,000 of the surplus in re-paying the following sums which had been lodged in the Treasury previous to 1866 and absorbed in the general revenue: Dry River bridge, £9,000; Morant Bay Church, £800; St. Ann's Bay Church, £2,000; Annotto Bay Church, £1,200. Thus were immediate and pressing liabilities to the extent of £51,200 discharged in the second year of surplus.

The immigration accounts for 1868-69 stood thus:—Revenue, export duties, £22,773, capitation tax, £3,839, total, £26,612. The expenditure was £32,477, including £4,962 for interest and sinking fund on the then existing loans, leaving a difference of £5,865, which was defrayed from the amount standing in the Treasury Books to the credit of the immigration fund account on the 30th September, 1868.

Notwithstanding the abolition and reduction of taxation above specified the receipts in 1869-70 (apart from the revenue for immigration purposes) amounted to £425,555, or £4,327 in excess of those of the previous year. The principal sources of this increased revenue were the import duties, rum duties, licenses, the house tax or poor rates and miscellaneous. In the latter were included prison sales and other reimbursements-in-aid, court fees, &c. No new tax whatever was imposed during the year. The expenditure stood at £374,480 or £19,233 more than in the previous year. This increase was principally in the items of public works, roads, education, revenue, constabulary, prisons, medical, post office and pensions. The sum expended in the year on the repairing and building of Churches, hospitals, prisons and court houses was £13,101, and on other public works, £25,087. The expenditure on main roads was £26,676, and on parochial roads £18,055. Towards providing against the paucity of teachers in the colony, the Government established a Training College at Stony Hill and subsidized the Mico Institution for the education of a number of normal pupils in addition to those on the Foundation. The grants in aid to school teachers also formed a large charge in the educational expenditure of the

\* Mr. Rushworth's Report to Sir John Grant, dated 29th December, 1869.

year, the total of which had increased from £3,229 in 1867-68 to £5,857 in this year (1869-70). The increase in charges for revenue collection was due to the establishing of the Head Office of the Collector-General and the appointment of a Supervisor of Excise. The complete replacement of the old Police by the new Constabulary, also caused increased expenditure during the year. Of the increases under the head of prisons a large portion was for the extension of the Government Reformatory at Stony Hill. The increase of the medical expenses was consequent on the extended organization of the new medical service and the establishment of a new Lepers' Home in a suitable locality. There were increases also in the post office and in pensions, the latter owing to the pensioning of superannuated officers on the reconstruction of some of the old Departments.

Against these increases were reductions under the head of Ecclesiastical by reason of the dis-establishment and eventual dis-endowment of the Church of England in Jamaica. There was also a most satisfactory decrease of expenditure under the head of interest on debt in consequence of the payment of a part of the half million guarantee loan with the investments for sinking fund, and the reduction of the interest on the unguaranteed loans from six to five per cent. By these arrangements the charges for interest and sinking fund on the guarantee debt were reduced by £15,168 and on the unguaranteed debt by £1,142 during the year under review.

The total expenditure of the year when deducted from the revenue received left a surplus of £51,075 in favour of the latter. Of this surplus £8,931 was appropriated in the following year to special services on public buildings, £12,935 on roads and bridges and £4,103 on the Census of 1871—total £25,969.

The immigration fund for 1869-70 is not included in the above figures. Its revenue and expenditure for the year were as follow: revenue £26,105; expenditure £36,016. The difference, £9,911, was defrayed from the moneys held to the credit of the immigration fund account.

In the next financial year the very large reduction of taxation, which began in April and August, 1870, had its full effect. The total revenue received (exclusive of the immigration dues) amounted to £108,785, of which £73,073 was applicable to parochial purposes, being the appropriated revenues of the year. The only item of the retained taxes that showed a large decrease was the rum duties which fell from £78,264 in 1869-70 to £75,254 in 1870-71. But in the house tax for pauper purposes, the horse and wheel tax for parochial roads and in the miscellaneous imposts there were large increases. The expenditure of the year was £384,688, exclusive of the expenditure from the surplus of the previous year, which has already been stated at £25,969. The medical service exhibited the largest increase, caused by the appointment of a larger staff of officers in the rural districts and the provision of medicines, &c. Of the increase on account of the Constabulary £1,000 was for the pay of Rural Headmen, a valuable auxiliary to the regular Police. In education there was an increase of £2,403 for grants-in-aid: "this increase was participated in by the schools of every denomination."\* The public gardens and plantations were in the same year greatly extended both in area and cultivation. These additional charges and the subsidy for steam communication with the United States of America, which began in February 1871, added considerably to the expenditure of the year. There was, however, a surplus of £24,097.

\* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1871.

The immigration accounts of the year stood thus: revenue, £27,294; expenditure, £45,466. The difference between these two sums was defrayed from the balance at the credit of the fund on the 30th September, 1870, and from the proceeds of an immigration loan of £30,000 which was raised under the authority of the 22 Vic., chap. 3, for the introduction of immigrants.

The year 1871-72 was the fifth consecutive year in which a large surplus was obtained. The total revenue was £460,024, of which £75,599 were appropriated to parochial purposes. The largest increase was in the import duties which yielded £30,851 more than in 1870-71; while the rum duties gave £10,917 more. The expenditure was £426,609 and included the sum of £20,931 expended on certain special services for public works and buildings, which it had been intended in framing the estimates at the outset of the year to defray from past balances, but which from the unexpected fruitfulness of all the sources of revenue had been met from the Treasury receipts within the year.

Sir John Grant in reporting on the finances of the year thus informed the Secretary of State: "This continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony become developed." \*

The immigration accounts for the year were as follow: revenue, £34,540; expenditure, £68,111. The difference, £33,571, was defrayed partly from the assets to the credit of the fund and partly from an immigration loan of £13,400.

In the succeeding year (1872-73) the revenue maintained its buoyancy—the import duties collected being £17,744 and the rum duties £4,384 more than in 1871-72. The total revenue received was £480,955, £72,467 being for parochial purposes, and the total expenditure was £471,060. In this expenditure was included the sum of £19,005 expended on special services on roads and works, which it was intended to defray from the past balances but which, owing to the abundant yield of the ordinary revenue, was met from that source. The total amount expended on roads, bridges, public buildings, public plantations and gardens during the year, was £67,438. There was also included in the expenditure of the year the sum of £5,000 for the colonization of immigrants, in consequence of the decision arrived at by the Legislative Council in August, 1872, that that sum should be annually appropriated from general revenue for this purpose. The balance on the year's transaction was £9,895.

The continued improvement in the finances rendered it practicable for the Government to reduce the trade licence duty, which was imposed in 1867, by one half. Law 9 of 1873 was accordingly passed. Under this law the retained moiety of the duty was appropriated to sanitary or other useful purposes for the benefit of the parish in which the duty is collected. This reduction afforded the taxpayers a further relief to the extent of over £3,000 per annum, and increased the remissions of taxes to £14,000 per annum.

The immigration fund account was: revenue, £28,813; expenditure, £73,143. The difference was defrayed by the balance of a second instalment of the immigration loan of the year and an advance from the public chest.

\* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.

The year 1873-74 was the seventh year of surplus, the amount being £10,036. The revenue received was £505,842 or £24,887 more than the revenue of 1872-73. Of this £75,481 was appropriated to parochial purposes. There was an increase on every item of taxation except the trade licences and the dog tax, which together showed the trifling decrease of £174. Sir William Grey in reporting on the finances stated that "the continued increase in the import duties was a very satisfactory evidence of the well-doing of the people; and the increase in the export duties, after a falling off under that head in the preceding year, is also gratifying."\* In a speech made by his Excellency in the Legislative Council he thus referred to the progressive increase of the revenue: -

"In order to make the comparison of one year with another complete, I shall begin with the year 1868-69, in which year the measures adopted to right the finances first took full effect, and I shall omit from that and the following year the sums realized from the taxes which, after those years, ceased to be levied. The figures of the revenue thus corrected will then stand for those two years and for the following years as under:—

Deducting £40,500 on account of the taxes afterwards abolished, 1868-69	...	£380,728
Deducting £19,600 on account of the abolished taxes,		
1869-70	...	405,952
1870-71	...	408,785
1871-72	...	460,024
1872-73	...	480,955
1873-74	...	505,842

Thus during the last five years the revenue has risen progressively without any increased taxation from £380,728 to £505,842. The increase under the various branches may be briefly stated thus:—Customs, 35 per cent.; excise and spirit license, 30 per cent.; stamps, 24 per cent.; post office, 15 per cent. The revenues appropriated to parochial services have increased by 20 per cent.; and from other sources, including reimbursements-in-aid (that is to say, the returns rendered from gaols and other institutions), court fees and other minor sources of revenue, the receipts have augmented 160 per cent., or from £13,900 in 1868-69 to £36,300 in 1873-74. These figures," he added, "disclose two things. It will hardly be questioned that they indicate the increased prosperity of the people; and I have no doubt at all that they may be accepted as evidence of a greatly improved management, and increased care and vigilance in the supervision and collection of the revenue."†

The expenditure of the year (1873-74) was £495,806, and included increases in the judicial establishment, the public gardens and plantations, medical, roads and bridges, parochial expenditure, and steam communication with New York. The additional expenditure on the roads and bridges amounted to £15,332. The surplus of the year was £10,036. Sir William Grey, after recapitulating the expenditure of the five years, congratulated the people on "having the means of improving their institutions, of securing the honest and efficient management of their affairs, and of adopting measures which tend to further both the moral and material progress of their country."†

\* Sir William Grey's Report on the Blue Book of 1874.

† Supplement to Jamaica Gazette of 1875.



The immigration fund account of the year (1873-74) showed: revenue, £35,956; expenditure £57,824; deficit, £21,868. This deficit was defrayed from a loan of £48,000 raised during the year for that purpose, as well as to re-pay advances amounting to £27,000 that had been made from the public chest, and which were due at the commencement of the financial year by the immigration fund.

The revenue for 1874-75 was £527,018, being an increase of £21,176 over that of the previous year. The yield of the import duties was £270,047, being the largest ever received in the colony. This increase was chiefly due to the large importation of foodstuffs to replace the crops of the peasantry destroyed in the hurricane in November, 1874. To the receipts of the year should also be added a loan of £23,500, which was the amount raised to re-pay the immigration fund that sum paid as bounties to coolies who elected to remain in the colony instead of returning to India between the years 1867 and 1873, inclusive. The expenditure of the year was £546,027, including the expenditure of the £23,500 just mentioned. The services on roads and works, for some portion of the expenditure on which it had been intended to resort to past balances, were entirely met from the revenue receipts within the year. The surplus on the year's accounts was £4,491.

The contribution of the £23,500 left the immigration accounts of 1874-75 thus: revenue, £63,919; expenditure, £77,440; balance at debit, £13,521.

The revenue of 1875-76, excluding the immigration fund, amounted to £457,168 for general and £72,567 for parochial purposes, total, £529,735 or £2,717 more than in the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase there was a falling off of import duties, as was anticipated, in consequence of the exceptional character of the yield of the previous year. The failure of two of the largest mercantile houses in the island, followed by others in a similar line of business, contributed to the decrease of the import duties. There was also a decrease in the rum duties which was ascribed to an unexpectedly large payment on account of this tax towards the end of the previous financial year in consequence of a rumour that the Government intended to increase the duty.

The general expenditure during the year was £473,105, or £1,400 more than in 1874-75; this included the re-payment of the £23,500 borrowed on account of colonization of immigrants,<sup>\*</sup> and the payment of £5,000 as special remuneration to the Government Medical Officers for their exertions in connexion with the epidemic of small-pox which prevailed during the previous four years. The parochial expenditure amounted to £61,831 or £12,491 less than in 1874-75. The parochial revenue, when compared with the parochial expenditure of the year, showed a surplus of £10,736; and the general revenue when similarly compared with the general expenditure showed a deficit of £15,937 which was met out of the surpluses, on general account, of previous years. There was a deficit on the total transactions of the year of £5,201.

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\* This payment was made under the authority of the following resolution of the Legislative Council: "That they concur in the opinion expressed by his Excellency the Governor (Sir William Grey) that the finances of the colony will admit of the re-payment to the immigration fund from the general revenue of the colony of the bounties paid between 1867 and 1873 inclusive."

NOTE.—The general or public revenue and expenditure were in 1875-76 for the first time separated in the Report on the Blue Book from the appropriated or parochial expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure on account of immigration during 1875-76 were as follow: revenue, £42,950; expenditure, £69,505, which latter included the payment of £6,800 of immigration debentures, the currency of which expired during the year. The excess of expenditure over revenue was met by moneys raised under the Immigration Loan Acts.

In the accounts of 1876-77 the general revenue stood at £419,990, and the parochial or appropriated revenue at £72,564, the total revenue of the year being £492,554. The principal decreases were in the import duties and the rum duties; this was attributed to stagnation in trade consequent on the extensive commercial failures which occurred during the preceding year and the year under review. The general expenditure during 1876-77 was £443,243, and the parochial expenditure £69,738, making a total expenditure of £512,981. There were increases on account of general expenditure in the cost of the administrative, medical and constabulary services. There was also a new charge of £6,404 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, being the excess of expenditure over receipts guaranteed by resolution of Council on the general revenue of the colony. But there were large decreases in the amount appropriated to sinking funds and in the redemption of debt, the ecclesiastical expenses, and in the disbursements for penitentiaries and prisons. In the parochial expenditure there were increases on account of the relief of the poor and the maintenance of the parochial roads. There was thus a deficiency of £23,253 on the general accounts and a surplus of £2,826 in the parochial transactions. The surplus from the parochial revenue was carried to the several respective local funds, and the deficiency in the general revenue was reduced to the extent of £19,190 by the appropriation of the surplus balances of previous years in hand on the 1st October, 1876.\*† Thus a net deficit of £4,063 was carried to the accounts of 1877-78.

The immigration transactions of 1876-77 were: revenue, £40,234; expenditure, £43,679. The excess of expenditure over revenue, as well as the payments for redemption of debt and investment of sinking funds, were met in part by moneys raised under the Immigration Loan Acts, but the borrowing powers under these enactments having thus become exhausted the balance was carried forward as a debit against the next year's transactions.

In 1877-78 the finances of the colony underwent considerable changes. Sir Anthony Musgrave in opening his first session of the Legislative Council thus addressed the Board: "I may remark that it has not hitherto been the practice to take any notice on the estimates laid before you of the balances in hand at the close of the year, nor of some of the debentures or other obligations to the liquidation of which these balances have been applied. The result has been very illusory views of the real position of the finances. Unfortunately I have to place an item of deficit at the head of my first financial statement to you; but I desire that this and those which follow in future should contain as nearly as possible a complete exhibit of all dealings with public moneys which may be necessary, or proposed for your adoption dur-

* Net surplus to 30th September, 1876	:	£292,545
Applied to annual reduction of debenture debt	:	196,253
		£96,293
Applied to general parochial purposes	:	£56,682
Applied to parochial road reserved fund	:	20,421
		77,103
Appropriated in reduction of deficit in general revenue of 1876-77		£19,190

† Jamaica Estimates for 1877-78.

ing the ensuing year. Thus only, I believe, can the public be enabled to form an intelligent opinion upon the position of the public finances." His Excellency then referred to the new arrangements with regard to East India immigration, "a question," he said, which was "second only in importance to the general financial arrangements of the colony." He stated that "the principal points in Lord Carnarvon's proposal were that the export duties on coffee and logwood should be withdrawn from the immigration fund, leaving only the duties on sugar and rum and the capitation fees on indentured immigrants applicable to the future purposes of immigration. On the other hand the general revenue would assume the charges for debt now falling on the fund, which would also in future be relieved of the expenses of hospitals and medical attendance." The immigration debt thus taken over stood at £144,113, and the anticipated immigration charges of the year at £30,810. This latter amount was made up of the debit balance of the previous year, then taken at £4,367, but subsequently reduced to £1,725; the approximate cost of two ship-loads of coolies ordered during the previous year by the British Government at the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, £14,000; and the expected debit in the transactions of 1877-78, £12,443. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was the deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September, 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,683 on the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll-tax on breeding stock, which was removed by Law 14 of 1870, and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878.

The total revenue received during the year (1877-78) was £513,466, of which £74,901 was appropriable to local objects and £438,565 to general purposes. The export tax on coffee and logwood yielded £5,431 and the tax on breeding stock £3,305. The remaining £2,176 of the increased revenue, over that of 1876-77, was from previously existing objects of taxation. The general expenditure, including the recently assumed immigration charges, £1,062 expenditure on the new department for the registration of births and deaths, which came into existence on the 1st April, and the deficit of the previous year, amounted together to £444,602. The parochial expenditure was £65,666. The aggregate expenditure was £510,268 or £2,713 less than the total expenditure of 1866-67. The decrease was in the expenditure on public works and main roads—not only in the estimate but in the actual expenditure of the grants allowed—in consequence of the financial difficulties of the year. The public revenue was relieved of the contribution of £5,000 per annum for the colonization and return passage fund, that having become a charge against the allottees of immigrants under the new immigration scheme.

The result of the year's financial operations was a surplus of £9,235 in the case of the appropriated revenues, which was carried forward in due proportions to the credit of the different parochial funds, and an apparent deficit of £6,037 in the general accounts. But as the loan of £35,000, which was raised on account of the transfer of the immigration charges to the public, was added to the general revenue, the deficit was fully met and the sum of £28,963 was carried as a surplus to the ways and means of the succeeding year.

On account of the new immigration fund the export duties on sugar and rum yielded £11,559 and the capitation tax, £12,630, making a total of £24,189. The charges on the fund then consisted of the departmental expenses, of the return passage of those immigrants who were already in

the island, and the amount that would reduce the cost to the allottees of immigrants of importation and future back passage to £15 per head. The amount expended during the year for these purposes was £21,478. The balance of £2,711 was carried forward to the credit of the fund. The bounty to the Coolies already introduced and electing to remain in the island, instead of repatriating themselves became a charge, under the new arrangements, to general revenue.

The Governor availed himself of "the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects for the coming year" to submit to the decision of the Council, in the session of 1878-79, "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance."<sup>\*</sup> Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of pupil-teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions; and the founding of an Institute for the promotion of science, arts and commerce in Jamaica. He also recommended the establishing of tri-weekly posts for the south-side; the construction of a line of electric telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, for the purpose of securing telegraphic communication with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extension to Porus on the south-side and Ewarton on the north-side; the construction of irrigation works in Lower Clarendon; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the government plantations in St. Andrew. The expenditure on these and the ordinary services of the year was £525,381, and the actual receipts, including the £28,963 surplus from the previous year, amounted to £543,830.

Of the total transactions just referred to the receipts for general purposes, including the surplus, amounted to £464,862 and the payments to £451,587, leaving a surplus of £13,275. In the receipts were decreases of £12,790 on account of import duties, £18,000 on account of rum duties and £722 on account of stamp duties, which were attributable to the general depression in trade. There was also a decrease of £300 on postal revenue owing to the reduction of the rate of sea postage under the postal union from 6d. to 4d. The other items of decrease were owing to ordinary fluctuations. "The increase of 29 per cent, in the export duties on coffee and dyewoods, (which are now applied to the purposes of general revenue) was due to a larger yield as well as to an extended cultivation of the former."<sup>†</sup> The item of railway receipts, which for the first time appeared in the public accounts in 1878-79, was included in consequence of the purchase of the line on the 1st April, 1879, by the Government. In respect to the expenditure there was a payment of £9,387 on account of the assumed immigration debt and a payment of £350 as the residue of the rebellion expenses loan of 1865. There were also, besides the expenditure on the new services foreshadowed in the Governor's speech, the sum of £2,043 for additional school grants and £1,658 additional for public works.

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<sup>\*</sup> Journals of Legislative Council of 1879.

<sup>†</sup> Sir Anthony Musgrave's Report on the Blue Book of 1879.

The appropriated or parochial revenue amounted to £78,968 and the expenditure to £73,794. In the expenditure there was a large increase on the parochial roads in consequence of the severe floods during the year which necessitated unusual repairs. The surplus, £5,174, was carried to the credit of the respective parochial funds.

The revenue for immigration departmental services amounted in 1878-79 to £32,137 and the expenditure to £21,158. The surplus of £10,979 was caused by the cost of a vessel despatched with returned immigrants during the year not having been brought to account within the year. The amount was credited as applicable to the following year's expenditure.

Lieutenant-Governor Newton in referring to the finances of the year (1878-79) observed that "considering the depressed state of commerce and trade throughout the world he thought it was a subject of congratulation that Jamaica had not been more severely tried and that the financial condition of the colony was so sound."\*

The Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the session of 1879-80, stated that "from the large and important number of measures which were passed during the last session, and from the absence of the Governor, it was not his intention to bring before the Council any measure of very great importance;" but he recommended the extension of the telegraph line, so "as to complete the circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking,"\* and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy; the extension of the provision for public general hospitals, "the estimates for which last year were insufficient,"\* and the payment of the Parochial Medical Officers for recent vaccination. The payment of interest was increased by £5,905 by reason of the raising of the railway loan and the growing amount of the Government Savings Bank deposits; the sum of £3,567 was paid for re-arming the Constabulary with improved rifles; £14,720 was spent for repairing the damages to the main roads and public buildings by the floods of 1879, and the expenditure on account of the railway was for the whole year. The total general expenditure was £503,012.

The general revenue amounted to £491,906, which, with the surplus of the previous year, £13,275, gave a total amount available of £505,181. There was a large increase under import duties, the amount of £8,745 having been received as duty on breadstuffs alone; this arose out of the partial destruction of the ground provisions of the peasantry by the drought which occurred during the financial year. The railway revenue was for the first time shewn on account of the whole year. The totals of the revenue and expenditure on account of the public chest left a surplus of £2,169 on this branch of the year's transactions.

The appropriated revenues, which as usual were devoted to parochial roads, pauper reliefs, sanitary services, and other similar local purposes, produced in 1879-80, £79,384, or £416 more than the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to £83,178, the excess of expenditure over revenue being met from the balances of previous years, which were at the credit of the respective funds. This large expenditure was occasioned by the increases under parochial roads, £6,108, to meet excessive expenditure in consequence of the floods of October, 1879; and £4,174 under parochial municipal objects, which include the portions of the cost of new markets erected during the year in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. James.

The total revenue, general and appropriated, for the year (1879-80) was £584,564 and the total expenditure, general and appropriated (or parochial) £586,190, the deficit on the entire accounts of the year being £1,626.

The revenue appropriated to immigration services during 1879-80 amounted to £27,702, while the expenditure was £30,578, the difference being met from the balance in hand.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, in addressing the Legislature, in November, 1880, informed them that the actual expenditure of the year ending 30th September had not then been ascertained but that the approximate returns gave a surplus towards the then current year's necessities of £32,203. On this data he estimated, without additional taxation, "for all needful services, including the repairs of damages to public buildings and roads by the storm and accompanying rains, computed to amount to £7,600," and "for the decennial census to be taken simultaneously throughout the British Dominions at midnight on the 3rd April, 1881," £5,000. The result was, however, contrary to his expectation, as the later examination of the accounts of expenditure in the year 1879-80 showed that the true surplus was no more than £2,169 as before stated. In addition to this the general revenue of the year 1880-81 fell short of £32,439 when compared with the general receipts of the previous year. The large decreases under import duties, £4,582, rum duties, £11,230, and railway, £5,491, were due to the great depression which prevailed throughout the year. This depression was caused by the protracted drought which followed on the cyclone of August, 1880, and which "impoverished the peasantry in many districts and left them, in some cases, scarcely enough for the necessities of life." The light dues were affected by steamers having in a great measure taken the place of sailing vessels. Reimbursements-in-aid showed the large reduction of £3,634, owing to the discontinuance of ballasting vessels by the convicts at the General Penitentiary, and the employment of prisoners on the fortifications at Port Royal for which no payment was made by the Imperial Government. The decrease under the head of miscellaneous was due to the receipts of 1879-80 having been unduly swollen by a large sum in deposit at credit of the "recovered lands" having been transferred and brought to account as an item of revenue during that year. The other decreases were attributable to ordinary fluctuations. The increase in the telegraph receipts was caused by the extension of the lines and a more general use of the system; that under interest on sinking funds, &c., to the amount of the investments for the railway purchase and extension loan which was raised in the year under review. The general receipts during the year amounted to £459,467, which, with the small surplus brought forward, made the total revenue £461,636.

The public or general expenditure of 1880-81 amounted to £506,032, which was £3,020 over that of the previous year. The principal items of increases were, the expenses in taking the Census of April, 1880, £6,033†; the repairing of the cyclone damages to the public works, £5,772; the expenses of the inland telegraph service, £1,489; of steam communication round the island, £1,154; pensions, owing to the granting of new pensions to retired officers of the colony under the superannuation regulations of 1867, £713; penitentiary and prisons, owing to the higher price of food and to the larger number of prisoners for which provision had to be made in

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Report on the Blue Book of 1881.

† The cost of the Census of 1871 was paid out of the surplus then existing.

consequence of the prevalence of prædial larceny, arising out of the general drought, £968. As against these increases were decreases in the amount paid on account of interest, in consequence of the transfer to England of £100,000 of the Savings Bank deposits on which interest at the high rate of 5 per cent. had hitherto been paid from the general revenue, £3,592; administrative departments, due to fluctuations, £1,200; ecclesiastical, owing to the vacancies in the Church not being filled up in consequence of disestablishment, £1,705; Constabulary, the expenditure during the previous year having been unduly large in consequence of the arming of the force with martini-henri rifles, £2,175; maintenance of railway, the result of improved management, £4,902.

On the general revenue being compared with the general expenditure the excess of expenditure in 1880-81 was found to be the large sum of £44,396.

The appropriated revenue of the year was £84,969, being £5,585 more than in 1879-80. There was an increase under every item except miscellaneous. The appropriated expenditure was £90,586 or £7,409 more than in 1879-80. This excess arose from the expenditure of £7,495 more in 1880-81 than in 1879-80 on the relief of the poor, in consequence of the distress which followed the cyclone and which existed throughout the period of the great drought. There was also an increase of £1,127 on the expenditure for parochial roads, owing to the same causes—the Road Boards providing additional work on the roads in the parishes where the distress most prevailed, in addition to the similar relief work undertaken by the Government. The excess of parochial expenditure over revenue was paid out of the reserved fund formed by the surpluses of the preceding years.

The total revenue and expenditure, general and appropriated, during the year was: revenue (including the surplus of £2,169) £546,605; expenditure, £596,618, the deficit on the whole being £50,013.

The immigration departmental revenue showed a considerable decrease, the amount having been £18,674 as against £27,702 in 1879-80. This result was traceable to the small crops in consequence of the drought, which led to the falling off of the export duties on sugar and rum. The falling off in the value of the sugar exported during the year, compared with that of the quantity exported in the year before, was 34 per cent. and of rum 16 per cent. The expenditure for immigration departmental services was £35,934, in consequence of the arrival of 504 immigrants and the return to India of 403 during the year. The difference, £17,260, between this large expenditure and the reduced revenue, was met from the amount in hand applicable to this service.

In opening the session of 1881-82 Sir Anthony Musgrave announced the deficit on the previous year's transactions, and further stated that "the current revenue from existing sources was insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the year to the amount of £16,702." "This," he said, "is directly caused by the large annual addition to the annual debt charges assumed since 1877-78 on account of the interest and principal of the old immigration loans. But for this addition our ordinary fiscal resources would, with the assistance of the small loan of £35,000 raised in 1878, have borne even this present unusual strain upon them. During the five financial years, from 1877-78 to 1881-82 inclusive, the general exchequer will have paid off, unassisted by taxation for this purpose, immigration debt and interest to the extent of more than £85,000, a larger sum than that which I now ask you to supply; and if the last had been a fortunate instead of an unfortunate year we might

yet longer have postponed the increase of taxation, which has been impending since the immigration arrangements of 1878." In view of this anticipated total deficiency of £61,093 the Governor stated that "he had no alternative but to ask the Legislative Council to grant to the Government additional ways and means for one year, during which time arrangements could be effected under the Loan Law, 19 of 1880, which would afford much future relief under the head of charges of debt." He then proposed for "one year an excise duty on rum of 8s. per gallon in lieu of the existing rate of 5s., and the collection of an additional ten per cent. on all customs duties under the tariff for the same period of one year." The suggestion was approved and the necessary laws authorizing the levying of these temporary rates were enacted. The extra duty on rum gave £34,125; the extra per centage on import duties £19,452, and the sinking funds set free by the consolidation of the loans under Law 19 of 1880 amounted to £16,357. There was also an aid to the revenue in the form of the unappropriated profits on the past transactions of the Government Savings Bank, amounting to £9,099, which was now brought to account. These items, amounting to £79,033, with the sum of £413,119 received from the ordinary imposts for general purposes, gave an aggregate of £492,152 or £32,685 in excess of the amount received during the previous year on account of general revenue. There were, however, large decreases in the collections from three of the principal sources of public revenue, namely, £8,975 on import duties (notwithstanding the additional ten per cent.), £1,514 on exports (on coffee and dyewood), and £2,211 on licenses. The falling off in these items was doubtless due to the depressed condition of trade generally in consequence of the protracted drought of the two preceding years, combined with the injuries sustained in some parishes from the cyclone of 1880. The same cause also affected the rum duties (including the additional rate) which, though in excess of those of the year before by £9,461, were still considerably under the average of previous years. The stamp duties produced an increase of £1,753; railway, £3,897 (thus recovering the low return of the year before), and miscellaneous £2,896.

Against this yield of £492,152 there was an expenditure on general account of £465,931 and the deficit of £44,396, making the total amount to be met in 1881-82, £510,327. The decrease of actual expenditure in 1881-82, compared with that of 1880-81, was £40,101. The principal item of this decrease was £21,904 on public works. "Soon after the commencement of the year, when the Government had reason to think that the chief sources of revenue would not come up to the estimate, it was decided to curtail all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without great injury, and this accounts in a great measure for the considerable decrease under public works."\* The decrease under Census, £5,906, was due to the work having been completed, and the decrease of £2,851 on education to the fact of the grants earned by the schools being much less than in the previous year. The decrease of £1,779 and £1,432 on Constabulary and Prisons respectively, was caused by great reductions in the charges for escorting and maintaining prisoners charged with prædial and other petty larcenies, &c. There was a new item of £2,600 on account of special grants in aid of the re-building of certain Churches destroyed by the cyclone, for the repair of which the Government was still liable. The other items of increase arose out of increments to salaries and other ordinary fluctuations. The excess of general expenditure (including

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Report on the Blue Book of 1882.



the previous deficit) over general revenue was £18,175, thus the deficit of £44,396 on the 30th September, 1881, was reduced by nearly two-thirds on the 30th September, 1882.

The appropriated revenue yielded £90,440 in 1881-82, which was £5,451 in excess of that of the previous year. "This," wrote the Governor in his Blue Book Report, "is peculiarly gratifying, as there has been no change in the incidence of taxation, and the increase, which has now been regular for some years, must represent an actual increase of wealth or comfort amongst the people in more and better houses and in more horses and carts." The expenditure against this revenue was £82,631 or £7,955 less than in 1879-80. "The decrease was principally under parochial roads, and might be attributed to the fact that the dry weather which prevailed during the greater part of the year reduced the expenditure for the keeping of such roads in order. There was also some decrease under the item for relief of the poor which, however, was still in excess of the average expenditure of previous years, the effects of the distress amongst the lower orders consequent on the cyclone and protracted drought not having yet entirely passed away."\*

The total of the general and the appropriated revenues and other receipts of the year was £582,592, and the total of the general and parochial expenditure, including the deficit of the preceding year, was £592,958, leaving a deficit on the entire year's transactions of £10,366 or £39,647 less than in 1879-80.

The immigration revenue amounted to £20,245 or £1,471 more than in 1880-81, and the expenditure to £24,522 or £7,023 less than during that year. The increase of revenue was due to the large receipts under export duties (on sugar and rum) caused by the unusually good sugar crop of the year, which was the best for over forty years. The expenditure was low as there were no expenses on account of the introduction of Coolies during the year.

The above summary shows that the ordinary revenue as finally settled in 1869-70 (when the trade license was reduced by 50 per cent. and made a parochial rate) fully maintained its elasticity and met all the public requirements until the year 1875-76 (the last year of the administration of Sir William Grey) when a succession of commercial failures began with the bankruptcy of two of the leading houses in the colony, and when £23,500 were transferred from general revenue to the immigration fund to reimburse the latter the amount expended on the colonization of time-expired immigrants. The depression in trade which followed the insolvencies continued into the following year, and caused decreases in the yield of the principal incidents of taxation. The result was not only the entire absorption of the previous surpluses but the deficit with which Sir Anthony Musgrave began his administration. And while the revenue was undergoing recuperation the public liability for immigration was further increased by the assumption by the Treasury of the entire amount of the immigration debt, with its current charges for sinking fund and interest, and the hospital and medical expenses of the department. These extra charges constituted a pressure on the Treasury which was aggravated by the disasters of the cyclone of 1880, and of the two-years' drought which preceded and succeeded that event. The result was increased taxation of two kinds for 1881-82 and the continuance of one of these imposts (the extra duty on rum) for the year 1882-83.

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Report on the Blue Book of 1882.

Sir Anthony Musgrave expressed his hope in a recent address to the Legislature "that the improved prospects of the community for this year—both as regards agriculture and commerce—will place the exchequer in a different position when next the finances come under review." This expectation may be realized in view of the fact that the yield of the general revenue in the first half of 1882-83 was in excess of that of the same period in the previous year by over £13,000. The parochial rates showed a slight decrease caused by the non-payment of the house tax on some of the premises burnt in the Kingston Fire of December. The following are the items of receipt during the two periods named :—

		Receipts in half-year ended 31st March, 1882.	Receipts in half-year ended 31st March, 1883.
<b>General Revenues—</b>		£	£
Import Duties	...	126,063	134,096
Light Dues	...	1,007	1,112
Export Duties—General	...	3,058	2,916
Harbour Master's Fees, Kingston	...	204	378
Rum Duties	...	46,284	52,642
Licenses	...	6,313	5,803
Stamps	...	7,015	7,682
Postal Revenues	...	7,166	7,570
Telegraphs	...	1,648	2,024
Tax on Stock	...	1,496	1,475
Court Fees	...	3,288	3,432
Fines and Forfeitures	...	1,174	1,481
Interest on Securities held for Sinking Funds	...	2,429	2,500*
Ditto other than as above	...	163	750*
Railway Receipts	...	14,081	12,838
Reimbursements-in-aid, &c.	...	4,662	2,657†
Miscellaneous	...	2,492	2,101
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>£228,547</b>	<b>£241,457</b>
<b>Appropriated Revenues—</b>			
Parochial Road Revenues	...	13,553	12,098
Kingston Street Tax	...	481	584
Parochial Municipal Objects	...	2,072	2,163
Poor Rates	...	15,328	14,323
Sanitary Rates	...	1,578	1,690
Fire Rates	...	520	591
Gas Rates	...	1,052	837
Miscellaneous	...	47	...
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>£34,631</b>	<b>£32,286</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	...	<b>£263,178</b>	<b>£273,743</b>

\* Estimated.

† Will be increased by transfer entries.

The progressive improvement in the collection of the house tax (poor rates) may be ascertained from the following classification and number of the houses in 1867-68 :—

	Number.
Houses of the annual value of and above £12, at 1/6 in the pound	4,480
Houses in Class No. 3 at 6/	34,139
Houses in Class No. 2 at 4/	9,028
Houses in Class No. 1 at 2/	15,655
	<hr/> 63,302

In 1881-82 they stood as follows :—

Houses of the annual value of and above £6 at 1/6 in the pound	9,265
Houses in Class No. 3 at 6/	52,716
Houses in Class No. 2 at 4/	7,223
Houses in Class No. 1 at 2/	11,754
	<hr/> 80,958

or 17,656 more than in 1867-68.\*

With regard to the expenditure during the last 17 years a recapitulation of these would show that of the net increase of £195,700 for public purposes "the sum of £124,300 was expenditure on services which were either altogether or almost new, leaving only £71,400, or say £5,000 per annum, as the increased cost for maintaining the efficiency of the service and keeping pace with and advancing the progress of the island. The net increase of parochial expenditure has been about £50,700, of which £11,700 may be set down as due to increase of rates (chiefly for new services) and the balance is the result of the better yield of former rates."†

Of the increase "a large expenditure was for public buildings, for education, medical service and other objects for the moral and material benefit of the people."† With regard to debt, of the liabilities which existed on the 1st October, 1866, "in the ten years to the 30th September, 1876, they were reduced by £264,142 to £533,050. In the four following years to 30th September, 1880, notwithstanding the creation or assumption of railway, telegraph, and immigration debt to the extent of £316,963, the net liabilities had been increased by only £226,540, or to the amount of £759,590, being less than they were in 1866." And while this decrease of old debts relieves the chest of a considerable annual amount for interest and sinking fund, the interest on the remaining loans has been reduced from six and five per cent. to four per cent., and the credit of the colony has been established by the recognition of our debentures on the English Stock Exchange.

Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth showed in the course of his budget speech of 1866 that the proportion of taxation then to the population was 14/2½d. per head. In 1882 Sir Anthony Musgrave stated it to be 14/8 per head for public or general purposes, and 3/ per head for parochial or local purposes, making a total of 17/8 per head. The increase was therefore 3/5½ per head during the last 17 years. According to the Blue Books of 1881 the rate of taxation in Barbados was then 19/6 per head; in British Guiana £1 6/, and in Trinidad, £3 3/. Jamaica, therefore, stood lowest in the scale of taxation.

\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Report on the Blue Book of 1882.

† Mr. J. C. Macglashan's speech in the Legislative Council. Supplement to Jamaica Gazette for 1882. Mr. Walker's ditto.

THE REVENUES OF THE ISLAND available for the general purposes of the Government are as understated :—

Import Duties.	Postal Revenues and Telegraphs.
Export Duties.	Tax on Stock,
Light Dues.	Court Fees.
Harbour Master's Fees.	Fines and Forfeitures.
Rum Duties.	Railway Receipts.
Licenses.	Reimbursements-in-aid.
Stamps.	Miscellaneous.

THE IMPORT DUTIES which are both rated and *ad valorem* are levied on nearly all imported articles ; the exemptions are chiefly under articles imported for agricultural purposes ; the *ad valorem* duty is 12½ per cent. An additional ten per cent. levied under Law 26 of 1881 on the duty imposed on imported articles, to make good the deficiency in the general revenue of the year 1880-81, ceased on the 22nd November, 1882.

EXPORT DUTIES.—The proceeds of these duties of 6s. per tierce of coffee and 1s. per ton of logwood are carried to the credit of general revenue, and the proceeds of the duty on sugar and rum are carried to the credit of the immigration fund.

LIGHT DUES consist of dues ranging from 2d. to 3d. a ton on vessel passing the Morant and Plumb Point Light Houses.

HARBOUR MASTER'S FEES, KINGSTON.—The fees paid by vessels entering the Harbour of Kingston, which range from 7s. 6d. to 15s. on ordinary vessels and 8s. per quarter on coasting vessels, are carried to the credit of the general revenue, from which source the salary and office expenses of the Harbour Master are met.

RUM DUTIES.—8s. per gallon on all rum sold for island consumption. [The duty in this colony is levied on the liquid gallon, and not on the proof gallon. As rum is usually manufactured and sold to Retail Dealers at a strength of 35 per cent. over proof, the 8s. rate is about equal to 6s. on the proof gallon.]

LICENSES consist of hawkers' and pedlars', metal and spirit licenses.

STAMPS.—Impressed and adhesive stamps used for legal, commercial and revenue purposes.

POSTAL REVENUES AND TELEGRAPHS are simply payments for services rendered. The ordinary postal rate is 2d. all over the island, and telegrams are charged for as in England at the rate of 1s. for every 20 words.

TAX ON STOCK is a duty of 1s. on each head of horsekind, asses or horned stock over one year old not used on roads.

COURT FEES are the fees paid on process of the Supreme and District Courts.

FINES AND FORFEITURES are the fines, &c., inflicted in the above tribunals and in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The recent purchase of the Railway by the Government has enabled the receipts to be carried to the credit of the general revenue. These receipts are more than sufficient to cover the working expenses and the payment of interest on the loan raised.

REIMBURSEMENTS-IN-AID OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY GOVERNMENT represent the earnings of the several Institutions, such as Prisons, Reformatory, Lunatic Asylum, Gardens and Plantations, Bonded Warehouses, Island Record Office and Printing Establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS comprises firearms registration, surcharges, dog tax and Admeasurer's and Shipping Master's fees.

THE APPROPRIATED REVENUES are applied to local purposes in the parishes in which the several amounts are raised, the administration of the funds being in the hands of the several Parochial Boards, a discretionary power as to sanctioning expenditure being vested in the Governor. The objects and sources of these local revenues may be thus recapitulated :—

THE PAROCHIAL ROAD FUND of each parish is constituted under Laws 29 of 1873 and 11 of 1878, of the license duties levied within the parish on horses, mules, asses and wheels, by Law 30 of 1867, as amended by Law 14 of 1870, and which are as follow :—

Horsekind	at 11s. for general use.	Wheels at 15s. for general use
Do.	at 7s. for hire.	Do. at 10s. for hire.
Asses	at 3s. 6d.	Do. at 6s. for carts.
	Wheels at 20s. for hackney carriages.	

THE KINGSTON STREETS FUND is a special one, apart from, and in addition to, the ordinary parochial road revenue, and is applied under the Act, 28 Vic. chap. 24, to redeem, with payment of interest, the loan raised for the reconstruction of the city streets in 1866. It is composed of a tax of 7d. in the pound on every house of the annual value of £12 and upwards within the reconstructed area; of an addition equal to about one-third of the ordinary parochial road taxes, and of a contribution of £200 a year from the general revenue.

THE PAROCHIAL MUNICIPAL REVENUES consist of the parochial surplus funds, market dues, and pound fees.

THE PAROCHIAL SURPLUS FUNDS are the proceeds in each parish of the trade licenses under Laws 18 of 1867 and 9 of 1873, and are expended on the application of the Municipal Boards for useful local purposes in and for the benefit of the parish in which the duties are collected.

THE FEES FOR MARKET DUES are fixed, collected and applied under the administration of the Municipal Boards, with the general control of the Governor, and by the authority of powers conferred by Law 9 of 1874.

The several POUND REVENUES are in like manner dealt with under an Act of the former Constitution, 15 Vic., chap. 11.

THE POOR RATES are the house tax, collected under Law 27 of 1869, and under a previous Law, 5 of 1868, and are applied by the Municipal Board of each parish to the support of the poor of the parish. They are levied on houses of the annual value of £6 and upwards, at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound, and on houses below that annual value in the following specific amounts :—

If owned with an acre of land, 6s.

If owned with less than an acre and floored, 4s.

If owned with less than an acre without flooring, 2s.

Labourers' houses on estates, &c., are, by Law 15 of 1882, exempt from the poor rates.

THE SANITARY RATES are in like manner imposed and administered by the Local Authorities under the provisions of Law 14 of 1873, and with the object of defraying the cost of carrying out the sanitary arrangements of the Local Boards of Health, which are the Municipal Boards of the several parishes. Being levied on the same property and on the same conditions as the poor rate a sanitary rate has not been imposed when there are surplus poor funds at credit of the parish, from which a transfer for sanitary purposes is sanctioned.

Although the machinery has been provided by Law 17 of 1875 for the establishment of Fire Brigades in the provincial towns, and for the levying of a special rate for the maintenance of the same, the City of Kingston, under its special Law, 44 of 1872, is the sole contributor to this head of revenue in a rate of 3d. in the pound on all houses rateable for the relief of the poor.

THE total amount of the public debt directly secured on the general revenues has stood as follows at the close of each of the years from 1865-66, the year in which the present form of government was established, to the year 1881-82 :—

1865-66	—	£757,317	1873-74	—	£539,108
1866-67	—	718,953	1874-75	—	548,024
1867-68	—	706,964	1875-76	—	501,413
1868-69	—	686,630	1876-77	—	485,107
1869-70	—	609,505	1877-78	—	641,644
1870-71	—	591,656	1878-79	—	718,609
1871-72	—	571,542	1879-80	—	721,481
1872-73	—	554,492	1880-81	—	920,925
		1881-82	-	£1,238,750	

The large increase in the amount of debt in the year 1877-78 was due to the transfer as a charge on the general public of all the past immigration debt, which had previously been separately treated as a charge on the revenues of the immigration fund, and to the raising of a loan of £35,000 to meet those immigration charges which had under the then recent arrangements been transferred to general revenues; that in 1878-79 to the raising of £100,000 on account of the loan for the purchase and reconstruction of the Jamaica Railway; and the increase in 1879-80 to the further instalment of the same loan, as well as that for the construction of Island Telegraphs. These last-mentioned loans being for re-productive works of great public convenience and utility will entail no direct charges on the general revenues of the colony.

The increase in the amount of debt in the year 1880-81 was caused by the raising of a further and last instalment of £25,000 on account of the loan for the purchase and reconstruction of the Railway; of £200,000 on account of the loans for the extension to Porus and Ewarton, and of £547 required to close the accounts for Telegraph construction.

The increase in 1881-82 was due to the further instalment of £200,000 on account of Railway extension, and to the loan raised under Law 19 of 1880 to amalgamate £390,456 of the island debt, bearing interest at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent., into one loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. Of this last amount, however, £146,780 was to extinguish an equal amount of the liabilities of the several Local Commissioners (Water, Gas, Markets and Rio Cobre) whose original liability in respect of the amounts redeemed on their account has been continued by statute.

In connection with the £100,000 which was raised in England in the year 1879 for the purchase and reconstruction of the Railway it may be mentioned that the tenders received by the Crown Agents for the Colonies amounted to the sum of £302,200, and that those accepted were at the rate of £99 10s. 6d. for each £100. When in May, 1866, Messrs. Thomson, Hankey and Co., who were then the Agents of this colony in England, were consulted as to the possibility of raising £20,000 by the sale of

Jamaica six per cent. debentures in the English market, for Railway extension, they advised that no loan could be raised on such terms without the guarantee of the British Government, and it may further be mentioned that in the Money Market and City Intelligence of the *Times* of the 21st March, 1883, the Jamaica 4½ and 4 per cent. debentures above referred to are quoted at 105 to 107, and 101 to 103 respectively, which is higher than those of any of the other colonies, such as Western Australia, Natal, New Zealand, and Victoria, referred to in the same article.

In addition to the above there are the loans raised for the following special objects, which are guaranteed by the general revenues although secured primarily on the special revenues of the several works:—

Rio Cobre Canal	-	£123,900
Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	-	98,200
Kingston Markets	-	20,000
Kingston Gas Works	-	25,000
Kingston Slaughter House	-	10,000

Some of the debentures of these loans were sold at premiums, those of the Kingston Market having been sold in 1869 at 7 per cent. premium.

Annexed to this Paper are statements showing the collections on account of the parochial road tax; the trade licenses; the spirit licenses and the poor rates; statements of the general and appropriated revenues and the general and parochial expenditure of the colony; of the collections of property tax; and classified statements of the number of taxpayers, from 1871 to 1882, inclusive.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSEKIND, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND.

Parishes.	Number of horsekind (including those used solely for hire and for livery stable purposes) used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of horsekind not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of horsekind.	Number of asses used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of asses not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of asses.	Number of horned stock.—Law 6 of 1878.	Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each carriage, including those used solely for hire for livery stable purposes and as hackney carriages.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carts, drays, &c., allowing 2 wheels to each.—Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	648	3	651	3	-	3	19	231	243
St. Andrew	1,847	240	2,087	1,061	39	1,100	1,053	198	401
St. Thomas	1,653	857	2,510	1,013	187	1,200	1,978	61	327
Portland	1,322	871	2,193	276	63	339	2,347	41	105
St. Mary	2,061	1,274	3,335	340	51	391	6,505	392	594
St. Catherine	3,545	1,038	4,583	1,120	80	1,200	5,689	195	953
St. Ann	2,000	1,708	3,708	480	200	680	15,393	131	355
Clarendon	3,466	1,416	4,882	633	102	735	3,813	119	729
Manchester	2,423	1,229	3,757	1,323	163	1,486	5,754	114	268
Trelawny	1,541	653	2,194	652	57	709	3,688	118	232
St. James	1,577	633	2,215	706	41	747	3,000	102	230
Hanover	2,076	1,473	3,549	410	93	503	11,530	90	203
Westmoreland	3,423	2,026	5,449	733	142	875	16,363	165	373
St. Elizabeth	3,335	3,502	6,837	1,714	393	2,107	11,308	152	294
Total	30,922	16,928	47,950	10,464	1,711	12,075	83,440	2,109	5,307

## STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1881-82.

Parishes.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	581	70	651	3	474	116	484	354	1,428	£1,189 15 6
St. Andrew	1,913	17	1,930	1,213	700	32	800	...	1,532	2,030 2 9
St. Thomas	1,613	...	1,613	842	240	...	676	...	916	1,411 9 2
Portland	1,322	...	1,322	271	160	...	224	...	384	882 9 1
St. Mary	1,829	26	1,855	301	234	12	510	...	756	1,383 8 1
St. Catherine	3,563	54	3,617	1,124	629	56	1,708	68	2,461	3,164 1 1
St. Ann	2,031	50	2,081	677	500	126	631	...	1,257	1,849 14 3
Clarendon	3,387	13	3,400	836	450	16	1,434	...	1,900	2,762 14 4
Manchester	2,314	15	2,329	1,144	436	28	518	...	982	1,947 7 4
Trelawny	1,479	47	1,526	697	412	56	492	...	960	1,406 9 9
St. James	1,628	36	1,664	629	358	52	468	...	878	1,460 9 3
Hanover	1,806	8	1,814	363	204	50	296	...	550	1,317 7 0
Westmoreland	3,200	9	3,209	728	521	12	668	...	1,201	2,530 18 7
St. Elizabeth	2,899	12	2,911	1,500	532	22	536	...	1,090	2,335 17 9
Total	29,565	357	29,922	10,328	5,850	578	9,445	422	16,295	25,672 4 2

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1881-82.

Parishes.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.			
Kingston	15	38	26	20	132	178	14	...	3
St. Andrew	...	...	2	21	134	157	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	2	2	14	238	254	5	1	...
Portland	...	2	8	6	152	166	5	1	1
St. Mary	...	...	8	10	233	251	8	...	...
St. Catherine	1	1	30	43	291	364	...	...	1
St. Ann	3	2	5	22	269	296	7	...	5
Clarendon	1	...	4	19	308	332	...	...	...
Manchester	...	...	6	20	209	235	1	...	1
Trelawny	3	1	9	24	205	238	8	...	1
St. James	3	2	10	17	166	193	7	...	3
Hanover	...	3	3	5	115	126	6	1	1
Westmoreland	2	8	10	32	260	302	6	...	1
St. Elizabeth	1	4	7	30	215	252	14	...	3
Total	29	63	130	283	2,927	3,344	88	3	20

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES IN 1881-82.

Parishes.	Dealers.	Retailers.	Taverns.	Hotels.
Kingston	14	80	19	3
St. Andrew	-	74	3	-
St. Thomas	-	78	-	-
Portland	-	62	1	-
St. Mary	-	72	1	-
St. Catherine	1	141	4	-
St. Ann	2	110	-	-
Clarendon	1	114	-	-
Manchester	-	108	1	-
Trelawny	3	52	-	1
St. James	3	38	-	-
Hanover	-	31	-	-
Westmoreland	5	120	1	-
St. Elizabeth	-	106	1	2
Total	29	1,186	31	6



STATEMENT OF POOR RATES COLLECTED THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND DURING THE COLLECTING YEAR 1881-82.

Parish.	Houses at £6 and upwards, annual value.			First Class Houses.			Second Class Houses.			Third Class Houses.			Total Number and yield of Classed Houses.			Total Number and yield of Rated and Classed Houses.		
	No.	Yield.	£ s. d.	No.	Yield.	£ s. d.	No.	Yield.	£ s. d.	No.	Yield.	£ s. d.	No.	Yield.	£ s. d.	No.	Yield.	£ s. d.
Kingston	2,081	4,111	8 7 15			1 10 0	1,098	217	18 0	...	...	...	1,113	219	8 0	3,194	4,330	16 7
St. Andrew	607	749	10 7½	859	86	7 6	182	35	13 0	3,731	1,129	12 0	4,772	1,251	12 6	5,379	2,001	3 1½
St. Thomas	291	248	11 0½	1,697	175	13 0	343	69	19 0	3,678	1,121	10 0	5,718	1,367	2 0	6,009	1,615	13 0½
Portland	302	247	0 6	760	74	16 0	243	47	17 0	3,567	1,067	15 0	4,570	1,190	8 0	4,872	1,437	8 6
St. Mary	332	290	2 0	644	69	2 6	231	48	13 0	3,874	1,274	11 0	4,749	1,392	6 6	5,081	1,682	8 6
St. Catherine	1,322	1,121	16 3	1,185	119	0 6	662	133	3 0	5,900	1,776	17 3	7,747	2,029	0 9	9,062	3,160	17 0
St. Ann	944	789	4 3	748	98	0 0	775	173	13 0	3,730	1,244	5 0	5,253	1,515	18 0	6,197	2,305	2 3
Clarendon	385	346	5 4	1,825	202	18 6	412	80	2 0	5,509	1,708	5 6	7,746	1,991	6 0	8,131	2,337	11 4
Manchester	409	346	3 7½	597	62	15 6	260	52	4 0	5,267	1,610	19 0	6,124	1,725	18 6	6,535	2,072	3 1½
Trelawny	539	606	7 3	868	89	0 3	943	137	2 2	2,166	650	7 7½	3,967	986	10 0½	4,506	1,542	17 3½
St. James	727	679	14 1½	667	67	3 0	688	137	17 0	2,422	728	4 0	3,777	933	4 0	4,504	1,612	18 1½
Hanover	428	370	19 0	321	32	6 6	385	77	1 0	2,681	805	10 6	3,387	914	18 0	3,815	1,285	17 0
Westmoreland	544	667	8 6	246	27	4 0	533	116	5 0	4,338	1,360	17 0	5,117	1,504	6 0	5,661	2,171	14 6
St. Elizabeth	354	356	16 3	1,322	139	17 6	468	94	16 0	5,863	1,733	3 6	7,653	2,017	17 0	8,007	2,374	13 3
Totals	9,265	10,931	7 3½	11,764	1,245	14 9	7,223	1,482	3 2	52,716	16,261	17 4½	71,693	18,989	15 3½	80,968	29,921	2 7½

## A.—COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1868-69.	1869-70.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs	-	185,773 13 11	193,539 13 1	1
Export Duties	-	...	...	2
Additional Import Duties	-	18,491 0 7	9,539 0 9	3
Tonnage	-	13,192 10 11	6,933 3 1	4
Excise	-	74,178 4 6	78,263 11 6	5
Licenses	-	12,009 6 0	14,033 12 6	6
Direct Taxes	-	8,848 2 10½	3,203 9 11½	7
Stamps	-	12,365 2 4½	11,482 3 10½	8
Post Office	-	12,739 2 9	13,067 16 9	9
Tax on Stock	-	...	...	10
Court Fees	-	2,254 5 4	5,138 0 6	11
Fees of Office	-	322 2 0	104 4 6	12
Fines, &c.	-	1,553 3 4½	2,037 11 2	13
Jamaica Railway	-	...	...	14
Reimbursements	-	7,447 13 2	11,253 12 2	15
Miscellaneous	-	2,437 14 9½	4,167 1 9½	16
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	63,214 11 1½	61,654 18 5½	17
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	6,401 11 10	6,541 9 3	18
Refunds of Imprests	-	...	4,595 0 10	19
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>421,228 5 7</b>	<b>425,554 10 1½</b>	<b>20</b>
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—				
Export Duties	-	22,773 9 5	22,556 18 7	21
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	3,839 10 4	3,547 19 6	22
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>26,612 19 9</b>	<b>26,104 18 1</b>	<b>23</b>
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—				
Land Taxes	-	13,082 11 8	11,668 0 1½	24
Light Dues	-	2,807 1 9	2,870 7 11	25
Poor Rates (a)	-	16,497 2 10½	17,228 16 4	26
Kingston Streets	-	993 10 5	947 1 8	27
Market Dues (b)	-	1,219 7 0	875 12 6½	28
Pounds (c)	-	921 3 2	803 14 4½	29
Parochial Roads	-	20,577 18 5	19,992 11 6	30
Sanitary (d)	-	...	...	31
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	...	...	32
Dogs (f)	-	193 12 0	136 14 0	33
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (g)	-	6,922 3 10	7,132 0 0	34
Gas Rates, &c.	-	...	...	35
<b>Total*</b>	-	<b>63,214 11 1½</b>	<b>61,654 18 5½</b>	<b>36</b>

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.  
 (b) " " 9 of 1874.  
 (c) " " Order of Government.  
 (d) " " Law 14 of 1873.

(e) Appropriated by Law 44 of 1872.  
 (f) " " Order of Government.  
 (g) " " Law 9 of 1873.

## OF REVENUE.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	193,225 15 3	224,077 7 9	241,820 14 9	251,556 13 4	270,046 13 11	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	†...	...	...	...	...	4
5	75,254 2 6	86,171 7 0	90,554 15 0	95,072 5 0	97,056 10 0	5
6	13,807 2 6	16,581 17 6	16,115 0 0	17,350 10 0	17,301 0 0	6
7	88 1 0	80 2 3	19 15 6	15 13 0	...	7
8	12,076 8 7½	13,527 11 8	15,171 6 8½	15,333 14 2	15,114 13 3	8
9	13,639 13 2	13,836 17 4	13,867 4 11½	14,743 2 9	15,034 17 10	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	6,931 12 2½	7,401 17 7	7,384 2 5	7,705 12 2	8,046 15 11	11
12	56 5 0	...	...	...	...	12
13	1,824 5 6½	1,872 11 6½	1,930 0 9	2,243 2 4	2,678 15 2	13
14	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	13,490 5 2½	13,456 11 11	13,689 19 8	16,001 3 7	14,872 19 9	15
16	3,804 0 6½	7,369 7 0½	7,934 19 8½	10,339 0 2	13,170 7 2	16
17	73,073 4 0½	75,593 13 6½	72,466 11 5½	75,480 19 8	73,695 8 6	17
18	1,514 13 8	...	...	...	...	18
19	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	408,785 9 2¼	460,024 5 1½	480,954 10 10½	505,841 16 2	527,018 6 6	20
21	20,007 0 7	22,685 18 0	17,327 6 0	19,619 7 5	19,780 5 5	21
22	7,286 13 9	11,853 15 3	11,485 6 11½	16,336 18 10	44,138 12 8	22
23	27,293 14 4	34,539 13 3	28,812 12 11½	35,956 6 1	63,918 18 1	23
24	12,978 17 4½	13,597 14 0½	13,124 13 5	13,767 9 1	12,813 18 2	24
25	2,460 18 8	2,905 3 8	2,655 8 0	3,025 12 3	...	25
26	22,978 5 2¼	24,911 11 7	23,723 5 8½	24,716 8 8	21,216 0 4	26
27	1,213 7 9½	1,139 13 11	1,237 4 0	1,149 13 7	1,195 1 4	27
28	943 13 9	1,247 1 2	1,139 6 11½	1,178 16 1	1,107 14 1	28
29	642 10 6	730 8 4½	828 10 0	882 14 7	910 18 6	29
30	25,124 17 9	23,680 19 9	23,470 2 3	24,186 3 0	24,404 16 11	30
31	...	...	608 1 1½	1,624 8 1	6,425 15 9	31
32	...	...	1,596 13 6	959 10 4	1,320 12 11	32
33	224 18 0	182 11 0	170 14 0	142 4 0	171 13 0	33
34	6,505 15 0	7,203 10 0	† 3,912 12 6	3,848 0 0	4,098 17 6	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	73,073 4 0½	75,593 13 6½	72,466 11 5½	75,480 19 8	73,695 8 6	36

† Abolished by Law 15 of 1870.

‡ Reduced one half

## A.—COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1875-76.	1876-77.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs	-	264,789 17 8	236,156 3 5	1
Export Duties	-	...	...	2
Tonnage	-	...	...	3
Excise	-	95,480 10 0	92,511 15 0	4
Licenses	-	17,446 0 0	18,371 7 6	5
Direct Taxes	-	...	...	6
Stamps	-	16,494 12 6	15,842 4 6½	7
Post Office	-	15,875 5 1	14,996 17 4½	8
Telegraph	-	...	...	9
Tax on Stock	-	...	...	10
Court Fees	-	8,942 14 1	8,755 3 7	11
Fees of Office	-	...	...	12
Fines, &c.	-	3,693 19 1	2,649 9 7½	13
Jamaica Railway	-	...	...	14
Reimbursements	-	16,228 8 3	20,317 14 10½	15
Miscellaneous	-	18,216 17 8	10,389 3 6½	16
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	72,566 11 6	72,564 8 2½	17
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	...	...	18
Total	-	529,734 15 10	492,554 7 8½	21
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—				
Export Duties	-	20,508 13 1	19,467 9 2	22
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	22,441 16 9	20,766 18 9½	23
Total	-	42,950 9 10	40,234 7 11½	24
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—				
Land Taxes	-	12,420 8 1	...	25
Light Dues†	-	...	...	26
Poor Rates (a)	-	24,313 17 7	26,142 18 0½	27
Kingston Streets	-	1,346 15 9	1,164 0 4½	28
Market Dues (b)	-	1,210 8 3	1,164 8 11	29
Pounds (c)	-	955 4 6	883 4 10½	30
Parochial Roads	-	24,176 12 5	36,129 4 9½	31
Sanitary (d)	-	3,110 2 11	2,236 5 0	32
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	1,119 2 11	1,015 13 8½	33
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f)	-	...	3,828 12 6	34
Gas Rates, &c.	-	...	...	35
Total*	-	72,566 11 6	72,564 8 2½	36

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

† Now under Customs in General Revenue.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 9 of 1873.

OF REVENUE, *continued.*

	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	247,516	1	6	234,873	11	1	261,362	4	11	255,839	1	2	246,692	7	2	1
2	5,431	4	7	7,040	8	0	6,282	13	11	6,060	8	11	4,546	18	4	2
3	...			...			...			...			...			3
4	92,887	15	0	91,087	11	10	92,769	14	6	81,540	2	10	91,600	11	0	4
5	18,019	7	6	17,390	15	0	17,861	2	6	16,981	5	0	14,770	5	0	5
6	...			...			...			...			...			6
7	14,840	3	10½	14,117	17	1	13,872	8	9	13,313	3	4	15,065	16	2½	7
8	14,388	14	9½	14,088	10	8½	\$15,370	4	6	17,020	16	1	14,571	10	3½	8
9	...			...			...			...			3,309	4	9	9
10	...			4,708	8	6	4,921	12	6	4,936	14	0	5,061	19	0	10
11	8,742	1	0½	7,782	6	2	7,770	12	10	7,650	5	3	7,309	6	2	11
12	...			...			...			...			...			12
13	2,575	8	1	2,765	4	6	2,590	6	6	2,368	19	2	2,516	3	4½	13
14	...			11,085	16	8	27,628	6	3	22,137	0	10	26,034	9	10	14
15	19,357	7	0½	17,000	7	1	21,701	15	6½	18,068	1	7	18,273	2	3½	15
16	14,806	12	4½	13,958	10	2	11,549	19	9½	8,238	11	8	11,209	3	5½	16
17	74,900	11	0	78,967	17	8	79,383	10	2	84,968	15	1	90,440	4	5½	17
18	...			...			8,225	2	2	5,312	19	0	5,804	16	2	18
21	513,465	6	9½*	514,867	4	5½	571,289	14	10	514,436	3	11	556,635	17	6½	21
22	†11,558	10	8	12,591	0	9	13,404	2	3	9,182	11	2	16,104	19	7	22
23	12,630	3	0½	19,545	14	10½	14,298	2	2	9,581	8	1	4,140	3	8½	23
24	24,188	13	8½	32,136	15	7½	27,702	4	5	18,673	19	3	20,245	3	3½	24
25	...			...			...			...			...			25
26	...			...			...			...			...			26
27	28,049	16	11½	26,916	3	0½	26,933	17	11	28,667	11	1	32,363	14	5½	27
28	1,201	13	9	1,074	16	3½	1,239	14	6	1,553	12	0	1,287	16	9½	28
29	1,386	3	1½	1,370	19	10½	1,309	19	2½	1,670	11	2	2,606	2	8½	29
30	1,038	2	11½	986	15	11	1,327	17	2	1,221	19	3	1,068	13	2½	30
31	36,778	0	5½	36,368	4	6½	36,493	9	5½	38,173	7	7	41,046	15	10½	31
32	2,091	13	2	2,020	2	9½	2,698	13	7½	3,737	1	10	3,729	10	9	32
33	777	0	6	737	19	10½	1,085	14	3½	1,512	9	4	1,284	13	11½	33
34	3,578	0	0	3,942	8	10	3,928	18	4	4,029	8	0	3,801	15	0	34
35	...			‡5,550	6	6½	4,365	5	7	4,402	14	8	‡3,251	1	8½	35
36	74,900	11	0	78,967	17	8	79,383	10	2	84,968	15	1	90,440	4	5½	36

\* In addition to this, the sum of £35,000, raised under Law 1 of 1873, was carried to General Revenue this year.

† In this year the duties on coffee and dyewoods ceased to be credited to Immigration.

‡ Includes Miscellaneous, £21 12s.

§ Including Telegraphs.

‖ To the General Revenues for this year should be added the following sums, which were received during the year:—

£ 9,098 18 10½ Government Savings Bank Fund.

16,357 8 6 Sinking Funds set free by operations of Law 19 of 1880.

500 0 0

Refunded by Appropriated Revenues, being an amount on account of Kingston Streets wrongly charged to General Revenue in 1880-81.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1868-69.			1869-70.			
EXPENDITURE:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Charges of Debt - - - - -	49,257	19	6	43,570	17	5	1
Governor and Staff - - - - -	7,338	7	9	7,508	6	8	2
Privy Council - - - - -	489	11	8	976	8	10	3
Legislative Council - - - - -	1,025	6	2	801	13	2	4
Colonial Secretariat - - - - -	5,552	13	1	5,701	1	6	5
Director of Public Works - - - - -	5,618	4	9	5,924	16	7	6
Audit Office - - - - -	2,192	7	4	2,411	13	11	7
Treasury - - - - -	1,344	9	0	1,642	2	4	8
Savings Bank - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stamp Office - - - - -	547	5	7	656	15	3	10
Post Office - - - - -	10,782	2	0	13,353	5	3	11
Customs, &c. - - - - -	26,309	12	3½	27,904	12	5½	12
Judicial - - - - -	25,449	14	5	27,096	11	9	13
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	25,526	17	6	21,483	10	4	14
Medical - - - - -	17,727	11	8	18,186	5	4½	15
Police - - - - -	38,843	1	3	40,586	2	5	16
Prisons and Reformatories - - - - -	20,193	19	4	22,450	2	9½	17
Education - - - - -	6,243	13	9	9,189	10	1½	18
Harbour Masters - - - - -	142	2	3	108	0	0	19
Militia and Store - - - - -	539	19	8	67	11	9	20
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure - - - - -	1,081	0	10	3,583	5	2	21
Quarantine and Central Board of Health - - - - -	560	14	3	126	19	0	22
Miscellaneous - - - - -	4,480	5	2	4,459	10	5½	23
*Census - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Steam Communication - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stationery - - - - -	...	...	...	1,233	4	1	26
Library and Museum - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Irrigation - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Colonization - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Plantations - - - - -	1,232	10	0	1,541	15	2	30
Railway - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Main Roads and Buildings - - - - -	27,892	19	3	49,356	4	9	32
Pensions, &c. - - - - -	8,684	3	8	11,128	3	10	33
Parochial - - - - -	3,279	17	5	3,298	11	7½	34
Rates on Public Buildings - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Recovered Lands - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues - - - - -	41,680	13	8	44,253	6	5	37
Total Expenditure from Income - - - - -	333,517	3	2½	368,600	8	4½	38
Sinking Funds, &c. - - - - -	21,730	0	0	5,880	0	0	39
Total Payments from Income - - - - -	355,247	3	2½	374,480	8	4½	40
FROM SURPLUS REVENUES—							
*Census - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Roads and Works - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total Payments - - - - -	355,247	3	2½	374,480	8	4½	43
Less Debt Payments as above - - - - -	21,730	0	0	5,880	0	0	44
Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans - - - - -	333,517	3	2½	368,600	8	4½	45
	4,855	0	7	1,369	17	6	46
Total - - - - -	338,372	3	9½	369,970	5	10½	47
Immigration - - - - -	27,514	17	1	34,845	17	0	48
Sinking Funds, &c. - - - - -	4,962	0	0	1,170	4	8	49
Total - - - - -	32,476	17	1	36,016	1	8	50

## OF EXPENDITURE.

	1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	42,437	19	0	41,994	14	9	39,656	5	9	40,175	5	1	37,812	4	11	1
2	7,091	13	3	7,591	13	3	6,987	7	4	6,712	11	10	7,346	8	11	2
3	679	19	0	765	19	0	551	15	10	953	15	3	635	0	11	3
4	760	10	3	700	3	9	766	1	2	764	13	1	758	9	10	4
5	6,148	8	2½	6,471	10	7	6,465	7	0	6,526	2	10	6,491	19	5	5
6	6,833	0	1	7,506	4	0	8,859	6	10	9,479	11	11	9,521	2	11	6
7	2,723	3	1	2,829	13	4½	3,236	8	0	3,316	18	10	3,277	4	4	7
8	1,969	10	3	2,290	11	6	2,122	7	3½	2,594	16	2	2,927	16	6	8
9	...	...	...	554	3	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	743	1	0	753	10	0	827	3	8½	840	11	4	706	7	2	10
11	13,920	7	10	13,563	0	8	14,951	3	8	15,851	19	7	16,191	7	9	11
12	29,516	7	11½	28,997	10	0½	30,329	3	1	30,840	5	8	31,399	10	9	12
13	29,548	13	2	30,896	14	11	31,900	14	5	34,883	6	10	35,287	4	5	13
14	19,128	8	6	18,773	7	8	17,717	7	11	16,993	10	7	16,387	5	4	14
15	25,508	17	10½	27,732	11	2½	33,202	2	0	35,795	5	2	36,637	8	5	15
16	45,315	13	7½	44,100	13	3½	48,187	18	8	45,330	15	8	49,203	0	9	16
17	21,804	13	10½	22,089	17	7½	26,726	9	4½	28,116	8	3	31,846	14	3	17
18	11,778	7	1½	14,573	19	11½	19,453	1	4½	19,903	6	1	20,579	13	5	18
19	102	0	0	102	17	2	74	14	10	72	0	0	72	0	0	19
20	55	3	0	18	11	1	33	19	3	70	16	6	119	2	11	20
21	3,342	18	1	3,586	19	5	4,176	6	3	5,157	0	0	5,042	2	5	21
22	140	7	9	814	2	11	125	13	11	164	0	5	236	14	11	22
23	4,581	7	0	4,974	18	8	7,291	11	9	6,826	7	3	13,308	13	3	23
24	...	...	...	1,462	6	10	681	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	24
25	2,924	0	11	4,583	6	8	3,750	0	0	4,875	0	0	3,267	10	0	25
26	1,169	5	3	791	6	3	2,365	18	1	1,866	15	9	2,948	6	8	26
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	7	11	334	13	6	372	3	8	27
28	783	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	29
30	2,208	18	2	1,884	5	11	2,940	2	6	4,933	15	2	4,966	1	0	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	37,049	13	7	60,129	6	0	64,013	14	9	71,431	9	10	75,955	6	1	32
33	12,509	11	2	12,891	1	9	13,798	5	11	14,494	15	6	12,681	3	4	33
34	4,744	15	7	3,772	10	2	5,074	1	0½	5,301	17	2	4,774	6	9	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	7	6	...	...	...	559	16	8	35
36	544	4	0	921	11	3	1,471	17	7	1,297	5	1	...	...	...	36
37	40,782	16	4½	47,417	15	8½	50,787	4	4	59,631	9	1	73,053	2	6	37
38	376,797	11	5½	415,538	0	0½	454,198	9	0	480,614	9	6	509,435	10	3	38
39	7,890	0	0	11,070	19	6	16,862	0	0	15,191	5	7	† 23,500	0	0	39
40	384,687	11	5½	426,608	19	6	471,060	9	0	495,805	15	1	13,091	1	1	40
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	*4,103	4	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
43	21,865	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	410,656	9	2½	426,608	19	6	471,060	9	0	495,805	15	1	495,805	15	1	44
45	7,890	0	0	11,070	19	6	16,862	0	0	15,191	5	7	13,091	1	1	45
46	402,766	9	2½	415,538	0	0	454,198	9	0	480,614	9	6	532,935	10	3	46
47	6	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
48	402,772	15	2½	415,538	0	0	454,198	9	0	480,614	9	6	532,935	10	3	48
49	43,497	7	0½	62,269	4	9	69,261	3	1	56,647	0	6	52,585	0	6	49
50	1,968	13	0½	5,841	10	0	3,881	11	10	1,176	12	3	23,854	17	2	50
51	45,466	0	0	68,110	14	9	73,142	14	11	57,823	12	9	76,439	17	8	51

† Loan raised under Law 19 of 1875.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1875-76.			1876-77.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>EXPENDITURE:—</b>							
Charges of Debt - - - - -	36,403	12	0	31,494	6	4	1
Governor and Staff - - - - -	7,413	6	8	7,215	6	4	2
Privy Council - - - - -	335	9	0	485	13	8	3
Legislative Council - - - - -	789	7	2	799	7	0	4
Colonial Secretariat - - - - -	6,305	16	9	6,181	16	10½	5
Director of Public Works - - - - -	9,275	5	6	9,966	14	3	6
Audit Office - - - - -	3,237	9	3	3,400	2	10½	7
Treasury - - - - -	2,918	18	5	3,314	18	3	8
Savings Bank - - - - -	...			...			9
Stamp Office - - - - -	705	6	4	679	16	11	10
Post Office and Telegraphs - - - - -	16,573	17	8	15,858	0	1½	11
Customs, &c. - - - - -	32,058	1	11	32,230	5	1	12
Judicial - - - - -	34,703	16	10	35,575	16	9½	13
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	14,643	2	9	12,582	18	0	14
Medical - - - - -	35,438	9	8	37,240	12	9½	15
Police - - - - -	47,250	17	8	48,736	4	4½	16
Prisons and Reformatories - - - - -	34,502	13	5	32,172	17	3	17
Education - - - - -	21,271	7	4	21,310	19	0½	18
Harbour Masters - - - - -	130	8	11	†660	3	7	19
Militia and Store - - - - -	68	1	8	46	11	2	20
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure - - - - -	4,559	8	3	4,321	6	1	21
Quarantine and Central Board of Health - - - - -	...			...			22
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10,858	18	11	†10,286	16	11½	23
Census - - - - -	1	0	0	...			24
Steam Communication - - - - -	4,550	0	0	5,159	3	4	25
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	2,746	15	7	3,394	17	8	26
Library and Museum - - - - -	525	19	2	570	19	6½	27
Irrigation - - - - -	...			...			28
Colonization - - - - -	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	29
Plantations and Gardens - - - - -	4,933	10	8	4,214	15	2	30
Railway - - - - -	...			...			31
Main Roads and Buildings* - - - - -	73,007	2	2	73,283	12	10	32
Pensions, &c. - - - - -	11,366	5	0	11,938	10	10	33
Parochial - - - - -	4,858	10	9	4,775	19	2	34
Rates on Public Buildings - - - - -	...			...			35
Recovered Lands - - - - -	...			...			36
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues - - - - -	60,446	7	1	68,407	6	5½	37
<b>Total Expenditure from Income - - - - -</b>	<b>486,879</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>494,305</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8½</b>	<b>38</b>
Sinking Funds, &c. - - - - -	48,056	11	6	17,344	11	2	39
<b>Total Payments from Income - - - - -</b>	<b>534,935</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>511,650</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10½</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>FROM SURPLUS REVENUES—</b>							
Census - - - - -	...			...			41
Roads and Works - - - - -	...			...			42
<b>Total Payments - - - - -</b>	<b>546,026</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>511,650</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10½</b>	<b>43</b>
Less Debt Payments as above - - - - -	48,056	11	6	17,344	11	2	44
<b>Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans - - - - -</b>	<b>486,879</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>494,305</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8½</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>486,879</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>494,305</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8½</b>	<b>47</b>
Immigration - - - - -	50,482	10	6	41,900	3	9½	48
Sinking Funds, &c. - - - - -	19,022	14	8	1,779	5	9	49
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>69,505</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43,679</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>50</b>

\* Now includes Light Houses.

† Harbour Master, Kingston, now appears.

‡ For details see Table—

‡ First year of new arrangement. Debt and Jamaica Railway, £33,112 19s.—Telegraph Construction, £4,153 8s.

† Including Quarantine and

\*\* Includes Special Grant in aid of restoration of



OF EXPENDITURE, *continued.*

	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	31,921	0	8	43,103	8	0	49,008	3	4	45,416	6	7	45,830	18	4	1
2	7,384	13	7	7,064	15	8	7,535	4	3	7,300	0	0	7,300	0	0	2
3	856	9	9	463	16	8	145	1	7	67	19	8	421	2	6	3
4	843	5	0	796	10	10	820	15	9½	826	3	9	778	1	11	4
5	5,307	4	11	5,242	12	10½	5,256	19	5	5,076	10	9	5,478	13	9	5
6	9,923	10	2	9,460	7	4	9,854	4	0½	9,164	3	6	8,996	19	10	6
7	3,493	14	8½	3,556	18	8½	3,305	16	3	3,298	11	1	3,374	14	6½	7
8	3,153	13	2½	3,083	10	8½	3,076	11	0	3,042	11	0	3,193	3	11	8
9	...	...	...	2,185	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	815	5	5	686	11	6	670	11	3	673	15	6	710	13	10	10
11	16,825	14	6	17,415	19	10½	18,526	15	5½	20,294	2	2	19,908	1	8½	11
12	31,466	4	3½	30,499	1	2	30,799	18	11	30,807	12	3	31,156	16	2½	12
13	36,458	18	0	36,054	13	10	37,461	7	1	38,053	18	6	37,356	0	7½	13
14	11,309	8	11	10,234	17	8	9,826	10	8	8,122	0	4	**10,277	11	0	14
15	46,762	5	10½	46,618	2	9	49,296	12	6½	48,560	2	3	51,456	18	6½	15
16	47,378	15	9	49,785	12	6½	53,353	1	0½	51,778	2	11	49,338	15	4½	16
17	31,346	2	7½	29,093	13	11	30,017	11	1½	31,128	3	6	29,870	5	7½	17
18	21,302	1	3½	23,344	16	5	25,600	2	7½	25,715	16	7	22,864	13	2½	18
19	663	7	5	882	14	11	1,018	5	0	979	4	0	949	17	11	19
20	51	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	4,633	9	5	4,858	9	1	4,111	5	4	3,930	14	9	4,286	9	7	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	16,966	16	1½	23,972	14	10½	16,940	12	5½	16,447	15	6	16,234	6	1	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,032	17	0	126	15	5	24
25	3,842	10	0	4,253	2	6	3,925	12	6	5,182	14	5	5,561	13	7	25
26	2,627	0	5	3,379	6	0	7,747	10	6	7,915	16	2	8,002	13	2½	26
27	521	16	11½	587	5	4	745	14	1	878	13	8	972	6	6	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	4,488	17	5½	4,208	1	5½	5,567	9	10½	5,456	2	11	5,280	18	2½	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,393	2	5	12,490	19	6	12,775	13	7	31
32	52,226	16	0	54,017	16	6	68,728	3	1	74,463	3	2	52,617	1	2½	32
33	10,632	11	7	12,029	9	9	12,659	11	6	13,372	15	7	13,764	6	8	33
34	4,627	17	0	2,265	12	6½	2,213	4	6½	2,058	9	10½	2,132	5	11½	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	669	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	64,499	3	4½	73,793	14	3½	83,177	15	3½	90,586	0	6	82,633	6	2½	37
38	483,090	1	2½	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	568,521	7	6½	533,711	5	0½	38
39	21,946	18	0	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	39
40	505,036	19	2½	525,381	16	1½	586,189	13	10	596,618	0	3	548,564	0	0½	40
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
43	505,046	19	2½	525,381	16	1½	586,189	13	10	596,618	0	3	548,564	0	0½	43
44	21,946	18	0	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	44
45	483,090	1	2½	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	568,521	7	7	533,711	5	0½	45
46	...	...	...	37,266	7	0	98,218	12	3½	79,368	7	2½	142,933	4	7	46
47	483,090	1	2½	540,205	5	11½	657,002	5	4½	647,889	14	9½	676,644	9	7½	47
48	\$21,478	10	0	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
0	21,478	10	0	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	50

Details of Miscellaneous.

Medical Charges now borne by General Revenue.

Post Office, £18,663 18s. 6d.—Telegraph £1,862 17s. 0½d.

Central Board of Health.

Churches destroyed by the Cyclone of 1880, £2,600.



## DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk Parochial Boards	...	2,242 18 10½	2,261 18 6	2,255 17 5
Pilotage and Harbour Boards	304 0 5	96 17 4	223 8 2	476 1 5
Miscellaneous	11,026 2 3½	7,098 2 9½	7,151 10 2	7,015 5 6½
Colonial Exhibition Philadelphia	...	...	...	...
Juvenile Population Commission	67 2 0	...	...	...
Registrar General's Department	2,495 13 5	3,387 18 3	2,995 4 5	2,851 11 6
Island Secretary's Office	834 1 11½	...	...	...
Maintenance of Forfeited Lands	39 19 5	1,930 3 8	619 14 9	711 19 5
Civil Service Commission	45 16 10½	...	310 7 4	...
Stationery	...	8 17 10	...	...
Government Printing Establishment	308 11 9	...	...	...
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company	1,833 6 8	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Island Record Office	366 10 4	962 19 7	885 12 2	923 10 9½
Maintenance of Jamaica Railway	6,651 9 9	...	...	...
Stamp Commission	...	58 6 6	...	...
	23,972 14 10½	16,940 16 5½	16,447 15 6	16,234 6 1

## PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

Parish.	At 3d. per Acre.	At 1½d. per Acre.	At ¾d. per Acre.	At ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	0 0 6	0 14 1	0 18 11	0 2 6	1 16 0
St. Andrew	149 3 0	15 15 3	27 9 10	96 7 0	288 15 1
St. Thomas	162 13 0	7 3 11	67 17 3	121 1 1	358 15 3
Portland	95 10 0	2 9 9	56 8 3	112 11 7	266 19 7
St. Mary	119 8 6	23 12 9	79 11 8	97 11 3	320 4 2
St. Catherine	240 11 5	84 8 6	90 1 3	158 15 2	573 16 4
St. Ann	130 6 6	161 6 4	211 2 8	140 0 11	642 16 5
Clarendon	219 13 6	36 10 4	79 3 8	182 16 7	518 4 1
Manchester	181 2 0	65 15 5	54 14 4	114 1 6	415 13 3
Trelawny	125 19 3	117 16 3	81 17 5	85 6 5	410 19 4
St. James	106 11 3	56 2 7	60 15 1	69 17 7	293 6 6
Hanover	76 16 9	45 6 2	80 2 10	61 6 5	263 12 2
Westmoreland	142 8 0	60 17 10	136 13 5	115 5 4	455 4 7
St. Elizabeth	125 4 3	107 17 9	73 13 3	171 18 10	478 14 1
	1,875 7 11	785 16 10	1,100 9 10	1,527 2 2	5,288 16 10

**CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.**  
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1871 TO 1876.

Parish.	1871-72.				1872-73.				1873-74.				1874-75.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	2,572	244	1,016	3,832	2,468	360	944	3,772	1,815	244	765	2,824	1,769	652	924	3,246
St. Andrew	3,315	422	311	4,048	3,305	386	322	4,013	3,328	394	353	4,075	3,381	423	376	4,180
St. Thomas	4,081	346	255	4,682	5,310	317	274	5,901	4,599	326	234	5,159	4,529	818	234	5,081
Portland	3,406	387	219	4,012	3,408	321	211	3,940	4,616	384	185	5,185	5,162	378	206	5,746
St. Mary	4,899	307	316	5,522	5,392	295	325	6,012	5,560	325	300	6,185	4,928	305	289	5,522
St. Catherine	6,785	1,219	858	8,862	7,256	948	677	8,881	7,835	890	848	9,573	7,371	990	821	9,182
St. Ann	4,633	438	331	5,402	3,834	481	305	4,620	3,611	432	308	4,351	3,070	383	303	3,756
Clarendon	6,855	671	922	8,448	6,025	581	987	7,593	6,341	713	1,055	8,109	5,712	569	1,158	7,439
Manchester	4,193	533	463	5,189	4,120	483	534	5,137	3,700	527	420	4,647	4,218	525	440	5,183
Trelawny	4,463	295	197	4,955	4,355	303	210	4,868	4,063	259	222	4,544	4,435	276	216	4,927
St. James	4,631	332	238	5,201	4,637	324	230	5,191	4,522	324	222	5,008	4,619	362	234	5,215
Hanover	3,070	324	237	3,631	3,053	307	157	3,517	2,967	350	230	3,547	2,809	352	161	3,322
Westmoreland	4,210	719	449	5,378	4,326	732	469	5,527	4,214	725	458	5,397	4,205	736	462	5,403
Elizabeth	4,799	547	343	5,689	4,320	510	378	5,208	4,529	464	267	5,200	4,810	539	315	5,664
Totals	61,912	6,734	1,655	74,851	61,809	6,348	6,023	74,180	61,700	6,357	5,867	73,924	61,018	6,708	6,139	73,865

**CLASSIFIED STATEMENT**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1875 TO 1879.**

Parish.	1875-76.				1876-77.				1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,461	467	884	2,812	1,686	380	786	2,852	1,565	251	1,144	2,960	1,088	447	1,185	2,720
St. Andrew	3,219	434	361	4,014	3,094	422	354	3,870	3,551	475	362	4,388	4,320	452	338	5,110
St. Thomas	5,147	326	243	5,716	4,830	331	272	5,433	5,345	322	278	5,945	5,162	294	301	5,757
Portland	5,602	364	197	6,163	5,053	283	170	5,506	4,794	294	174	5,262	4,726	299	146	5,171
St. Mary	5,423	301	297	6,021	5,493	362	321	6,176	5,615	437	293	6,345	4,092	355	189	4,636
St. Catherine	8,441	1,050	1,081	10,572	7,810	997	941	9,748	8,808	963	960	10,731	8,317	1,080	915	10,312
St. Ann	2,708	354	291	3,353	3,063	345	335	3,743	3,841	406	334	4,581	5,499	421	328	6,248
Clarendon	5,839	724	1,066	7,629	6,227	759	1,107	8,093	7,095	811	1,032	8,938	6,314	737	941	7,992
Manchester	4,138	505	428	5,071	4,615	552	474	5,641	4,354	521	448	5,323	4,681	559	481	5,721
Trelawny	4,286	291	222	4,799	4,047	297	223	4,567	4,166	269	250	4,685	4,025	250	260	4,555
St. James	4,399	383	248	5,030	4,702	416	276	5,394	4,604	473	266	5,343	4,210	505	249	4,964
Hanover	3,023	350	160	3,533	2,900	354	149	3,403	2,843	362	205	3,410	2,713	404	177	3,294
Westmoreland	4,180	700	450	5,330	4,360	720	470	5,550	4,480	747	498	5,725	4,546	794	532	5,872
St. Elizabeth	4,518	629	346	5,493	4,800	586	353	5,739	5,291	666	314	6,271	6,467	808	331	7,606
<b>Totals</b>	<b>62,384</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>75,536</b>	<b>62,680</b>	<b>6,804</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>75,715</b>	<b>66,352</b>	<b>6,997</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>79,907</b>	<b>66,160</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>79,938</b>



## PART XII.

## JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

SINCE the establishment of Crown Government, large strides have been made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision has been annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people; but it remained for the late Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, to propose a scheme having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, and to bridge over this interval good grammar schools are needed, and as these are for the most part wanting it must take some years of educational progress before such an establishment as an island college can hope for success.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and approved of, was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica and resident in Jamaica for five years preceding examination, the standard of the examination being the same as that for matriculation at the London University. A fee of £2 is required from each candidate entering for examination.

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday, of York Castle High School, who passed first in the second division of the London University matriculation examination. In the second examination in January, 1882, Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, of Potsdam School, in St. Elizabeth, gained the scholarship, passing in the first division of the London University matriculation examination. In the third examination held in January, 1883, Mr. E. T. Lea, of Potsdam School, gained the scholarship, passing in the Honors' Division at the London University matriculation examination.

The following are the regulations for the Jamaica scholarships:—

1. There shall be one examination for the scholarship commencing on the second Monday in January in each year.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor, showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica; that he has resided here for at least five years next preceding the examination; that he is of good and steady personal character; and that he has completed his sixteenth but has not completed his twentieth year. This certificate shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination.

3. Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge in each of the subjects laid down annually as necessary in the examination of a candidate for matriculation at the London University, and according to the details specified under the several heads.

4. Due notice will from time to time be given of the hour and place of examination, as well as of the name of the Sub-examiner.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers ; but the Sub-examiner shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the candidates to pass, *vicâ voce* questions to any candidate in the subjects in which he is appointed to examine.

6. The answers of the candidates, approved by the Governor, will be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the Registrar of the London University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the examiner, and who will draw up the report of the results of the examination ; and the scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who shall come out highest at that examination, provided that he matriculates.

7. The award of the examiners will be transmitted by the Registrar of the London University through the Colonial Office to the Governor, to be by him announced to the candidates.

8. The successful candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a student at one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degree of such University ; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate, signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well-conducted and industrious ; if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honors" in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

9. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colony, the scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, each scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

10. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

11. The foregoing rules shall be subject to revision from time to time, but no change shall be made in such a manner as to affect the interest of candidates to whom scholarships may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months' notice to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The following are the existing regulations of the London University in regard to the subjects for matriculation examination in each of which, under No. 3 of the Regulations for the Jamaica Scholarship, candidates are required to show a competent knowledge :—

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads :—

1. Latin.
2. Any\* two of the following languages : Greek, French, German and either Sanskrit or Arabic.†
3. The English Language, English History and Modern Geography.
4. Mathematics.
5. Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination :—

#### LANGUAGES.

*Latin*.—One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors :—‡

*Virgil*.—One book of the *Georgics* and one book of the *Æneid*.

*Horace*.—Two books of the *Odes*.

\* No credit will be given for more than two of these languages.

† Candidates who desire to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give notice, so that at least two calendar months' notice may be allowed the Registrar of the London University, and must mention the other optional language which they select.

‡ The Latin subject for January, 1884, is *Sallust-Catiline*.



*Sallust.*—The conspiracy of Catiline or the War with Jugurtha.

*Cæsar.*—Two books of the Gallic War.

*Livy.*—One book.

*Cicero.*—De Senectute or De Amicitia, with one of the following Orations : Pro Lege Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.

*Ovid.*—One book of the Metamorphoses and one book of the Epistles or Heroides.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in history and geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from the other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.\*

*Greek.*†—One Greek subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors‡ :—

*Homer.*—One book.

*Xenophon.*—One book.

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in grammar and with questions in history and geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

*French.*—The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in grammar limited to the Accidence.

*German.*—The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in grammar limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek) to the Accidence.

*Sanskrit ; Arabic.*—The paper in Sanskrit and the paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English and questions in grammar.

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography ; writing from dictation ; the grammatical structure of the language.

History of England to the end of the seventeenth century, with questions in modern geography.

#### MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic.*—The ordinary rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of the square root.

*Algebra.*—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities, proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, simple equations.

*Geometry.*—The first four books of Euclid on the subjects thereof.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Mechanics.*—Composition and resolution of the statical forces.

Simple machines (mechanical powers) ratio of the power to the weight in each.

Centre of gravity.

General laws of motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

Law of the motion of falling bodies.

#### HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of liquids and gases ; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.

Specific gravity and modes of determining it.

The barometer, the syphon, the common pump and forcing pump and the air pump.

*Optics.*—Laws of reflection and refraction.

Formation of images by mirrors and simple lenses.

*Heat.*—Its sources, expansion, thermometers, relations between different scales in common use. Difference between temperature and quantity of heat.

Specific and latent heat.

Calorimeters, liquefaction, ebullition, evaporation, conduction, convection, radiation.

\* Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

† Candidates may substitute German for Greek.

‡ The Greek subject for January, 1884, is Homer—Odyssey, Book VII.

*Chemistry.*—Chemistry of the non-metallic elements ; including their compounds as enumerated below, their chief physical and chemical characters, their preparation and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur phosphorus, silicon.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume.

General nature of acids, bases and salts ; symbols and nomenclature.

*The Atmosphere.*—Its constitution ; effects of animal and vegetable life on its composition.

*Combustion.*—Structure and properties of flame.

Nature and composition of ordinary fuel.

*Water.*—Chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain water, river water, spring water, sea water.

*Carbonic Acid.*—Carbonic oxide ; oxides and acids of nitrogen ; ammonia ; olefiant gas ; marsh gas ; sulphurous and sulphuric acids ; sulphuretted hydrogen ; hydrochloric acid ; phosphoric acid and phosphuretted hydrogen ; silica.

### GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

IN 1869 the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust decided to extend the operation of the Trust to the encouragement of education in the British West India Colonies ; and under this decision a scholarship of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years is annually awarded to the highest among those candidates at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in the West India Colonies who pass either in the Honors or in the First Division, are not more than 22 years of age, and are desirous of prosecuting their studies either at the University of Edinburgh or at University College, London, with a view to graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

Jamaica is one of the centres of examination for the West India Colonies, and examinations are held in January of each year whenever candidates present themselves.

The subjects of examination are those enumerated in the foregoing paper on the Jamaica Scholarship.

The Gilchrist Scholarship in 1883 was won by Mr. E. T. Lea, of Potsdam School, Jamaica, who passed in the Honors' Division.

### LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population teachers for their own schools and the schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua ; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two training institutions and the schools in St. Lucia only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows :—

Dame Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.

About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows : "Whereas I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounce when he had married one of my neeces hee not performinge it I give one of the said thousand pounce to redeeme poore slaves which I would have put out as my executrix thinke the best for a yearly revenew to redeeme some yearly." By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 a certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence and the question arose, what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000 ?

Various plans were proposed from time to time, but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1834 conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. This latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.  
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.  
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.  
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.  
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are :—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.  
Samuel Hoare, Esq., Treasurer.  
Edward Lushington, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird.  
The Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.  
Andrew Johnston, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution of the Charity in this island, situated in Hanover Street, consists of a Training College for 30 students and Schools for 700 scholars. Since its commencement in 1835 there have been admitted 525 students to be trained as teachers for the various religious bodies. Of this number 439 have been certificated.

The expenditure of the Training College and Schools is about £2,500 per annum. Of this sum £300 is allowed by the Local Government for training teachers and the Schools earn about £140 per annum under the Government inspection.

The Governor of the island is Patron of the Institution.

The Institution is now managed by a Board of Directors of fifteen members, elected annually and approved of by the Trustees. The Governor nominates two of the number. The Bishop of Jamaica is the Chairman and the Rev. H. H. Kilburn the Secretary for the present year.

The training and educational work of the Institution is managed by the following staff :—

John E. Martin, LL.D.	.	Principal and General Superintendent.
Henry S. Gill	.	Assistant and Master of Practising School.
William Pearce	.	Master of the Upper School.
Edward Melville	.	Asst. Master of the Lower School.
Miss Sturridge	.	Mistress Sewing School.

The following shews the various denominations and the number of students trained for each from 1835 to 1883 :—

The Mico Charity	-	46	The Wesleyan Methodist Society	123
The Church of England	-	91	The United Methodist do.	16
The Church Missionary Society	-	1	The American Board of Missions	6
The Presbyterian do.	-	57	Private Individuals	17
The Moravian do.	-	29	Now in Residence	30
The Baptist do.	-	82		
The London do.	-	57	Total	555

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays a fee of £5.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The buildings are—

1. The Superintendent's residence with Library, Assistant's Apartments, and offices on the first floor.
2. Students' Lecture hall, dining hall and No. 2 dormitory.
3. Sewing Class and book room.
4. School rooms.
5. Masters' residence.
6. Dormitory, No. 1.
7. Kitchen, bath rooms, &c., &c.

### WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, 'devised,' after some small legacies therein mentioned, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a free school in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first-mentioned. Then it was found that the will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the said free school, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons therein mentioned as Trustees, with power to erect or build a school house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and to enable the said Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public debts. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council of the said city and parish should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which now act as Trustees.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of first and second teachers in the Boys' School.

In the absence of any early records of the Trust it is impossible to give a succinct account of the work done since its establishment, but taking into account the figures for 12 years, from 1868 to 1880, it would be fair to set down the number who have passed through the schools during 140 years as 21,000, some of whom have occupied, and are still occupying, important positions of trust in the colony.

A sound English education for the boys, combined with sewing in the Girls' School, is now imparted to the pupils.

The School has now on its register 400 pupils (200 boys and 200 girls) and an average daily attendance of 339.

The Trustees meet half-yearly for the election of children, generally in the months of January and August. Forms of application for the admission of children can be had from Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the Trustees, at the office of the Municipal Board.

No distinction is made as to the class and creed of children admitted, the Trustees only giving a preference to those of legitimate birth.

The funds of the Trust consist of the following :—

Amount appropriated by the Island, under 28 Vic., cap. 23	.	£12,000	0	0
" Invested in Island Debentures	.	5,600	0	0
		£17,600	0	0

The income and expenditure are as follow :—

INCOME.		
Perpetual Annuity under 28 Vic. cap. 23.	.	£1,044 0 0
Interest on Debentures	.	224 0 0
		£1,268 0 0
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	.	£993 8 1
School appliances	.	76 9 7
Buildings, including Insurance, &c.	.	40 17 0
		£1,110 14 8

The annual surplus goes toward a sinking fund for the repairs of the school premises from time to time.

Names of Directors or Committee of Management.	Names of Officers.	Salary and other Emoluments.
	MASTERS.	£ s. d.
	Head—John Tillman	296 0 0
	2nd—J. G. Murray	160 0 0
Hon. Henry John Kemble	3rd—G. H. Thompson	90 0 0
Henry John Bicknell	4th—S. C. Lawrence	70 0 0
John C. Fegan, Esquires	MISTRESSES.	
Rev. W. Griffith	1st—A. L. Lecsene	150 0 0
William Lee	2nd—S. M. Smith	90 0 0
David Martin	3rd—M. J. Mallet	70 0 0
Archibald Munro	4th—J. G. Brymer	54 0 0
Chas. A. Robinson, Esquires.	SEWING MISTRESSES.	
	1st—M. J. Mallet	20 0 0
	2nd—A. E. Brown	12 0 0
	JANITORS.	
	A. Sutcliffe and wife	36 0 0
	CLERK.	
	C. Thompson	36 0 0

### TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School, and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., and the masters were to be of the Church of England.

The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a commission entrusted to him by the Governor; and because of the trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Grand Court of October, 1852, in the case of Anderson, Charles, vs. the Trustees of the Titchfield Free School Trust."

From the revelations laid bare in Mr. Laidlaw's report, and from the tenor of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees held on the 3rd of February, 1853, it may be gathered that the Trust at this time was in a very bad state. The resolution referred to is as follows :—

"RESOLVED : That this meeting feel it incumbent on them, in justice to themselves and to all parties interested in the affairs of the Titchfield Free School, to pass a resolution lamenting the deplorable circumstances in which the Institution is almost inextricably involved, owing to the disgraceful mismanagement of its affairs during the last two years, and wilful misappropriation of its funds, which call imperatively for the immediate interference of the Legislature."

Accordingly, in the year 1856, an Act entitled the Titchfield Free School Amendment Act, in aid of and to amend 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, was passed, in which, amongst other salutary provisions, was one for the reduction of the number of Trustees. Nothing of any importance seems to have been done under the new Act until the 31st of October, 1864, on which day a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing Mr. W. W. Anderson Solicitor to the Board, in order that he might take measures for getting the Trust out of Chancery. Whether such measures were attempted or not, at the time, is not clear; but the Trust appears to have remained in Chancery until rescued by Sir J. P. Grant's Government in February, 1871, when a compromise was effected with the creditors of the Trust, and the sum of £183 16s. advanced by the Island Treasury for the purpose, under the provision of Law 25 of 1868, which Law had been passed in the meanwhile "to authorize the Governor to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities, and to provide for the future management and carrying out of the Trust."

Under the above law a new Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Portland, John Savage, Esq., Chief Inspector of Schools, T. C. Thompson, Esq., and J. M. Facey, Esq., and they held their first meeting at Port Antonio on the 20th of July, 1871, since which time these gentlemen have remained members of the Board, with the exception of Mr. T. C. Thompson, deceased, and Mr. Savage, and the following appointments have been made in addition, viz. :—Mr. J. T. Wigham, now Chairman of the Parochial Boards of Portland; Wm. Ernst, Esq., District Court Judge; George Rouse, Esq.; the Rev. D. J. Reynolds, Wesleyan Minister; the Rev. C. F. Douet; Alexander Escoffery, Esq.; George Ffrench, Esq.; and the Rev. Wm. Heaver.

The affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed by the present Board of Trustees, and the School was re-opened on the 26th April last year, in the buildings of the old military barracks at Fort George, which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government. A Schoolmaster has been obtained from England in the person of Mr. Henry Bellett, B.A.

The annual income of the Trust is now nearly £300, and as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with America, a prosperous future may be anticipated, and it is confidently expected that the School as re-established will more than meet the intentions of the Founders.

A scheme was drawn up in December last by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor, under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879, to come into force on the 1st January, 1883, by which the Trustees of the Free School were empowered to provide accommodation for an Elementary School out of the buildings at their disposal; to provide a Teacher for such School at a salary not exceeding £50 a year, to be paid out of the revenues and endowments of the Free School; and to charge the boys attending the School threepence a week for their education.

The present officers of the Trust are Mr. W. A. Doorly, Clerk and Treasurer, and Mr. John H. Gavers, Bailiff and Collector of Rents.

### MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and in a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of so many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's lifetime, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme which had been agreed upon for the management of the Trust, but this commendable scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53, was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity, and it is under this Act that the Trust is now worked.

In 1856 a Free School for Boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the free and £20 foundations who reside within the limits of the old Parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance,—orphans having the preference. They are required, on admission, to be able to read any easy book, to work out the first four rules of arithmetic, and to form the letters and write easy words of dictation; and they must be between the ages of nine and twelve on admission, and are required to leave the School on attaining the age of fifteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Headmaster, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability for one, two or three years longer; provided that no boy on the free and £20 foundations shall stay beyond the age of eighteen, and that there be not more than three boys on those foundations above the age of fifteen in the School at the same time.

The School at present contains fifteen boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and five boys at the charge of £20 a-year. Mr. A. E. Tomlinson of this School won the Jamaica Scholarship for 1882.

The Headmaster is W. D. Pearman, Esq., M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and the second master, Mr. L. G. Gruchy, late of the Battersea Training College.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Mount Zion in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and six girls at a charge of £20 a year. The Headmistress is Miss E. E. Ranson.

The Headmaster and Headmistress of both Schools are allowed to take private pupils as boarders, and each has an average of fifteen to twenty every year.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a-year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Custos of St. Elizabeth

The Rector of St. Elizabeth

The Custos of Manchester

The Rector of Manchester

And the Members of the Municipal Board of St. Elizabeth.

#### RUSEA'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS useful Institution was founded by Martin Rusea, a French refugee, who in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling) for the establishment of a Charity or Free School in the Parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but afterwards by decree of Chancery it was established, and, thereupon, in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3. ch. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. Under this Act the Vestry of the Parish of Hanover was authorized to raise annually funds not exceeding £560 currency (£300 sterling) for the purposes of the School, in case the income arising from Rusea's estate should prove too scanty to enable the Trustees to carry out his intentions. This annual parochial grant ceased in 1856, but it rarely, if ever, exceeded £100 sterling per annum.

A spacious and handsome school-house was erected about 50 years ago by the Vestry of the Parish for the occupation of the Trust, in which it still remains.

In 1829 the island, in consideration of the transfer of the funds of the Trust (£4,500 currency or £2,700 sterling) "for the absolute use of the colony," agreed to contribute an annual endowment "for ever" of £450 currency or £270 sterling.

The course of instruction carried out at the School includes the usual branches of an English education, Latin, Geometry and French.

For some years an infant department was attached to the School, in which elementary teaching of a most rudimentary character was carried out by a Female Teacher styled the Mistress, and the number of pupils on the foundation was in this way swelled to more than one hundred.

This system obtained for about four years until May, 1879, when a Committee of Trustees appointed by the Chairman to consider the state of education in the precinct and its relations with Rusea's Free School, and also to devise means for the re-organization of the Institution, presented a report to the Trustees. The Committee, *inter alia*, suggested that the town and district of Lucea being amply supplied with primary Schools under Government inspection the infant department of Rusea's should be abolished, and that the Institution should revert to the original form of a Grammar School, and this with the object of drafting into it from time to time the more intelligent and promising pupils in the primary Schools of the Parish. This suggestion was agreed to and consequently the number of pupils was reduced to 50, with a limited number of private pupils whom the Board of Trustees itself proposed to take on. For the loss of the privilege of taking private pupils the Master's salary was increased to £175 a-year and that of the Assistant Master to £80. The balance of the revenue is devoted to the purchase of School appliances.

The system of education which is now carried on is said to answer admirably, and so far as it has been worked to have exceeded the very sanguine expectations of its advocates and promoters. The reports of the Examiners at the close of the year's work in 1882 were of a very satisfactory character, shewing that good work was being done in the School.

The present Board of Trustees consists of the Custos of the Parish, who is the Chairman, the Government Churchwardens and the Members of the Municipal Board.

No. of pupils on books	Boys 30	Girls 20	Total 50
Average attendance	" 28	" 18	" 46
Headmaster—The Revd. J. K. Collymore, £175 per annum.			
Assistant Master—Mr. George Stricker, £80 per annum.			

#### MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the will of Charles Merrick, of the Parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos, and the three senior Magistrates of the Parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000, to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said Parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued for ever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the Parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of 1871 was passed empowering the



Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in St. George was purchased and an Industrial School was established there, which is attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. To render the School accessible in flood-time a wire-rope suspension bridge was placed across the Buff Bay River in 1879.

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Victoria, chapter 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96. This is supplemented by Government to the amount of £314, which it now costs to maintain the School.

No. of pupils on book	Boys 48	Girls 56	Total 104
Average attendance	" 38	" 36	" 74

Head Master—Mr. Robert Elworthy, £230 per annum.

### THE VERE FREE SCHOOL.

SEVERAL persons of the old Parish of Vere, which included a part of the Parish of Manchester, having left charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money, to the use of the poor of the said parish, without giving any particular directions how the proceeds of these gifts should be used, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740, entitled "An Act for rendering the several donations which have been given and bequeathed to the use of the poor of the Parish of Vere more useful, and erecting and endowing a Free School in the said parish." This Act vested the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of building a school-house, and endowing a Free School, for the education of as many poor children as the Trustees might think proper, in proportion to the revenues of the School. The present Free School at the Alley in Vere was founded under the provisions of this Act.

It subsequently being found that the requisite number of poor children was not forthcoming in the Parish of Vere another Act was passed in 1821 by which the benefits of the Trust were extended to Manchester, and to any other part of the Island, on the proviso that children from Vere and Manchester should be first presented to vacancies on the foundation.

In 1855, the Act, 18 Vic., cap. 54, was passed. By this Act, of the sum of £9,000 then standing in the books of the Receiver-General to the credit of the Charity, the portion of £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees named in the Act to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of additional Free Schools in the Parish of Vere, for the education of poor children of all denominations residing in the parish, to be selected by the Trustees, between the ages of 5 and 15, and the remainder, £8,744, was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. The Act, 19 Vic., cap. 39, was passed in the following year, by which the residue of £2,743 was vested in the Trustees named in that Act, to be applied on the same conditions as in the case of Vere, to the establishment and maintenance of Free Schools in the Parish of Manchester.

District Free Schools are now in operation under the provisions of these Acts in various parts of the Parishes of Vere and Manchester as under :—

SCHOOLS IN VERE.			
	Salary of Master.	On Books.	Class at last Inspection.
Alley	£100	153	First Class
Hayes	50	90	Second Class
Milk River	60	100	"
Portland	50	138	"
Race Course	60	113	"
Salt River	50	73	Failure
	370	667	Children under instruction.

### INCOME OF THE TRUST IN VERE.

Interest on £6,256 at 8 per cent.	£500 9 7
Rent of Land	115 7 10
	£615 17 5

SCHOOLS IN MANCHESTER.			
	Salary of Master.	On Books.	Class at last Inspection.
Mandeville	£225 0 0	187	First Class
St. George's		113	Third Class
		300 Children under instruction.	

## INCOME OF THE TRUST OF MANCHESTER.

Interest on £2,744 at 8 per cent.	.	£219 10 5
Rent of Land	.	50 12 2
		£270 2 7

## BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, ESQ., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be applied towards building a Free School or hospital for the poor." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his will, dated 1830, "the sum of £3,000 to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector for the time being of St. Catherine, to be invested in some Institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford's and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connexion with the Beckford and Smith's Charity." The School is divided into three grades:—

**JUVENILE GRADE**—To embrace the elements of Reading, Writing, Geography and Grammar, together with the first four rules of Arithmetic.

**PRIMARY GRADE**—To embrace all the subjects now taught in the highest classes of the Elementary Schools of the island, viz., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, General Knowledge and the elements of French and Latin.

**SECONDARY GRADE**.—To embrace the higher branches of the subjects taught in the Primary Grade, together with French, Latin, Greek, Euclid, Algebra and Book-keeping.

**RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE**.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal will be a member of the Church of England, and provision will be made for distinctive Church of England teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction will be given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A, of the Government Regulations, which is as follows:—"The leading facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known."

There are thirty boys in daily attendance.

The following is the Staff of Teachers:—

Rev. C. F. Douët, M.A., Principal.	
Rev. H. Little, Master of Primary Grade and French Master.	Mr. R. B. O'Sullivan, Assistant Master and Music Master.

FEES.	
Juvenile grade	— £3 0 0 per annum.
Primary grade	— 6 0 0 "
Secondary grade	— 9 0 0 "

In none of the grades does the fee include books and stationery. These are supplied to the scholars at English published prices. The fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each term; and the Treasurer's receipts must be handed to the Principal before the pupil can be admitted into the School.

## TERMS.

The year is divided into three terms :—

1st Term—January 20th to Easter.      2nd Term Easter to July 10th

3rd Term—August 20th to December 20th.

The exact dates of the first two terms are determined at Easter. There are twelve weeks of holidays throughout the year.

## THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, The Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same Law to be provided for a limited number of scholars to be called "Foundations," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under Section 41 of the above-mentioned Law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the Law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said Law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The funds and property of the Schools transferred to the Commissioners consist of the proceeds of the sale of a house and estate at Walton near the Moneague, in the Parish of St. Ann, amounting to £1,120 and the annual sum of £996 payable in perpetuity by the Government under 28 Vic., cap. 23, this being interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on a sum of £12,451 16s. 0d. which has been funded with the Government.

The property named Barbican, in St. Andrew's, has been rented by the School Commissioners for the High School, which was removed from Walton, where the Jamaica Free School was located, on the 1st of February of this year. A site has been obtained at Hope for the School buildings to be erected. The Commissioners last year framed Regulations for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following :—

*Scholars.*

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys :—

## I.—Foundations.

## A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the Parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in Section 33 of the Schools' Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's foundationers at the said School is below ten the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible candidates from other parishes.

## B. Foundationers other than Drax scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

## II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' special scholarships to be created.

## III.—Holders of special weekly boarders' scholarships to be created.

## IV.—Paying term boarders.

## V.—Paying weekly boarders.

Dayscholars will not be admitted to the School, it being considered impossible to make such regulations as would ensure good discipline and steady work in such cases.

*Regulations Concerning the Admission of Foundationers.*

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an examination and to their meeting the following requirements :—

1. Boys will be eligible as candidates for admission as foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 11 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

4. Boys admitted as candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3, will be required to pass a competitive examination in the following subjects:—

- (a.) *Reading*—Sixth Standard Royal Reader.
- (b.) *Writing from Dictation*—A passage out of the same Reader.
- (c.) *Arithmetic*—Simple and compound rules, practice and simple proportion.  
B. Smith's or Colenso's Arithmetic is recommended.
- (d.) *Geography*—The outlines of the Geography of Jamaica, Europe and America.  
Hughes' Elementary School Geography (pp. 1-16 and 109-113 inclusive) is recommended.
- (e.) *Grammar*—Parsing and the Analysis of Simple Sentences.  
Curtis' Outlines of English Grammar and Manual of Analysis are recommended.
- (f.) *History*—Outlines of the History of England from the Conquest to the death of Charles I.  
History of England by Edith Thompson, edited by Dr. E. A. Freeman is recommended.
- (g.) *Scripture*—Leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.  
N.B.—A boy may be withdrawn from the whole or any part of the scripture knowledge examination if his parent or guardian, or responsible friend, should express in writing that they have conscientious objections thereto.

*Temporary Arrangements respecting the foregoing Examination.*

The foregoing standard will be brought into operation on January 1, 1885. Until then the following modifications will be allowed in the examination:—

- (a.) *Reading*—The Fifth Standard Royal Reader.
- (b.) *Writing from Dictation*—From the same Reader.
- (c.) *Arithmetic*—First four rules, simple and compound.
- (d.) *Geography*—The outlines of Jamaica and of Europe.
- (e.) *Grammar*—Classifying words under their parts of speech.
- (f.) *History*—Omitted.
- (g.) *Scripture*—The same as in permanent regulation.

*Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.*

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Board of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It is considered that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants in aid to the Elementary Schools now maintained out of local endowments as may be sufficient to cover the amounts annually expended by the Trustees in scholarships; provided that such grants in aid do not exceed the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to, if maintained in the ordinary manner.

*Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.*

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for special scholarships for a limited number of weekly boarders, the value of such scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a greater portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School.

Candidates for admission to these special scholarships must meet the following conditions:—

- I. The Commission must be satisfied that the means of their parents or guardians are so limited as to prevent their furnishing the boys with the advantages of this School without the assistance of this scholarship.
- II. They must be between the ages of 12 and 14.
- III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
- IV. They must be prepared to pass a competitive examination which will be arranged by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Commission; the standard of the examination being such as to show that they are able, at least, to take a position in the School on a level with that of foundationers who have been three years in the School.

*Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.*

1. Those who come in between the age of 9 and 12 shall be subject to an examination of the same nature as that for foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take their place in the School, not lower than the class which the average foundationer has reached, who is a year younger than the applicant. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

*Payng Weekly Boarders.*

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till 12 noon on Saturday. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for regular boarders.

*Payments for Scholars.*

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three terms. The first, or Lent Term, shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 20th day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per term, if under twelve years of age.

If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £20 per term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per term if under twelve years of age.

If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly boarders' scholarship, shall be at the rate of £25 per annum; and if it should not be found possible to establish a sufficient number of these scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the scholarships may be made of the value of £15 or £20 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportions at the beginning of each term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School scholarships shall be fixed at £30 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £30.

*Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.*

Foundationers shall not remain in the school after the end of the term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any foundationer shewing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

The Rev. J. Leslie Mais has recently resigned the office of Head Master of the Jamaica High School and the Rev. W. Simms, M.A., lately Head Master of the School belonging to Munro and Dickenson's Charity at Potsdam, has been elected to the office of Head Master in the room of Mr. Mais, with a salary of £400, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £500 a year. The members of the School Commission are :—

His Honor Sir J. Lucie Smith, Chief Justice, Chairman.

The Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Michael Solomon

The Rev. C. F. Douet

The Bishop of Jamaica

Hon. Thomas Capper.

The Rev. Dr. Robb.

Acting Secretary—Mr. J. B. Lucie Smith.

**MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.**

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves, with land and the produce of a pen and cattle, to endow a Free School in the Parish of Westmoreland. It was not incorporated until 1738, since which time the School has flourished in the Town of Savanna-

la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of the Parish. There was a Girls' School maintained as well as a School for Boys, but the former has been discontinued.

Pupils on books . Boys 70      Average attendance . Boys 57.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under 28 Vic. ch. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

The School is managed by a body of Trustees consisting of the Custos, the Senior Magistrate present at any meeting, the Members of the Municipal Board, the Rev. J. S. Vaughan and R. S. Harvey, Esq.

Head Master—Vacant.

Third Master—Matthew Johns, £25.

Second Master—James Foot, £90.

Secretary—James C. Young, £12 per annum.

### LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine's, who died about four years ago :—

“And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor, for the time being of this island, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, marked aforesaid, and then of such other Schools in the old Parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the Parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions, and under such regulations, as the Governor may think proper.”

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest, the Governor in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely—that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a school-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School, that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in the part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in the part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School in Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various Denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A piece of land has recently been purchased at Old Harbour Market as a site for the new School there, and the undenominational School of Old Harbour Bay is now held in the Schoolroom belonging to the Church of England which is rented from that body.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 30th September, 1882, was £3,313 14s. 4d., of which £1,400 was invested in Rio Cobre Canal Debentures, and the remainder was uninvested.

### WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL, YORK CASTLE, ST. ANN.

THIS School was opened in the month of February, 1876. Its promoters sought to meet a want which was long felt by the members and adherents of the Wesleyan Church, as well as to supply to the whole country and neighbouring islands a School which would obviate the necessity, so far as the educational course was concerned, of sending children to the High Schools of Europe. The School is located in one of the healthiest parts of the island; in the warmest season the thermometer rarely registering above 78 degrees. The scenery is very picturesque and the air dry and bracing.

The Educational Course embraces Latin, Greek, French, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, English Language, English History, Modern Geography, Book-keeping, Short-Hand Writing, &c., and a Matriculation Class for the London University forms a part of the School's ordinary curriculum. The extra subjects are Music and Drawing. The staff is ample and is under the efficient guidance of Arthur Edmund Lockyer, Esq., late of New Kingswood School, England. The School premises are very ample and afford accommodation to seventy pupils.

Although under Wesleyan supervision the Institution is freed from sectarian or dogmatic bias. The School has had a comparatively short career; but, during the last year or two of its existence, it has sent out young men who are now filling creditably places in the realm of commerce, school tuition, and in the ranks of the ministry. One of its pupils who began his education at the School successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship, and is now in England pursuing his studies at the University College, London. In connexion with the School, and forming an additional branch of it, there is a Theological Institution. The object of this department is to supply to the candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry that training which Richmond and other of the Training Institutions of Methodism in the Mother-Country give to Wesleyan ministerial candidates. Young men are sent from the other West Indian islands to this branch; and there are now in Haiti, and other islands of the West Indies, as well as in this country, young men who have already passed through this branch of the Institution.

#### TUTORIAL STAFF.

Principal—William Skinner, Esq., B.A., Cambridge, and Competent Assistants.  
Governor and Theological Tutor—W. Clarke Murray.

#### TERMS—PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Pupils under 12 years of age	£35 per annum.
" from 12 to 15	40 "
" above 15	45 "

A post office is on the premises.

### WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

THIS Institution was opened on the 29th of September, 1881, with seven pupils. There are at present 29 pupils in residence and 2 in daily attendance.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 32 resident pupils.

#### TERMS—PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Pupils under 15 years	£35 per annum.	Pupils over 15 years	£45 per annum.
" over 12 " to 15	40	Daily Pupils,	£12 and £12

EXTRA—1. Music; 2. Singing; 3. Drawing; 4. Botany and Geology, £4 each; 5. Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s.; 6. Washing, £3 3s.; 7. Special Medical Attendance.

Table and Bed Linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of at least the simple rules of arithmetic.

Governor—Rev. T. M. Geddes.

Principal—Miss Skinner (Higher Local Certificate University of Cambridge).

Assistants—Miss Reinke; Miss Minot; Miss Wright.

The School is prospering and the question of increased accommodation is before the Board of Management.

### MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL AT BETHABARA.

THE Female Training School at this place was organised in the year 1860 and has continued in operation since, with only one short intermission. The object is to train Females Teachers for the Infant and Mixed Schools. Candidates are admitted by competitive examination. The term of study is now two years, those admitted being further advanced than was formerly the case and having usually been "Pupl Teachers." Besides being taught and trained for the work of teaching, opportunity is afforded to practise what they have learned in the class room, by imparting instruction to the children in the Infant School, which is under the charge of the senior pupil, the rest acting as monitors, twice every day, under the personal supervision of the Revd. Mr. Moderau. They have to attend to the house work and do their own washing. This Institution has done and is doing good work for the Moravian Schools. Its cost is defrayed mainly by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany. The pupils pay a small annual fee and provide their own clothing.

### MORAVIAN TRAINING SCHOOL AT FAIRFIELD.

THERE are twelve Male Pupils in training in this Institution. The object is the same as that of the Female Training School at Bethabara. The Course is two years. The cost is defrayed principally by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany. The pupils pay a small fee and provide their own clothing. The Principal is the Rev. Rufus N. Bishop and the Usher Mr. John Lewison.

### CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened till the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution as set forth in the trust deed are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and for Africa. For the first 10 or 12 years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1859. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor, and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten students, but on Mr. East's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of day pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis; and it was agreed by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired, and old ones were pulled down. A students' hall and residence and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. These buildings now include: (1) The students hall comprising a library, class-rooms and dormitories; (2) the President's house on the east side of the quadrangle, and the Normal School Tutor's on the west of it; (3) the Model Day School-room, suitably fitted and furnished, with class-rooms in its vicinity; (4) another large school-room used for the Sunday School connected with the East Queen Street Baptist Church; There are also extensive play-grounds both for students and for scholars.



Since the Institution was begun in 1843 one hundred and twenty young men have enjoyed its advantages either as Ministers or Teachers. The average number of students in residence is twenty-two. Of those who have left the College forty-nine are Schoolmasters and thirty Pastors in this island; one is Pastor of a coloured Church at Boston, U.S., two are Missionaries in Hayti and one in Turks Island.

In addition to two successive Presidents of the College the following have successively held the position of Normal School Tutors: the Rev. Samuel Hodges, Dr. Dick, Mr. A. Gunning and the Rev. J. Seed Roberts. The last named gentleman commenced his work in October, 1864, and on the removal of the College to Kingston was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a flourishing High School which was subsequently suspended, but is intended shortly to be reconstituted with increased tutorial aid, when the tutorial staff will consist of the President and Theological Tutor, the Normal School Tutor, a Classical Tutor and the Master of the Model Day School. The Institution is maintained in the following way:—(1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Churches and friends of education in Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the students, as also for general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England, and recently by the Trustees of the Taylor Trust Fund.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing the contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, the High School and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN.

The following is the scheme of study:—

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Text Books.</i>
The English Tongue	Dr. Angus.
Latin	Dr. William Smith.
Greek	Dr. William Smith and Green's Grammar of New Testament.
Mental Science	Lectures, M.S.
Moral Science	Dr. Wayland.
Church History	Lectures, M.S.
Scripture History	Riddle.
Introduction to the Scriptures	Dr. Angus.
Systematic Theology	Lectures, M.S.
Sermons for Criticism	...

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Arithmetic	Barnard Smith, Hind, Hunter, Laurie.
Algebra	Todhunter, Tate.
English History	Collier.
Physical Science	Balfour, Steward, Heywood, Lardner.
Physiology	Foster Milne, Edwards.
School Management, School Method, Object Lessons	Gill, Currie, Ross, Mays, Lake, Dexter.
Bookkeeping	Irish School, Ball, Hamilton.
French	Ahn, Hayet.
Vocal Music	Tonic and Old Notation.
Harmonium	Hamilton.
Chemistry	Roscoe, Johnson, Stephens.

*Note.*—Students of both departments attend some classes in each. The Course of Theological Students is spread over 5 years; the Normal School over 3 years.

## ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

SINCE 1852 there has been attached to the Catholic clergy house a School of higher education. It has been conducted by one or more of the Fathers, with the assistance of Lay Teachers, as occasion required. Many now in different parts of the island received their education in this School during the thirteen first years of its existence, when it was under the management of Father Simon. On his retiring to New Orleans in 1865 the School ceased to exist; it was resuscitated in 1868 by Father Jones, in the premises which it now occupies. He took boarders; most of them came from Haiti, some from Central America, and a few from different parts of Jamaica; day scholars were also admitted. Finally, in 1872, after a few months of abeyance, there was a re-opening of the School for day scholars only, under the management of Rev. F. X. Jaeckel, M.A. He was succeeded by Father George Huggins in 1877, who in 1878 handed over his twenty-three pupils to the present Head Master, Father John Ryan, B.A.

The course of studies comprehends in 25 hours weekly—

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, French.                            | 4. Calligraphy, Drawing.            |
| 2. Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Bookkeeping. | 5. Declamation, Extempore speaking. |
| 3. History, Geography, Natural Philosophy.                   | 6. Vocal Music.                     |
|  | 7. Religion.                        |

The terms are, paid in advance, £2 10s. per quarter; for Brothers £2. Books and stationery, extra.

Vacations:—About three weeks at Christmas and four in June, one week at Easter.

## MARY VILLA COLLEGE.

THIS College was opened in 1878 by the Rev. Father Jaeckel, M.A., late member of the Diplomatic Corps of Bavaria and Professor of Holy Scripture and Oriental languages. The number of scholars present on the opening day was 104. Father Jaeckel before his separation from the Order of Jesuits in Jamaica was Principal of the St. George's College. Mary Villa is a large building situated at the top of Church Street and has spacious grounds attached to it.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave has on five occasions presented a gold medal for mathematics and natural philosophy, and His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Newton has awarded a prize of £5 for classics and modern languages.

Assisting Teacher—Mr. G. Scotland.

Charges—Day Scholars . . . . . £2 10 0 per quarter

Boarders—Boarding, with medical attendance . . . . . 8 10 0 “

Schooling without any extras . . . . . 2 10 0 “

Washing, mending . . . . . 0 15 0 “

Library . . . . . 0 5 0 “

Books and stationery extra.

For Brothers 10 per cent. reduction on boarding and schooling.

The course of studies, without any extra charge, comprehends:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, and French.               | 5. Bookkeeping.  |
| 2. History and Geography.                           | 6. Calligraphy, Drawing and Singing.                       |
| 3. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.                | 7. Religious instruction for each denomination separately. |
| 4. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry. |  |

Private lessons, as Piano, &c., are extra. Use of Library, 5/ per quarter.

The holidays are of three or four weeks at Christmas and Midsummer; and are 1/ per day extra when passed in the Establishment.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS School, which is the amalgamation of the Church of England High School and the Collegiate School of Kingston, was opened on the 3rd of August, 1881. The School is divided into two departments, namely, the junior for which the curriculum comprehends instruction in the primary English branches and arithmetic; and the senior, for which the curriculum comprehends instruction in the classical, mathematical, scientific and advanced English branches, and in the modern languages and Hebrew.

The School year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition, which are divided into four terms, two of eleven weeks, and two of ten weeks each. The holidays at Christmas are four weeks; at Easter one week; and at Midsummer five weeks.

Co-PRINCIPALS—W. Morrison, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen; and Rev. W. Boyce, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS—The Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Messrs. W. A. Milne, Andrew Hendriks, H. Brown, A. F. McKenzie.

DRAWING MASTER—Mr. John Tillman. FRENCH MASTER—Mr. W. A. Milne.

The affairs of the School are under the general management and control of a Committee which consists for the year 1883 of his Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, the Revds. C. F. Douet, G. W. Downer, H. H. Isaacs, H. H. Kilburn, Messrs. A. H. Jones, P. Magnan, Thomas Harrison, E. S. Sanguinetti and H. W. Livingston.

The price of tuition is as follows: For pupils in the junior department, £2 per term; for pupils in the senior department, £3 per term. For instruction in drawing and in the modern languages an extra charge for each of 7s. 6d. per term is made; and for Hebrew, 10s. per term extra.

The charge for board at the institution is	£9	0	0	} Per term, same as Day School
„ „ washing	1	0	0	
„ „ repair of pupils clothing	0	3	0	

which must be paid in advance to Mrs. William Morrison, who takes the boarders on her own responsibility. Parents and guardians may make arrangements for boarding their children outside of the Institution if they prefer it.

There are at present 150 pupils in attendance at the School. The school premises are at 93, Hanover Street, Kingston. Treasurer—H. W. Livingston. Honorary Secretary—Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

## THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in this city two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established here. It was, however, determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and to depend for support upon the united community. It is fast approaching forty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vendryes, Esq. The mode of government, well-suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, is unsuited to the present day. It has, therefore, been determined to reorganize the School and to reform its management. With this in view a Board of Directors was recently appointed as follows:—

Isaac Lawton, President.	G. J. DeCordova, Vice-President.
Hermann Stern, Treasurer.	D. I. Motta.
Geo. Lyons, jr.	George Magnus.
D. Baruch, Acting Honorary Secretary.	

The Institution under notice has invested in Israel Debentures £1,000, and owned a moiety of the school premises, lately destroyed by fire.

## PART XIII.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established under Law 11 of 1875 for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of public officers of this island. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions:— If three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all.

The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors, who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of His Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers. The present Board is formed of the following public officers:—

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Chairman.

T. Harrison, Esq.

R. Batten, Esq.

Hon. A. H. Alexander

Charles Goldie, Esq.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Mr. A. H. Miles of the Collector-General's Office is the Secretary.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid had he consented to join on that date.

But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer from his salary. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years, when they cease unless the officer retires on a pension, when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension.

The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balances.

The balance sheet for the year ended 30th September, 1882, shows that on that date there were 231 registered Associates; that the contributions for the year were £2,713 7s. 3d., and that the cash balance was £14,768 3s. 1d. At that date there were nine widows and ten orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pension payable to them being £668 7s. 9d. per annum.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1876	.	£1,369	7	8	1879	.	£7,135	6	11
1877	.	3,259	12	9	1880	.	9,409	8	10
1878	.	5,026	17	11	1881	.	12,008	10	4
		1882					£14,768	3	1

#### RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The contribution from the salary of each Rector is £25 4s. per annum. In consequence of the disestablishment of the Church there are now but five subscribing Rectors to the Fund. The capital on the 30th September, 1832, was £22,169 19s. 6d. and the liabilities when the condition of the Fund was last reviewed were £22,203. By a recent legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The condition of the Fund is subject to septennial review by an Actuary. The Trustees are the present Rectors, and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amount to about £1,700 a year.

#### ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established thirty-six years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 30th September, 1881, was £30,652 18s. 4d. and on 30th September, 1882, £33,089 11s. 11d., shewing a reduction of capital in the year of £563 6s. 5d., and the existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers, and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £2,600 a year.

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF DISESTABLISHED CLERGY.

THE Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Disestablished Church in Jamaica consists of abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-paid Clergymen of the Diocese; donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; yearly offertories from Churches; and collections in the ecclesiastical districts, with the consent of the Clergymen in charge.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the full amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is

divided equally among the orphans. If the associate has been twice or oftener married the rate of pension which would have been payable to the last wife is acted upon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

The proceeds from the amount received by collections, donations, and other voluntary contributions form a separate fund, which is equally divided among the beneficiaries of the fund formed by the abatements from the salaries of the associates; but no larger sum than £40 can be granted to any one family in any one year.

On the formation of the Society in January, 1881, 29 of the then Non-State-paid Clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund" all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result has been a membership of 40. Of this number but one Clergyman has died. His widow was placed on the fund for a pension of £12 11s. 4d. per annum, and on her death her children became the recipients of three-fourths of her pension. The total amount of her husband's contributions to the fund was £3 6s. 2d.

The amount received as abatements to the 31st December, 1881, was £227 18s. 2d. and the offertories, voluntary subscriptions, &c., amounted to £119 11s. 2d., making a total revenue of £347 9s. 4d. The payment was a quarter's pension (£3 2s. 10d.) to the widow above referred to.

To 30th November, 1882, there have been further receipts from abatements amounting to £220 8s. 4d., and from offertories amounting to £61 5s. 4d. The payments for the same period have been £62 5s. 10d.

According to Law 14 of 1882, this Association has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors' and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

The Diocesan Financial Board are required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the funds and to manage the general affairs of the Association; but the working expenses are not to exceed two-and-a-half per cent. of the annual receipts.

#### FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER by her will, dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Church or place of worship to which he or she should belong.

Mrs. Fletcher died in 1847. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will. They sold all the personal estate and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were nominated and appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

At the death of Mitchell there was a sum of £314 2s. 1d. in his hands belonging to the estate.

The real estate unsold consisted of 2 acres, 3 rods and 34 poles of land in Fletcher's Town.

A suit was filed at the instance of the creditors against the executors of Mitchell's estate and a petition was filed in that suit at the instance of the Churchwardens. The result of this petition in the suit was that a sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt of £314 2s. 1d. due by the estate of Mitchell on account of Fletcher's Trust.

The sum of £187 19s. 7d., less solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., viz., £130 1s. 3d. was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £150 7s. 10d. The interest on this amount was distributed in the year 1880 for the first time among the poor of Kingston.

**SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.**

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures, under Law 47 of 1869 and Law 15 of 1871, bearing interest at 5 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,390.

The interest is divided between the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount.

Out of the sum received by Kingston the Municipal Board distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances.

**WOOD'S BEQUEST.**

MR. R. T. Woon bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed to the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made on the 3rd January, 1883, when the sum of £95 was distributed to 626 persons.

**D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.**

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will, dated the 7th of June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th of May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of Mr. D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY.**

THIS Society was organized in November, 1828, by the Rev. T. B. Turner, its object being the mutual relief of its members during sickness; providing also for the burial of members and those dependent on them, viz., father, mother, wife and children. Consequent on the dying out of the foundation members and no new ones being enrolled the Society fell through, but it was re-organized on the 19th September, 1864, during the Incumbency of the Rev. George Cheyne, and under the management of a Committee. In 1866 when the Rev. Mr. Cheyne was removed to another cure the Rev. Enos Nuttall (the present Bishop of Jamaica) his successor, assumed the position of President and the Society has since been progressing.

**TRINITY CHURCH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

THIS Society was established on the 1st of January, 1871, in connection with the Holy Trinity Church. Its object is to relieve members when sick and to provide funeral expenses in case of death.

The funds in hand amount to £500, and the members number fifty-nine. The sick receive 5/ each per week for four weeks and afterwards 2/6 every week until recovery. In case of the death of a member the friends receive £3 for funeral expenses.

The President (who is also the Secretary and Treasurer) is the Rev. Joseph Dupont, assisted by three visitors to the sick.

### DORCAS SOCIETY, ST. MICHAEL'S.

THE Dorcas Society of St. Michael's Church had its origin in a sewing class of the Sunday School girls under the care of their Teachers. The children were taught to sew by making up common clothing to give away, and better things were made and sold by the Teachers to procure means for sustaining the class.

From this commencement the Dorcas Society arose and its chief object is to supply the poor and infirm with a dinner and a suit of clothes on Christmas Day; but any urgent case of destitution brought to the notice of the Committee is immediately relieved. For some years past about 130 women and between 30 and 40 men have had a suit of clothes and a dinner on Christmas Day provided out of the fund of the Society.

The utility of this Society continues to be exhibited and to increase. The working members have had an addition to their number, while clothing and food have been distributed to more recipients of its charity in 1882 than had been the case in previous years.

This Society relieves applicants of any denomination who are properly recommended. In this respect it stands alone. With the interest taken in the Institution by the Rev. H. M. F. McDermott, the present Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, the zeal of its members and the kind assistance of its friends, it is confidently hoped that the St. Michael's Dorcas Society will be blessed in still extending its benefits.

### THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic, and to the energy and philanthropy of B. A. Franklin, Esquire, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish alms-houses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription which is fixed at 3d. per week as the minimum. The funds amount to about £300.

The Society is at present governed by a Board of thirteen Directors but it is contemplated to reduce the number. The Executive is as follows:—

#### DIRECTORS.

Hermann Stern, President. George Lyons, jnr., Vice-President.  
David Baruch, Treasurer.

### JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the Masonic Order, their widows and orphans, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food, or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars and other entertainments.

The general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Management consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the Island; the Presiding Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and fifteen Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers,



Every subscribing Mason of one guinea or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Management and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Board of Management and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to dispend in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Right Wor. Bro. Altamont D'Cordova	President
The Wor. Bro. M. C. P. McCormack	Vice-Presidents
Bro. J. C. Ford, Treasurer.	
Bro. A. C. Sinclair, Secretary.	

## ELECTED.

The Right Wor. Bro. J. L. Ashenheim	The Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan
" " C. W. Tait	" " B. M. Dias
" " William Duff	" " A. H. Jones
The Wor. Bro. W. G. Macfarlane	The Wor. Bro. A. H. Alexander
" " E. X. Leon	" " D. P. Ross
" " The Wor. Bro. C. L. Campbell.	

## EX OFFICIO BEING MASTERS OF SUBSCRIBING LODGES.

The Right Wor. Bro. Webb	The Right Wor. Bro. T. C. Dias
" " James W. Scott	" " M. H. Lawrence
The Wor. Bro. James Dufus	The Wor. Bro. Henry Priest
" " J. M. Motta	" " C. M. McL. Kerr
" " The Wor. Bro. T. N. Aguilar.	

The Right Wor. Bro. Altamont D'Cordova and the Right Wor. Bro. S. C. Burke are Members of the Board by virtue of their offices as Deputy District Grand Master of East Jamaica and Provincial Grand Master of Jamaica, respectively. The Wor. Bro. McCormack, Vice-President, Bro. J. C. Ford, Treasurer, and Bro. A. C. Sinclair, Secretary, are elected members of the Board.

## THE DESTITUTE HOME, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution is situated in Beeston Street, No. 73, and is the property of the Government, by whom it has been handed over to the Municipal Board for charitable purposes.

It is capable of providing for the shelter of 33 inmates, and is managed, under the direction of the City Almoner, by a resident Matron, who besides her wages of 14/ per week is allowed 3/ per week to provide food for each inmate.

This Institution is open to all poor, sick, destitute and homeless persons, who are admissible day or night on an order from the Almoner or a member of the Municipal Board.

The District Medical Officer is in charge of the Institution and can order any medicine or nourishment he thinks necessary. It costs about £310 per annum, which is defrayed from the Poor Rates of Kingston.

## THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the Honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., and the Honorable L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. Geo. Cheyne held the office of Honorary Secretary.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the

Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government. The Directors, in closing their Report for 1880, stated "that the success of the past year is in a great measure due to the kind and liberal assistance afforded to them by the Government. Through such assistance the Institution is now on a substantial basis and the heavy losses hitherto experienced will not again take place."

In 1881-82 the sum of £200 13s. 6d. was obtained from the Government and by subscription, which together with a balance of £316 17s. 3d. to the credit of the Institution on the 30th September, 1881, gave a revenue of £517 10s. 7d., while the expenditure was £284 8s. 2d., leaving a balance of £233 2s. 7d. in favour of the Home.

The number of seamen admitted during 1881-82 was 82. Of these 24 for various causes left owing the Institution for their board and lodgings £20 6s.

#### DIRECTORS.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, Chairman.	
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R. N.	George Solomon, Esq.
The Bishop of Jamaica.	J. C. Peynado, Esq.
The Collector of Customs, Kingston.	George Stiebel, Esq.
Secretary—S. A. Ifla.	Resident Superintendent—Alexander Smith.

#### THE CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston, and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honorable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city, and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property No. 4, Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery, now in Demerara, was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer, and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties, at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free. No one in arrears for three months has been allowed to share in the benefits conferred by the Institution.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrollment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total bonâ fide membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

The Dispensary is at present in a better position than it has occupied at any other period since its establishment. At the close of 1880 Dr. Croskery tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. The membership then stood at 300. In December, 1882, it had reached nearly 900, and it is increasing at the rate of about 30 members a month. Taking the last annual report, to June 30th, 1882, it appears that the total number of members was 808, of whom 554 were without liabilities. The visits to patients during the year numbered 1,590 and the prescriptions 3,463. In the present healthy and improved state of the Institution, the Directors are hopeful of devoting the revenues from the foundation property to their original purpose, and of forming a fund for the supply of nourishment to indigent sick members.

The following is a list of the Officers of the Dispensary for 1882-83 :—

#### DIRECTORS.

**PRESIDENT**—David Martin, Esquire      **VICE-PRESIDENT**—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes.  
**TREASURER AND HON. SECRETARY**—Rev. Abraham H. Nieto.  
 Rev. Horace Peckover      H. B. Shaw  
 Rev. Father Dupont      P. Elicio Auvray  
 Rev. Samuel Goodyer      Charles Goldie  
 G. J. DeCordova      Chas. L. Campbell

John C. Fegan, Esquires.

#### TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Henry B. Shaw, Esquire.      Rev. A. H. Nieto.      Charles Goldie, Esquire.  
**HONORARY AUDITOR**—Simon E. Pietersz, Esquire.  
**MEDICAL OFFICER**—Dr. Arundel H. Cotter, L.R.C.P., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c.  
**SECRETARY**—Joseph G. A. Benjamiu.      **COLLECTOR**—Thomas Wall.  
**OFFICE**—112, Orange Street, Kingston.  
**Hours of Consultation**—From 8 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 4 p.m.

### THE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

The Women's Self-Help Society was formed by Lady Musgrave before her visit to England in 1879. It was formally opened as a School and Work Repository by the Rev. E. Nuttall, in the presence of the Managing Committee and some of the pupils on All Saints' Day, November 1, 1879.

Its object is to enable industrious women to help themselves by teaching them various kinds of work, especially those calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, such as work in ferns, lace bark, calabash, etc., and the making of different kinds of preserves, such as ginger, guava jelly, etc., and also to provide a sale room for the work of those who wish to avail themselves of it. A commission of 1/8 in the pound is charged on all work sold at the Society's Rooms.

Classes for instruction in plain needle work are also held by the Society and much employment is given to sempstresses in making clothes for the poor, which are sold at cost.

The Society, in which during her residence in the island Lady Musgrave took a special interest, is under the direction of 24 ladies. A Teacher is paid by the Society and the classes in which gratuitous instruction is given meet three times a week. One of the ladies gives lessons in the more difficult work in lace bark and ferns. Already many visitors to the island have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of buying curiosities at the Society's Rooms to take home with them, and this sale of work has been a great blessing to many.

The success already attained encourages those interested in the Society to hope for still greater results, when its work is better known. All kinds of work if good are received.

The following ladies compose the present Managing Committee :—

Miss Allwood	Mrs. DeMercado	Mrs. Henderson	Mrs. Macglashan
Mrs. Batten	Mrs. Downer	Miss Kemble	Mrs. Saunders
Miss Burke	Mrs. East	Mrs. McDowell	Mrs. Oughton
Mrs. C. Campbell	Mrs. Sowers	Mrs. Mainwaring	Mrs. Radcliffe
Mrs. D. Campbell	Mrs. Peynado	Miss McDermott	Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. John. Davidson	Mrs. Hocking	Mrs. Marescaux	Mrs. Tucker,

### KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is maintained by the Poor Rates of Kingston and St. Andrew, and established for the exclusive benefit of both; and none but the inhabitants of these parishes, or such other persons as shall have resided and earned their livelihood for the space of one year in either of them are entitled to admission as inmates. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, or whose relatives are capable of affording him or her assistance, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Clerk of the Municipal Board of the parish to which the applicants belong.

The Institution accommodates 161 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly.

The Staff of Officers employed consists of a Master, Matron and Clerk and 8 Servants, viz :—1 Cook, 1 Labourer, 1 Messenger, 4 Nurses, and 1 Washerwoman, who washes the clothing of those inmates who are unable to do so for themselves.

The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale.

The stores are supplied by contract, and a store book shewing the daily receipts and issues is kept, and at the end of each month is compared with the balance shewn therein.

The clothing is made up by the inmates, the Master and the Matron doing the cutting out of the work.

The Institution is conducted by a Board of Management appointed by the Governor as follows :—

Chairman—The Hon. James H. McDowell.

Members—The Hon. H. J. Kemble.

John McLean, Esq., J.P.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

### GIRLS' ORPHANAGE, HALF-WAY TREE.

THE Girls' Orphanage, at present situated in the Parish of St. Andrew, was opened in Kingston on the 13th July, 1865, by the Rev. Duncan H. Campbell, then Rector of Kingston, assisted by some member of his congregation. Its object has always been to educate in habits of piety, industry and self-dependence young orphan girls of good character. Before the repeal in 1869 of the law authorising Government allowances to Industrial Schools, where children were boarded and clothed as well as educated, allowances were applied for on the admission of children; but the Orphanage is now entirely supported by the work of the Managers, assisted occasionally by voluntary contributions, and what little can be earned by the children. One lady, the wife of a Clergyman in the mountains, has in the course of years contributed £1,200 from the proceeds of her work. This kind of work (a combination of lace bark, ferns and the spatha of the mountain cabbage palm) is peculiar to the island, and was originally invented for the benefit of the Orphanage by another of the Managers. At one time the Orphanage contained 40 children, but the average number for the last year has only been 16. Twenty day scholars are however taught in a Day School attached to the Orphanage for which an educational grant is received on the usual terms.

There have been some failures, but proofs of the general success of the work are not wanting. Many of the girls trained at the Orphanage are respectably married, some are supporting themselves as Teachers of Elementary Schools, and some as domestic servants. The Managers have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the girls who have recently left the Institution.

Children above 8 years of age are not eligible for admission.

### GREGORY'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were

to be invested and the interests and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage.

At the time of the enactment of the 28th Vic., cap. 23, the sum of £2,400 in the Public Treasury represented the capital of this Charity, which was by that Act permanently sunk and an annuity of £144 guaranteed instead. This income is applied as the testator directed and at the discretion of the Trustees, who are his Honor the Chief Justice, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of the Parish. There are at present 36 recipients of the bounty—poor females who have seen better days. The allowances vary from £1 to 4s. per month.

### FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine, all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the Parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels and a house in Spanish Town.

The will gave the Churchwardens and Vestrymen full power to sell all the property except the house in Spanish Town, which was to be kept for the poor widows to live in.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Municipal Board on a long lease at £18 a-year.

Instead of the moneys derived from the sales being invested for the benefit of a fund for the support of three poor widows they were appropriated from time to time to the use of the parish, part having been used for the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison, in possession of the Government. The annual value of the Trust property after the final sale of the lands by the parish was set down at £91 4s., and annuities of £30 8s. were paid by the parish to three widows until the liability was assumed by the Government. In 1847 the Act, 10 Victoria, chapter 45, was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, in addition to the ordinary parochial taxes, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act, 21 Victoria, chapter 44, the power of the parishes to raise taxes was taken away, and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government to be paid out of general revenue. Since the passing of this Act provision for three widows' pensions at the rate of £30 8s. has been made in the parochial estimates of St. Catherine, amongst parochial services to be paid for from general revenue.

In 1878 a vacancy for a widow occurred to which both the Municipal Board and the Churchwardens, claiming independently the right of election, made appointments. A contention then arose between those bodies, which led to a suit brought by the Nominee of the Churchwardens against the Municipal Board, to recover the amounts claimed by her as an Annuitant by virtue of the election by the Churchwardens. The Plaintiff failed to establish her right; and the general effect of the judgments of the Courts in the matter was that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestry combined, no body had the power of electing to the vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Municipal Board, at which the two Churchwardens were present, the original Nominee of the Board was elected to the vacancy.

The question of resorting to legislation to put the Trust on a proper footing has recently been under consideration.

## GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the Parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the Parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the poor of the Parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic., cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poor House for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "a Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Custos of Saint Mary's and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a Brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville.

On 1st May, 1875, Fort Haldane was handed over to the Trustees, although the deed of conveyance from the Governor to the Trustees was not signed until January, 1877.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of this Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872.

These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poor House, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for the quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Poor House until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a Home has been found in the Poor House for eleven suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 30th September, 1882, £10,711 19s. 11½d., of which £9,206 2s. 4d. is invested in Island Debentures and in the Government Savings Bank, and the remainder is uninvested.

In 1880 the Rev. J. A. Thompson was appointed Trustee in consequence of Mr. W. Gray having left the district, and in April, 1881, in consequence of the deaths of the Honorable H. Westmorland and Mr. Thompson, Messrs. F. H. Barker and the Rev. F. H. Sharp were appointed Trustees, so that the present resident Trustees are :—

The Hon. William Macdonald.

Mr. F. H. Barker.

The Rev. F. H. Sharp.

The Clerk of the Trustees of the Charity is Mr. R. M. Cocking, Clerk of the Parochial Boards of St. Mary.

## PART XIV.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THE value of the articles imported into Jamaica and entered for home consumption during the financial year ending 30th September, 1882, was £1,321,962 or £70,706 less than in the preceding year. The imports of the respective years were drawn from the following countries :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
United Kingdom . . . . .	£646,052	£726,413
Dominion of Canada . . . . .	147,376	147,723
Other British Possessions . . . . .	41,527	34,790
United States . . . . .	549,724	403,207
Other Countries . . . . .	7,990	9,829
	<u>£1,392,669</u>	<u>£1,321,962</u>

The decrease was in the case of rated goods, which showed a total decline of £200,989. The largest items of decrease were in respect to the following food-stuffs :—Flour, £84,305; meal, £41,610; biscuits, £6,033; peas and beans, £5,236; butter, £3,714; mackerel, £3,680; salt, £2,477; pork, £2,076; lard, £1,220; salt beef, £669; cheese, £327; refined sugar, £206; hams, £146. The principal increases were :—Rice, £3,750; alewives, £3,184; herrings (pickled) £740; salt fish, £659; tea, £376; salmon (pickled) £202. The Collector-General in his report to the Government attributed the diminution “mainly to the largely-increased production of ground provisions and other essentials grown by the native population.” In the preceding year there was a great scarcity in these productions owing to the destruction of the provision-fields by the cyclone and drought of 1880. The result was the enforced importation of the largest amount of food-stuffs since 1875, when the hurricane of the previous November caused such an extensive importation of food as to secure the sum of £270,047 for import duties.

The value of the food-stuffs imported during the ten years ending 30th September, 1882, was as follows :—

1873 . . . . .	£607,219	1878 . . . . .	£615,692
1874 . . . . .	635,163	1879 . . . . .	556,381
1875 . . . . .	698,089	1880 . . . . .	577,278
1876 . . . . .	629,342	1881 . . . . .	675,106
1877 . . . . .	592,352	1882 . . . . .	484,554

In liquors the values of the importations showed the following increases during the year :—ale, beer and porter, £3,075; wines, £2,715; brandy, £770; cordials, £77; whisky, £53; gin, £38; and cider and perry, £3. Tobacco showed a decrease, namely, in cigars, £252; in twisted tobacco, £1,383; and in leaf tobacco, £1,708. This falling-off may be ascribed to the large cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of excellent cigars within the island.

In the articles of candles (composition and tallow), oil and lucifer matches, there was also a falling off;—in candles to the extent of £1,022, in oil, £1,391, and in matches, £87. The existence of a Match Factory in Kingston and the very large consumption of native-made cocoanut oil may account for these reductions. Soap likewise showed a large decrease, £7,047, but this was in consequence of the large trade with the local manufactories.

The importations of goods on which the *ad valorem* duty was paid and of those admitted free of duty were in excess of similar importations of the previous year. In *ad valorem* goods the total increase was £108,553; and in free goods the total increase was £21,730. The increases and decreases in the value of the principal articles under these heads may be thus stated:—

<i>Increase.</i>		<i>Decrease.</i>	
Cotton Manufactures .	£77,445	Cards, Labels and Almanacks	£327
Hardware and Cutlery .	9,735	Ice .	1,071
Leather, unenumerated .	2,642	Drugs and Medicines .	1,235
Oznaburgh .	2,779	Woollen and Worsted .	1,961
Shooks, Staves and Headings .	15,914	Boats, Canoes and fittings .	164
Bags, Sacks and Bagging .	1,003	Steam Engines .	10,329
Wood (White and Pitch	} 3,919	Still and parts .	3,441
Pine) for building		Shingles, Cypress and	} 692
Bricks .	639	White Cedar	
Coals .	13,376	Tiles, Earthen and Marble .	946
Arms and Ammunition .	618	Iron Wire .	2,276
Carriages and parts .	1,117	Clocks and Watches .	78
Earthen and China Ware .	1,472	Clothing, ready-made .	547
Fish, preserved .	148	Farinaceous Substances .	372
Furniture of Wood .	779	Groceries and Confectionery .	2,438
Haberdashery and Millinery .	3,426	Perfumery .	50
Hats, Bonnets and Caps .	561	Silk and Silk Manufactures .	25
Leather, Boots and Shoes .	5,880	Stationery .	1,622
Linen, Manufactures .	602	Unenumerated Manufac-	} 4,573
Paper, not Stationery .	825	tured Goods	
Books and Music (printed) .	597	Manufactures of Wood .	253

There was a large decrease in the items of steam engines and stills for estates' purposes; but as against this there was a large increase in shooks, staves and headings, which was doubtless due to the large crops of sugar and rum during the year. And the total importations on account of estates were in the aggregate considerably in excess of those of the previous year. In the item of cotton manufactures the value of the importations stood at the high figure of £77,445 above the value of those of the previous year. As the ordinary clothing of the prædial class is included in this description of merchandize it is clear that they had the means of abundantly supplying their personal comforts.

The following is the value of the exports during each of the ten years ended 30th September, 1882:—

	Of Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.
	£	£	£
1873 .	1,144,173	81,838	1,226,011
1874 .	1,369,507	72,573	1,442,080
1875 .	1,359,868	50,616	1,410,484
1876 .	1,440,131	76,884	1,517,015
1877 .	1,419,625	39,004	1,458,669
1878 .	1,165,145	35,569	1,210,705
1879 .	1,262,869	94,702	1,357,571
1880 .	1,427,144	85,834	1,512,978
1881 .	1,104,407	74,187	1,178,594
1882 .	1,471,917	77,141	1,549,058



being an increase in 1881-82 of £370,464 on 1880-81; of £32,043 on 1875-76, which was otherwise the highest year in the decade; and of £205,354 on the average of the five years preceding 1881-82. The increase on the year 1880-81 is made up of island produce, £367,510, and British, Foreign and other colonial produce, £2,954; while the increase on the average of the five preceding years is made up of island produce, £194,079, and British, Foreign and other colonial produce, £11,275.

The quantity and value of each of the principal staples exported during the year 1881-82 were as follow:—

Sugar	.	hhds.	33,392	.	£614,283
Rum	.	phns.	22,742	.	295,645
Coffee	.	cwt.	66,238	.	133,535
Fruit	.	.	.	.	124,269
Pimento	.	cwt.	76,022	.	112,817
Dyewoods and other woods	.	tons	34,532	.	103,034

The value of each of these staples bore the following per centage proportions to that of the entire export of island produce during the year, viz.: sugar, 39.65; rum, 19.09; coffee, 8.62; fruit, 8.02; pimento, 7.28; woods, 6.65.

The exports of sugar and rum were larger in 1882 than in any other year of the decade from 1873. Indeed the exports of rum were the largest since 1839, and if regard be had to the increase in the size of the hogsheads of sugar, which would make the exports for 1882 upwards of 44,000 hogsheads of the former dimensions, the exports of sugar were the largest for 40 years with the exception of the two years 1845 and 1847 when the exports were 47,926 and 48,554, respectively. And the values of the exports of sugar and rum in 1882, taken together, were greater than the values of the exports of sugar and rum, taken together, in the first year after emancipation or in the first year after the passing of the Sugar Duties' Act. The values for the two years in question were—

In 1839, the first year after Emancipation:—

Sugar	.	.	.	£640,159
Rum	.	.	.	176,792
Total	.	.	.	<u>£816,951</u>

In 1847, the first year after the passing of the Sugar Duties Act by the Imperial Parliament:—

Sugar	.	.	.	£631,202
Rum	.	.	.	198,848
Total	.	.	.	<u>£830,050</u>

Whilst in the year under review (1882) the values were:—

Sugar	.	.	.	£614,283
Rum	.	.	.	295,645
				<u>£909,928</u>

As reference has been made above to the increase in the size of hogsheads and puncheons, it may not be out of place to set down the exports of sugar and rum in the decade from 1873 according to the older and smaller dimensions of those packages.

Years.	Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.	Years.	Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
1873 .	33,166	18,231	1878 .	30,410	19,926
1874 .	33,131	21,289	1879 .	33,997	20,670
1875 .	32,488	23,483	1880 .	37,467	20,442
1876 .	33,920	24,253	1881 .	24,558	15,347
1877 .	35,663	22,712	1882 .	44,790	25,016

The exportation of coffee, another of the great staples, was considerably less in 1882 than in any of the previous years of the decade. The reports received from the Collectors of Manchester, St. Andrew and St. Elizabeth, the principal coffee-growing districts of the island, went to shew that the extent of the coffee crops had been very seriously affected by the drought which prevailed during a portion of the financial year. The exports of this article during the ten years were as follow :—

	Cwt.	Value.		Cwt.	Value.
1873 .	64,278	£214,055	1878 .	84,032	£271,449
1874 .	92,065	336,957	1879 .	96,715	249,134
1875 .	63,717	219,084	1880 .	90,972	254,720
1876 .	77,223	268,816	1881 .	87,911	231,383
1877 .	85,115	270,960	1882 .	66,238	133,535

The decrease in the exportation of coffee in 1882 was the largest since 1865, with the exception of 1869, when the quantity exported was 30,627 cwt. and the value £97,964. The crop for the current year (1883) promises to be large.

The extent of the production of pimento is entirely dependent upon the nature of the seasons and in a great measure upon the degree to which very high winds prevail at the period of reaping. The season of 1882 was favourable to pimento, the export of which reached 76,022 cwts., of the value of £112,817. This was 21,932 cwts. more than the quantity exported in 1881, and 22,162 cwts. more than that exported in 1873.

The decrease in the quantity and value of the woods exported, especially in the case of logwood, was very considerable. This has been attributed to the exhaustion of the more accessible logwood lands, causing the quantity brought to market to be much reduced and the cost of carriage to be so enhanced as to render the wood so brought to be hardly remunerative. But there are still some districts, St. Elizabeth for instance, where logwood is practically inexhaustible, and in which there will still be such a large production as will enable the article to be retained among the staples of the colony.

The fruit trade, which in 1867 consisted of a few bunches of bananas and a few barrels of oranges, valued at £725, now represents the large sum of £124,269. The Collector-General in his last report stated that the fruit trade "had entirely recovered the severe check it sustained from the effects of the cyclone in 1880 and which was not apparent until 1880-81; and with the remarkable strides it has made within the past three years there would appear to be no ascertained limit to this branch of our exports. The largest export of bananas prior to the occurrence of the cyclone was in 1880 to the extent of 440,642 bunches against 38,689 in 1873; in 1880-81 the exportations fell to 217,592, but in 1882 they rose to 887,370, representing the value

of £88,737. In 1872-73 the quantity of oranges shipped was 2,501,250, and progressed annually to 1879-80 when 14,607,487 were shipped; in 1880-81, 23,626,209, and in 1881-82, 35,456,978, representing a value of £33,684 2s. 6d. In 1872-73 the export value of fruit, including cocoanuts, was £8,360, while in 1881-82 the value rose to £134,494." Sir Anthony Musgrave, in his report on the Blue Book for 1882, observes that "the very large increase in the export of fruit must be a matter for unmixed congratulation, for it must be borne in mind that the amount represented by these figures is actually paid to residents in the island and circulates in a great measure among the labouring classes."

The increases and decreases in the other articles of export may thus be stated :—

<i>Increase.</i>		<i>Decrease.</i>	
Beeswax	£ 918	Cattle (neat)	£7,240
Cacao	1,353	Cinchona Bark	2,548
Hides	85	Ginger	3,638
Honey	1,217	Lime Juice	981
Horses and Mules	4,997	Sheep's Wool	134
Lancewood Spars	3,717	Sticks (walking)	1,539
Succades	26	Tobacco (cigars)	3,524
Tamarind	30	Tortoise Shell	151
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	1,701		
Turtle	585		
Turtle (prepared and dried)	25		
Yams	455		

The Cinchona exported was the result of "thinnings" and "prunings," rendered necessary by the too abundant growth of established trees and self-sown seedlings. The net amount realized was £2,419, being £419 beyond the estimated value of the consignment.

The exports from the colony during the past five years were distributed in the following proportions :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
United Kingdom	78·80	73·26	67·3	66·5	62·5
United States	14·14	15·	20·1	18·9	17·8
Dominion of Canada	·06	1·05	5·2	6·2	12·9
Other Countries	7·	10·69	7·4	8·4	6·8

These figures tend to show that the export trade with the Mother Country is gradually declining and is being diverted to the United States and Canada. It will be observed also that while the exports to the United States have relatively decreased in 1881-82, the exports to Canada have increased; and it may occasion surprise that such a state of things should exist having regard to the very large increase in the exports of fruit, which almost altogether finds its market in the United States. But the explanation of the coincidence is to be found in the circumstance that the quantity of sugar exported to the United States decreased from 3,707 hogsheads in 1880-81 to 3,198 hogsheads in 1881-82, while there was an increase in the quantity exported to Canada in 1881-82 of 7,925 hogsheads over the quantity exported to that country in 1880-81.

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>FOOD STUFFS.</b>												
<b>From United Kingdom</b>	76,644	5	10	80,410	3	3	100,281	7	7	81,566	0	3
" British Possessions	212,113	18	4	220,975	18	9	192,798	17	4	202,668	16	0
" U.S. of America	312,274	15	5	320,981	14	3	390,985	6	2	331,494	19	7
" Other Countries	6,186	2	10	12,795	11	7	14,023	13	4	13,612	1	4
<b>Total Food Stuffs</b>	607,219	2	5	635,163	7	10	698,089	4	5	629,341	17	2
<b>LIQUORS.</b>												
<b>From United Kingdom</b>	75,610	6	0	58,739	6	3	58,058	8	7	55,182	15	7
" British Possessions	2,252	9	0	2,163	2	1	1,852	11	0	1,849	5	0
" U.S. of America	140	2	0	317	19	2	138	0	8	607	6	0
" Other Countries	7,125	0	5	7,318	16	2	8,986	15	8	9,442	2	8
<b>Total Liquors</b>	85,127	17	5	68,539	3	8	69,035	15	11	67,081	9	3
<b>TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.</b>												
<b>From United Kingdom</b>	1,697	15	6	1,267	9	11	651	3	0	991	16	3
" British Possessions	281	7	6	180	2	3	69	17	6	3	0	0
" U.S. of America	14,052	15	5	12,964	18	0	15,450	15	11	13,013	6	8
" Other Countries	1,859	15	7	3,201	13	0	2,981	7	9	2,490	15	0
<b>Total Tobacco</b>	17,871	14	0	17,614	3	2	19,153	4	2	16,498	17	11
<b>HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.</b>												
<b>From United Kingdom</b>	14,230	12	5	15,192	7	3	18,303	15	9	17,146	4	4
" British Possessions	37	11	6	51	14	5	13	2	0	28	3	4
" U.S. of America	2,049	19	1	499	3	11	2,205	19	7	4,119	9	10
" Other Countries	385	0	3	999	15	4	1,553	16	11	741	16	4
<b>Total Household Furniture</b>	16,703	3	3	16,743	0	11	22,076	14	3	22,035	13	10
<b>CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.</b>												
<b>From United Kingdom</b>	483,270	19	5	509,445	10	1	443,039	2	11	470,773	17	1
" British Possessions	170	13	7	26	9	8	102	16	0	211	16	10
" U.S. of America	670	6	2	657	6	3	688	15	1	5,754	13	4
" Other Countries	4,283	11	1	5,282	0	9	6,854	17	0	10,567	4	11
<b>Total Clothing</b>	488,395	10	3	515,411	6	9	450,685	11	0	487,307	12	2
<b>HARDWARE &amp; IRONMONGERY.</b>												
<b>From United Kingdom</b>	97,709	6	0	85,139	17	0	81,239	19	6	78,664	3	0
" British Possessions	179	17	1	204	18	0	285	11	3	227	7	2
" U.S. of America	5,850	10	10	6,406	9	1	7,788	0	9	6,211	2	10
" Other Countries	619	6	4	932	17	8	312	12	9	590	6	0
<b>Total Hardware &amp; Ironmongery</b>	104,359	0	3	92,684	1	9	89,626	4	3	85,692	19	0

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60,405 4 8	61,142 2 4	64,125 7 5	51,478 12 8	82,265 15 7	60,352 3 8
210,540 2 2	220,979 0 3	199,387 3 6	194,968 6 1	174,432 15 5	168,182 17 4
312,195 13 8	325,126 19 3	288,777 6 6	328,407 5 7	416,368 15 6	252,829 12 11
9,211 2 4	8,444 0 8	4,091 5 8	2,423 18 3	2,038 16 7	3,189 10 0
592,352 2 10	615,692 2 6	556,381 3 1	577,278 2 7	675,106 2 7	484,554 3 11
49,052 2 7	48,058 17 10	55,499 6 5	51,702 19 1	46,993 14 6	48,720 13 5
1,933 7 0	1,802 5 0	1,372 4 9	1,520 8 6	732 12 0	350 3 1
971 6 4	796 18 0	767 10 10	1,043 9 3	722 1 1	630 6 9
9,000 16 10	9,243 9 11	7,391 17 0	5,694 0 7	2,888 4 9	3,551 18 11
60,957 12 9	59,901 10 9	65,030 19 0	59,960 17 5	51,336 12 4	53,253 2 2
465 7 7	861 18 10	210 16 6	113 14 7	445 2 11	215 12 9
72 0 0	32 6 6	77 11 0	3 6 0	4 1 9	120 3 0
9,091 4 9	14,706 3 4	10,501 4 4	11,450 12 7	11,245 1 2	10,142 12 9
2,191 17 0	1,764 4 8	783 17 7	1,145 19 11	653 0 10	490 16 11
11,820 9 4	17,364 13 4	11,573 9 5	12,713 13 1	12,347 6 8	10,969 5 5
14,437 9 6	11,640 0 3	11,049 6 10	10,196 14 5	10,479 16 6	12,147 11 4
315 16 5	22 3 5	...	180 14 1	162 10 6	7 1 7
3,961 9 7	3,970 2 11	3,735 4 2	4,532 1 2	2,779 9 9	3,140 18 4
1,586 0 1	573 6 11	940 16 9	619 19 2	189 5 7	214 18 4
20,300 15 7	16,205 13 6	15,725 7 9	15,529 8 10	13,611 2 4	15,510 9 7
894,217 9 7	364,008 2 11	345,029 3 7	431,990 3 2	305,917 1 6	393,056 15 11
998 17 0	112 17 10	2,229 13 1	1,235 4 9	757 10 11	396 6 3
10,078 19 9	13,293 19 10	22,469 12 7	16,960 1 10	5,042 14 8	6,799 8 3
4,695 19 6	2,737 17 4	2,734 7 0	1,542 17 10	716 1 5	388 10 8
409,991 5 10	380,152 17 11	372,462 16 3	45,728 7 7	312,433 8 6	400,641 1 1
83,047 18 3	63,184 19 5	45,677 12 8	60,618 3 8	53,790 4 8	57,704 18 4
76 17 6	79 8 0	80 6 1	141 19 1	1,206 10 7	716 7 4
5,243 6 4	5,600 8 5	6,839 11 10	1,662 0 8	9,211 15 4	6,056 7 7
168 4 5	363 8 7	690 5 9	65 4 11	55 16 6	.....
88,536 6 6	69,228 4 7	53,287 16 4	62,487 8 4	64,374 7 1	64,477 13 3

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>BUILDING MATERIALS.</b>												
From United Kingdom	14,056	2	11	11,709	19	0	18,849	16	4	16,118	16	4
" British Possessions	19,444	5	11	28,564	13	2	15,066	13	3	11,253	1	1
" U.S. of America	27,185	7	2	26,145	7	0	37,194	12	10	38,069	1	11
" Other Countries	481	6	11	1,558	17	6	1,535	8	3	178	11	9
<b>Total Building Materials</b>	<b>61,137</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67,978</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72,646</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>65,619</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.</b>												
(Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c).												
From United Kingdom	82,942	12	0	52,709	13	5	66,308	7	7	48,944	10	6
" British Possessions	81	2	6	104	4	0	1,298	4	11	94	0	0
" U.S. of America	8,992	19	2	20,664	6	10	25,765	6	5	15,415	5	2
" Other Countries	10	0	0	234	0	10	51	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies</b>	<b>92,026</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73,712</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>93,422</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>64,457</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>OTHER MACHINERY &amp; TOOLS.</b>												
From United Kingdom	10,742	19	11	6,135	19	10	11,048	19	2	1,620	13	10
" British Possessions	1	0	0	198	10	0	.....			0	9	0
" U.S. of America	2,520	3	8	1,484	3	1	1,623	19	2	1,968	0	0
" Other Countries	81	15	0	137	8	4	6	12	0	28	9	0
<b>Total other Machinery &amp; Tools</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7,956</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>COALS AND COKE.</b>												
From United Kingdom	94,358	12	6	103,394	15	10	64,318	19	3	62,969	12	0
" British Possessions	.....			1,139	15	0	87	10	0	111	0	0
" U.S. of America	5,660	0	0	4,176	19	2	3,926	11	3	.....		
" Other Countries	25	0	0	.....			675	15	6	.....		
<b>Total Coals and Coke</b>	<b>100,043</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>108,711</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,008</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,080</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.</b>												
From United Kingdom	6,586	19	3	7,549	9	4	6,685	14	2	7,846	18	6
" British Possessions	.....			.....			5	10	0	.....		
" U.S. of America	366	16	11	251	19	0	253	9	2	402	1	1
" Other Countries	37	12	10	72	4	2	14	0	11	74	10	1
<b>Total Books and other Printed Matter</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,873</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>												
From United Kingdom	86,410	7	11	85,931	19	9	96,695	18	11	126,127	11	11
" British Possessions	2,049	13	5	1,787	5	3	869	1	10	982	1	0
" U.S. of America	47,301	8	3	57,643	10	2	54,123	16	10	50,537	7	0
" Other Countries	3,412	14	11	4,644	16	2	5,102	4	3	9,549	2	9
<b>Total Miscellaneous</b>	<b>139,174</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>150,007</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>156,791</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>187,196</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,732,395</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,762,395</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,760,174</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,700,253</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14,282 0 10	10,511 16 6	12,001 10 9	8,044 1 6	13,286 1 2	14,814 10 3
11,307 14 7	8,075 19 10	6,446 3 2	8,902 19 0	8,723 9 5	9,416 10 10
31,193 0 1	29,926 8 7	27,338 16 8	29,565 1 2	31,715 11 10	33,739 5 10
89 9 6	726 4 7	372 9 4	47 6 11	53 8 5	327 2 1
56,872 5 0	49,240 9 6	46,158 19 11	46,559 8 7	53,778 10 10	58,297 9 0
47,464 6 9	35,430 6 8	23,644 5 1	27,351 12 8	37,259 2 8	17,459 2 8
66 0 9	1,030 12 0	708 19 0	233 16 0	522 1 8	173 17 10
25,198 1 2	12,054 17 10	8,109 5 6	13,857 2 8	10,908 8 4	21,003 12 6
197 14 5	1,000 5 0	1 1 0	11 4 0	66 0 0	275 1 6
72,926 3 1	49,516 1 6	32,463 10 7	41,453 15 4	48,755 12 8	38,911 14 6
11,918 0 7	4,781 4 1	3,119 0 7	2,952 5 9	2,644 4 6	1,618 1 8
.....	.....	.....	47 16 8	171 1 1	312 12 8
1,059 8 2	1,092 0 8	1,552 9 11	1,762 15 11	1,686 1 2	566 5 3
267 16 4	19 0 0	66 0 0	1 0 0	18 12 0	40 10 0
13,245 5 1	5,892 4 9	4,737 10 6	4,763 18 4	4,519 18 9	2,537 9 7
49,326 0 0	43,985 3 2	35,269 10 0	38,838 12 10	13,473 1 0	28,069 6 10
470 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	200 0 10
2,214 0 0	850 6 4	1,842 0 0	34 0 0	1,036 16 0	1,311 0 5
438 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0
52,448 0 0	44,835 9 6	37,111 10 0	38,872 12 10	14,513 17 0	29,588 8 1
9,132 8 4	7,862 12 11	6,856 1 3	7,183 18 4	5,976 6 2	6,057 2 2
.....	.....	.....	8 11 0	8 0 0	2 0 0
754 2 8	1,128 7 8	371 1 10	965 12 5	329 8 2	512 10 5
48 5 6	1 7 9	18 4 10	19 12 0	72 14 3	45 19 3
9,934 16 6	8,992 8 4	7,245 7 11	8,177 13 9	6,386 8 7	6,617 11 10
99,233 5 5	105,559 14 3	83,433 6 7	87,156 10 4	73,519 13 3	86,197 2 8
1,047 3 5	1,284 8 10	1,235 10 4	1,273 19 10	2,074 18 6	2,635 4 4
51,164 15 8	62,355 17 4	50,793 11 1	63,876 3 10	58,655 16 4	66,474 14 1
11,508 19 10	6,500 4 8	9,701 1 3	3,365 3 4	1,242 7 8	1,396 12 3
162,954 4 4	175,700 5 1	145,163 9 3	155,671 17 4	135,492 15 9	156,703 13 4
1,552,339 6 10	1,492,722 1 1	1,347,342 0 0	1,475,197 4 0	1,392,656 3 1	1,322,062 0 11

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>SUGAR.</b>	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	27,644	469,957	26,841	456,305	26,893	439,169	26,108	370,630
" British Possessions	200	3,408	255	4,341	109	1,742	82	1,155
" United States of America	413	7,025	1,137	19,332	726	1,620	2,812	39,921
" Other Countries	171	2,893	165	2,800	119	1,913	73	1,044
Total Sugar	28,428	483,283	28,398	482,778	27,847	454,444	29,075	412,750
<b>RUM.</b>	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	15,097	219,742	18,073	271,108	20,426	306,729	21,050	315,754
" British Possessions	108	1,564	152	2,273	169	2,710	154	2,302
" United States of America	101	1,459	12	182	65	992	85	1,282
" Other Countries	1,265	18,539	1,114	16,704	689	10,343	760	11,393
Total Rum	16,574	241,304	19,354	290,267	21,349	320,774	22,049	330,731
<b>COFFEE.</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	53,926	179,305	61,285	223,064	36,442	123,630	63,123	219,464
" British Possessions	1,918	6,442	3,403	12,594	2,835	9,920	2,892	10,122
" United States of America	7,936	26,616	23,444	86,738	22,884	80,082	7,452	26,080
" Other Countries	498	1,692	3,933	14,561	1,156	5,452	3,756	13,150
Total Coffee	64,278	214,055	92,065	336,957	63,317	219,084	77,223	268,816
<b>PIMENTO.</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	34,688	23,208	32,590	22,813	39,394	27,575	29,260	27,498
" British Possessions	...	...	185	130	...	...	22	26
" United States of America	16,276	11,392	12,513	8,759	10,894	7,626	7,052	8,227
" Other Countries	2,896	1,979	6,151	4,306	7,212	5,049	3,618	4,222
Total Pimento	53,860	36,579	51,439	36,008	57,500	40,250	39,952	39,973
<b>DYEWOODS.</b>	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	31,694	70,202	48,562	116,464	65,835	204,770	58,923	233,910
" British Possessions	7	7	177	419	160	496	...	...
" United States of America	20,066	43,995	9,435	22,254	14,721	45,999	12,196	48,184
" Other Countries	1,772	3,946	7,177	17,275	4,488	13,946	6,689	26,584
Total Dyewoods	53,539	118,150	65,351	156,412	85,204	265,211	77,808	308,678



## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
26,902	467,687	23,957	347,370	27,204	387,654	23,255	362,002	13,287	212,595	23,104	369,668
85	1,445	74	1,123	894	12,736	4,368	67,726	3,860	61,760	11,823	189,170
3,505	59,570	1,939	29,097	948	13,513	4,190	64,952	3,707	59,315	3,194	51,178
77	1,322	96	1,517	95	1,495	202	3,142	202	3,231	267	4,267
30,569	530,024	26,066	379,107	29,141	415,398	32,115	497,822	21,056	336,901	38,392	614,283
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
19,424	291,364	17,544	206,148	17,957	188,551	17,413	195,900	12,760	159,497	20,945	272,289
187	2,811	111	1,992	212	2,239	224	2,528	200	2,501	271	3,519
203	3,052	104	1,219	161	1,698	214	2,408	180	2,247	337	4,385
834	12,503	356	4,628	461	4,832	733	8,255	812	10,161	1,189	15,452
20,648	309,730	18,115	213,987	18,791	197,320	18,584	209,091	13,952	174,406	22,742	295,645
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
55,453	171,899	64,788	211,644	69,170	178,183	61,705	172,775	63,948	168,311	41,004	82,665
1,739	5,394	2,606	8,513	4,943	12,734	7,851	21,984	5,841	15,372	4,489	9,049
25,006	84,622	11,417	37,298	16,308	42,009	16,455	46,074	11,483	30,225	13,411	27,037
2,917	9,045	5,221	13,994	6,289	16,208	4,959	3,887	6,639	17,475	7,334	14,784
85,115	270,960	84,032	271,449	96,710	249,134	90,970	244,720	87,911	231,383	66,238	133,535
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
46,254	51,438	42,353	54,353	44,229	66,874	63,597	101,500	39,460	64,083	57,498	85,327
...	...	...	...	53	80	445	710	36	58	154	229
8,784	10,248	11,844	20,496	7,248	10,959	22,276	35,553	12,818	20,817	16,739	24,841
5,324	6,213	1,116	599	979	1,481	4,890	7,805	1,776	2,885	1,631	2,420
60,362	67,899	55,313	75,448	52,509	79,394	91,208	145,568	54,090	87,843	76,022	112,817
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
38,683	126,388	25,150	74,846	34,280	111,329	48,289	118,958	39,513	117,860	25,630	76,516
361	1,227	...	...	...	...	20	69	277	712	198	555
8,252	27,948	10,846	27,495	21,386	69,282	10,536	36,114	5,452	16,083	4,620	13,749
1,091	3,652	1,509	4,547	3,321	10,796	3,346	11,466	2,226	6,641	4,084	12,214
48,387	159,215	37,505	106,888	58,987	191,407	62,191	166,607	47,463	141,296	34,532	103,034

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>FRUIT.</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5
" British Possessions	...	60	...	44	...	51	...	71
" United States of America	...	4,600	...	10,208	...	9,284	...	20,373
" Other Countries	...	84	...	136	...	1	...	18
Total Fruit	...	4,745	...	10,391	...	9,336	...	20,467
<b>TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	49	...	548	...	950	...	4,232
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	25
" United States of America	...	30	...	25	...	...	...	7
" Other Countries	...	23	...	499	...	965	...	72
Total Tobacco	...	102	...	1,072	...	1,955	...	4,336
<b>MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	32,620	...	42,410	...	42,606	...	46,632
" British Possessions	...	610	...	793	...	667	...	959
" United States of America	...	3,511	...	3,058	...	4,309	...	4,690
" Other Countries	...	9,659	...	11,235	...	7,665	...	2,404
Total Minor Products	...	46,400	...	57,496	...	55,247	...	54,685
<b>CATTLE.</b>	Head.	£	Head.	£			Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	38	230	1	3	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	656	6,690	279	2,676	...	...	4	40
Total Cattle	694	6,920	280	2,679	...	...	4	40
<b>HORSEKIND.</b>	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£		
To United Kingdom	...	...	5	150	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...
Total Horsekind	2	60	5	150	1	26	...	...
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	2,688	...	7,898	...	8,587	...	9,020
" British Possessions	...	2,971	...	4,465	...	4,510	...	3,268
" United States of America	...	4,603	...	2,499	...	3,199	...	3,360
" Other Countries	...	64,151	...	62,014	...	27,941	...	60,891
Total Miscellaneous	...	74,413	...	76,876	...	44,157	...	76,539
Grand Total	...	1,226,011	...	1,441,086	...	1,410,484	...	1,517,015

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	12	...	...	...	25	...	50	...	28	...	32
...	27	...	72	...	29	...	240	...	535	...	598
...	22,310	...	39,585	...	40,112	...	51,026	...	43,645	...	123,633
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6
...	22,350	...	39,457	...	40,166	...	51,316	...	44,215	...	124,269
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	4,528	...	6,032	...	2,712	...	4,366	...	12,313	...	21,763
...	...	...	220	...	22	...	41	...	1,437	...	2,876
...	39	...	91	...	281	...	162	...	977	...	2,466
...	134	...	...	...	6,125	...	557	...	1,685	...	77,476
...	4,701	...	6,343	...	9,140	...	5,126	...	16,412	...	104,581
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	43,719	...	45,956	...	47,289	...	52,077	...	27,694	...	37,998
...	250	...	791	...	647	...	1,979	...	4,448	...	5,906
...	8,493	...	9,410	...	14,068	...	27,064	...	19,074	...	16,552
...	2,199	...	1,259	...	1,717	...	5,240	...	2,680	...	2,981
...	54,661	...	57,416	...	63,721	...	86,350	...	53,896	...	63,437
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	830	1,487	17,030	1,210	12,581	1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266
...	106	890	17,030	1,210	12,581	1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	362	6,761	30	684	3	32	32	881	360	5,578
...	1	25	363	38	1,134	3	32	40	1,276	399	6,273
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	2,390	...	8,903	...	12,336	...	10,599	...	20,826	...	36,398
...	2,240	...	2,556	...	37,834	...	13,854	...	19,146	...	9,342
...	4,350	...	5,074	...	10,577	...	40,817	...	31,201	...	14,079
...	29,234	...	20,280	...	37,438	...	32,180	...	8,287	...	17,322
...	38,214	...	36,813	...	98,185	...	97,450	...	79,460	...	77,141
...	1,458,669	...	1,210,704	...	1,357,530	...	1,512,978	...	1,178,594	...	1,549,067

## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1872-73	401	175,944	8,919	114	68,486	3,420	515	244,430	12,339	165	43,156	2,169
1873-74	419	203,272	10,499	117	68,284	2,889	536	271,556	13,388	241	84,541	3,609
1874-75	370	207,089	10,176	118	76,052	3,057	488	283,141	13,233	223	64,332	2,850
SAILING												
1875-76	241	47,477	2,103	69	20,679	663	310	68,156	2,766	227	52,864	1,795
1876-77	248	47,613	2,070	55	14,885	513	303	62,498	2,583	193	42,765	1,435
1877-78	248	53,166	2,271	59	17,835	907	307	71,001	3,178	218	41,156	1,542
1878-79	254	50,359	2,211	76	21,908	711	330	72,267	2,922	185	34,974	1,324
1879-80	247	50,443	2,137	76	22,504	719	323	72,947	2,856	159	34,152	1,188
1880-81	225	35,167	1,720	52	14,457	475	277	49,624	2,195	120	26,615	880
1881-82	184	31,241	1,388	22	5,845	220	206	37,086	1,608	125	30,362	972
STEAM												
1875-76	126	170,003	8,162	43	40,142	1,980	169	210,145	10,142	26	27,244	2,094
1876-77	135	170,663	8,207	21	26,714	1,340	156	197,377	9,547	20	15,815	1,564
1877-78	115	159,443	7,562	39	44,553	1,784	154	203,996	9,346	28	21,692	2,053
1878-79	145	184,886	8,462	58	47,316	2,113	203	232,202	10,575	19	14,704	1,133
1879-80	157	192,275	8,342	54	59,842	2,349	211	252,117	10,691	40	18,461	1,119
1880-81	203	223,231	9,433	70	67,564	2,544	273	290,798	11,977	25	13,463	937
1881-82	182	190,836	7,962	62	67,028	2,352	244	257,864	10,314	65	36,472	1,900

## TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1872-73	383	195,307	10,496	154	54,206	2,336	537	249,513	12,832	203	39,736	2,744
1873-74	402	222,676	11,433	154	52,890	2,171	556	275,566	13,604	253	104,695	4,507
1874-75	385	228,120	10,991	132	57,590	2,338	517	285,710	13,329	239	77,238	3,412
SAILING												
1875-76	275	66,597	2,611	82	11,312	592	357	77,909	3,203	269	64,349	2,208
1876-77	241	51,106	2,159	97	14,924	697	338	66,030	2,856	232	51,293	1,815
1877-78	229	52,272	2,123	87	13,150	608	316	65,422	2,731	246	42,213	1,628
1878-79	234	54,209	2,142	80	12,361	586	314	66,570	2,728	276	55,030	2,060
1879-80	270	62,364	2,414	49	8,337	370	319	70,701	2,784	223	41,998	1,632
1880-81	205	40,985	1,701	84	13,252	667	289	54,237	2,368	118	27,273	953
1881-82	153	24,987	1,167	55	12,586	455	208	37,573	1,622	147	36,399	1,203
STEAM												
1875-76	126	164,719	8,358	44	44,046	1,791	170	208,765	10,149	44	50,455	3,441
1876-77	139	178,241	8,845	17	14,910	793	156	193,151	9,638	32	27,966	2,533
1877-78	139	183,367	8,809	17	16,189	799	156	199,556	9,608	43	33,946	3,197
1878-79	133	172,510	8,255	63	55,130	2,087	196	227,640	10,342	24	20,380	1,489
1879-80	157	193,312	8,728	53	59,420	1,980	210	252,732	10,708	42	19,655	1,212
1880-81	203	227,958	9,647	65	58,651	2,238	268	286,609	11,885	29	14,492	1,026
1881-82	199	206,163	8,829	44	50,373	1,725	243	256,536	10,554	83	52,485	2,668

Note.—Until the year 1875-76 Sailing Vessels were not distinguished from

## STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
66	15,455	980	231	58,611	3,149	566	219,100	11,038	180	83,941	4,400	746	303,041	15,488
91	44,518	1,871	332	129,059	5,480	660	287,813	14,103	208	112,802	4,760	868	400,615	18,868
97	34,304	1,454	320	98,636	4,304	593	271,421	13,026	215	110,356	4,511	808	381,777	17,537
VES SELS.														
104	24,046	840	331	76,910	2,635	468	100,341	3,898	173	44,725	1,503	641	145,066	5,401
84	20,447	703	277	63,212	2,133	441	90,378	3,505	139	35,332	1,216	580	125,710	4,721
106	2,030	790	324	62,006	2,332	466	94,322	3,813	165	38,685	1,697	631	133,007	5,510
139	32,325	1,117	324	67,299	2,441	439	85,333	3,535	215	54,233	1,828	654	139,566	5,363
108	19,751	762	267	53,903	1,950	406	84,595	3,325	184	42,255	1,481	590	126,850	4,806
54	14,650	483	174	41,265	1,363	345	61,782	2,600	106	29,107	958	451	90,889	3,558
51	14,227	446	176	41,589	1,418	309	61,603	2,360	73	20,072	666	382	81,675	3,026
VES SELS.														
21	27,223	1,583	47	54,472	3,677	152	197,247	10,256	64	67,307	3,563	216	264,617	13,819
12	10,392	1,022	32	26,207	2,586	155	186,478	9,771	33	37,106	2,362	188	223,584	12,133
23	15,799	1,304	51	37,491	3,357	143	181,135	9,615	62	60,352	3,058	205	241,487	12,703
8	8,332	549	27	23,036	1,682	164	199,590	9,595	66	55,618	2,662	236	255,238	12,267
3	1,203	80	43	19,669	1,199	197	210,736	9,461	57	61,050	2,429	254	271,786	11,890
6	1,561	126	31	15,024	1,063	228	236,697	10,370	76	69,125	2,670	304	305,822	13,040
24	18,209	920	89	54,681	2,820	247	227,308	9,862	86	85,237	3,272	333	312,545	13,134

## STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
42	12,915	488	245	52,651	3,232	586	245,043	13,240	196	67,121	2,824	782	312,164	16,064
85	25,650	997	338	130,345	5,504	655	327,371	15,940	239	78,540	3,168	894	405,911	19,108
73	21,653	676	312	98,891	4,088	624	305,358	14,403	205	79,243	3,014	829	384,601	17,417
VES SELS.														
76	18,593	564	345	82,947	2,772	544	130,946	4,819	158	29,910	1,156	702	160,856	5,975
58	15,806	436	290	67,099	2,251	473	102,399	3,974	155	30,730	1,133	628	133,129	5,107
70	18,625	546	316	60,838	2,174	475	94,485	3,751	157	31,775	1,154	632	126,260	4,905
38	8,634	284	314	63,714	2,344	510	109,239	4,202	118	21,045	870	628	130,284	5,072
39	11,920	342	262	53,918	1,974	493	104,362	4,046	88	20,257	712	581	124,619	4,758
53	14,795	417	171	42,068	1,370	323	63,258	2,654	137	28,047	1,084	460	96,305	3,738
27	7,895	204	174	44,294	1,407	300	61,386	2,370	82	20,481	659	382	81,867	3,029
VES SELS.														
3	3,009	105	47	53,464	3,544	170	215,174	11,799	47	47,055	1,894	217	262,229	13,693
7	3,751	167	32	27,966	2,535	171	206,207	11,378	17	14,910	793	188	221,117	12,171
3	1,304	65	50	37,697	3,362	182	217,313	12,006	24	19,940	964	206	237,253	12,970
2	219	28	24	20,330	1,439	157	192,890	9,741	63	55,130	2,087	220	248,020	11,831
7	1,941	142	45	20,959	1,277	199	212,967	9,940	56	60,724	2,045	255	273,691	11,985
			31	14,711	1,054	232	242,450	10,673	67	58,870	2,266	299	301,320	12,939
			90	54,426	2,810	282	253,648	11,497	51	52,314	1,867	333	310,962	13,364

## FOOD IMPORTS.

THE following is a comparative statement showing the total value of all articles imported into the three principal West India Islands and into British Guiana during the seven years ended 30th September, 1881. Sir Anthony Musgrave, in his Lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute in London in 1880, stated that "from some data furnished to me, I find that in 1878 the value of the food imported in Jamaica amounted only to £1.23 per head of the population, while it amounted in British Guiana to £3.68, in Barbados, to £3.57, and in Trinidad to £4.22 : that is, that these places are dependent for their food supply upon foreign sources to three times the extent that Jamaica requires." Since then the Official Returns have been extended to the close of the financial year 1881 and it has thus been ascertained that while the average importation of food into Trinidad has been £4.38 per head, and in British Guiana, £3.58 per head, per annum during the seven years, the average importation into Jamaica has been but £1.26 per head during the same period. The average importation per annum into Barbados during six years was £3.32 per head.

Year.	Colony.	Value of all Articles Imported.	Value of Food Imported.	Value of Food Imported per caput.
		£	£	£
1875	Jamaica .	1,759,942	778,542	1.44
	B. Guiana .	1,837,158	671,959	3.05
	Barbados .	1,187,493	586,151	3.26
	Trinidad .	1,507,794	506,788	4.22
1876	Jamaica .	1,700,254	707,700	1.31
	B. Guiana .	1,983,165	647,606	2.94
	Barbados .	...	...	...
	Trinidad .	1,666,268	568,267	4.73
1877	Jamaica .	1,552,339	663,400	1.23
	B. Guiana .	2,229,908	803,992	3.65
	Barbados .	1,144,314	573,732	3.19
	Trinidad .	1,708,458	605,754	5.05
1878	Jamaica .	1,492,722	664,600	1.23
	B. Guiana .	2,150,174	809,766	3.68
	Barbados .	1,102,732	642,166	3.57
	Trinidad .	1,901,401	506,973	4.22
1879	Jamaica .	1,347,342	621,144	1.15
	B. Guiana .	2,065,045	909,201	4.05
	Barbados .	1,023,398	540,135	3.00
	Trinidad .	1,149,953	432,655	3.60
1880	Jamaica .	1,475,197	652,006	1.21
	B. Guiana .	2,002,696	935,586	4.25
	Barbados .	1,170,736	603,351	3.35
	Trinidad .	1,243,116	517,489	4.31
1881	Jamaica .	1,392,669	731,731	1.26
	B. Guiana .	1,784,145	845,066	3.35
	Barbados .	1,119,213	614,137	3.57
	Trinidad .	2,226,276	684,934	4.47
Total for the 7 years ending 1881.				Mean per annum of 7 years.
	Jamaica .	10,720,465	4,819,123	£ 1.26
	B. Guiana .	14,052,291	5,623,176	3.58
	Barbados .	6,747,886*	3,559,672*	3.32*
	Trinidad .	11,403,266	3,822,860	4.38

\* Six years.

## PART XV.

## CULTIVATION.

Of the land in Jamaica deemed to be capable of being cultivated, 517,220 acres were returned in 1872 and 539,039 acres in 1882 as being in cultivation in those years respectively. The increase during the ten years was thus 21,819 acres. But these figures do not, it is believed, represent the actual acreage under cultivation, as the returns only refer to the lands on which the property-tax is collected.

According to the tabular statement given below cane cultivation appears to have decreased by about 3,359 acres in 1881 as compared with the previous year, but to have increased in 1882 to the extent of 158 acres as compared with 1881. Whilst some unproductive estates had been abandoned, others that had been wholly or partially given up had been resuscitated.

In several districts the cane was affected by a blight which did some damage. The nature of the disease was investigated by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations and it proved to be the result of the visitation of an aphid. In the southern districts a caterpillar was very prevalent for a few weeks, but its effects soon passed off and did not extend.

Coffee cultivation has diminished apparently, according to statistics, by 1,641 acres in the four years ending 30th September, 1882; but during the last year it had nominally increased over the year before by 1,215 acres. "These fluctuations are probably not real. Coffee is not a plant requiring to be annually sown or planted, and the trees once established live many years. No one destroys coffee trees wilfully, and the explanation may be found in the fact that the coffee fields of the small settlers are used also for the cultivation of other crops, which leads to their being sometimes accidentally returned under one head and sometimes under another."\*

Tobacco cultivation has apparently remained stationary during the period under review, a circumstance to be regretted in an island possessing such favorable soil in many portions for the successful working of the industry.

The cultivation of fruit must be judged of by the exports; these show that it has advanced in strides. As stated in another portion of this publication the exports of fruit extended in 15 years from £725 to £124,269 in value. The Director of Public Gardens thus remarks in his last report on the cultivation of some of the fruit products of the island:—

"Continued attention is being given to the cultivation of pine-apples in the neighbourhood of Kingston and generally in dry sandy districts within easy reach of shipping facilities.

"In order to assist this industry, I have lately obtained through the Royal Gardens, Kew, a selection of all the best pines under cultivation in England, such as Lord Carrington, Smooth Cayenne, Lady Beatrice, etc., etc., which, with those already in the island, will place cultivators in possession of the finest strains for size and colour obtainable anywhere.

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\* Sir Anthony Musgrave's report on the Blue Book of 1882.

"I have also, by the kindness of Mr. Anderson, obtained plants of the Scarlet and Cuban pines from the Bahamas, which obtain so much favor in the New York market.

"The East Indian mangoes are being gradually distributed throughout the island, which, as they possess better keeping qualities than the celebrated No. 11 mango of Jamaica, should receive greater attention from those who grow this fruit for shipment. The export value of mangoes is steadily increasing, and, before long, if properly selected and packed, they will no doubt form an important article of commerce between Jamaica and the Continent of America.

"The distribution of orange plants from the Public Gardens continues to be on a large scale although somewhat less than formerly. Oranges form one of the most important elements in the greatly-increasing fruit trade with the United States; and it is a matter of regret that systematic efforts are not made to cultivate the trees and so increase the yield and quality of the fruit.

"Banana is the leading fruit interest in the island, and it is being prosecuted with energy and success by both European and negro settlers. As a nurse industry, preparatory to that of cacao, banana cultivation deserves every encouragement. It is to be hoped that no land placed under banana cultivation, which is, of necessity, according to the strength and character of the soil, of a more or less temporary character, will be allowed to fall into ruin. Every banana plant should be utilized as a nurse for a cacao plant, and thus when the banana fails the cacao will take its place, to remain as a permanent cultivation and a source of continued wealth to the colony. Where bananas obtain good prices, as in Jamaica, it is no exaggeration to say that a cacao estate can be established here under more favourable conditions than in any other British possession. In many parts of the island, especially the eastern end, the creation of the fruit trade and its progress has added much to the prosperity of whole districts where for many years since emancipation and the abandonment of sugar estates rich lands had been left untilld and neglected. Notably this has been the case with Portland, not so very long ago regarded as among the poorest parishes in material wealth, but now rapidly rising in importance."\*

Cacao cultivation is receiving a large share of attention, which the statistics of the year do not show, as the land would not be returned under this head until the cacao comes into bearing. In the Bath district of St. Thomas it is said that about 250 acres have been regularly planted and are highly cultivated; in Portland about 300 acres have been established under the shade of bananas; in St. Mary a considerable quantity of plants of the best Trinidad varieties have also been planted out; in St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. Elizabeth and other parishes the cultivation of the cacao is progressing.

There has been an increase during the year of 10,748 acres planted in ground provisions as compared with last year. In most parts of the island a plentiful crop of ground provisions was reaped and, consequently, the amount of prædial larceny has returned to its normal insignificance.

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\* Report on the Public Gardens and Plantations by D. Morris, M.A., F.G.S., Director.



Planting operations during the year were carried on under considerable disadvantages in some places owing to the comparative drought which was experienced. This was more especially the case in the north-eastern and southern divisions of the colony. The results nevertheless were gratifying, especially as far as sugar was concerned, to an almost unprecedented extent.

The following statement shows the acreage under cultivation during the fourteen years ending 30th September, 1882:—

Year.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.
1869 .	47,440	16,617	150	65	760	...	3	45
1870 .	47,699	18,599	106	49	549	...	6	45
1871 .	47,559	17,626	117	73	660	85	77	...
1872 .	48,455	19,030	186	40	1,423	117	108	...
1873 .	48,560	19,328	182	58	1,176	15	2	217
1874 .	47,785	21,995	197	70	1,215	8	1	267
1875 .	48,245	21,201	157	65	1,351	5	...	359
1876 .	47,683	21,616	323	64	1,769	3	1	460
1877 .	46,023	20,817	177	51	1,390	3	1	331
1878 .	46,333	21,439	144	47	1,213	2	...	380
1879 .	44,860	21,316	111	32	611	2	...	339
1880 .	43,071	20,732	135	25	545	2	12	292
1881 .	39,712	18,456	100	8	716	2	...	408
1882 .	39,870	19,671	112	9	861	1	1	345

Year.	Cacao.	Vegetables and Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of Acres under Cultivation.
1869 .	91	39,224	110,705	222,790	48,501	5,851	492,242
1870 .	20	39,287	119,450	225,193	65,896	6,902	523,801
1871 .	...	40,035	...	403,514	...	7,178	516,924
1872 .	...	48,025	...	429,610	...	949	547,943
1873 .	96	47,190	118,933	254,424	49,485	3,542	543,208
1874 .	49	51,841	119,642	262,792	48,489	1,412	555,763
1875 .	43	52,342	120,343	277,102	47,727	1,974	570,914
1876 .	45	54,025	120,224	273,791	48,946	2,444	566,394
1877 .	41	54,776	122,984	263,906	50,295	1,813	562,608
1878 .	21	57,715	121,587	267,432	50,148	969	567,430
1879 .	35	58,487	122,369	264,905	40,457	1,155	554,679
1880 .	34	56,383	119,837	257,893	47,718	377	547,056
1881 .	26	51,363	120,443	253,470	52,646	1,689	539,039
1882 .	48	62,605	122,194	271,697	44,526	1,358	317,581

NOTE.—In the years 1871 and 1872 Ground Nuts and Cacao are shown in the same column; Cotton and Tobacco are also shown together. Fruits are not included in the above statement as they grow indifferently among other products, in Guinea grass pastures, in common pastures, &c., &c.

## CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1880-81.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.	
ST. THOMAS.	Less than 1 acre	1	1,180	188½	28½	384	Less than 1 acre	1	708	104½	248½	
	Between 1 and 5	5	1,283	2,217	101	1,896½	Between 1 and 5	5	1,225	1,466½	2,223½	
	5 " 10	127	115	155½	769½	5 " 10	361	481½	11	1,976		
	10 " 20	57	124	159	704½	10 " 20	251	475½	6	2,611½		
	20 " 50	51	499	529	2,299½	20 " 50	130	201	26	4,812½		
	50 " 100	20	981	100	3,632	50 " 100	50	213	4	3,489½		
	100 " 200	17	1,768	195	5,304	100 " 200	44	28	5	5,614½		
	200 " 500	29	3,619	-	12,609	200 " 500	40	14	3	12,757		
	500 " 800	21	-	-	18,796½	500 " 800	19	177	4	18,206½		
	800 " 1000	14	-	-	11,792½	800 " 1000	14	186	46	11,677½		
	1000 " 1500	26	-	-	17,159½	1000 " 1500	17	340½	50	17,955½		
	Over 1500	16	-	-	45,213½	Over 1500	11	604	62	16,338		
Total	-	2,841	9,511½	1,268	120,561	Total	-	2,870	4,291½	229½	97,810½	
ST. MARY.	Less than 1 acre	1	138	100	-	38	Less than 1 acre	1	781	170½	100½	
	Between 1 and 5	5	1,819	1,881	65	2,714	Between 1 and 5	5	3,103	4,961	118½	2,065½
	5 " 10	284	353	4	1,613	5 " 10	983	2,578	49½	3,818½		
	10 " 20	152	193	13	2,013	10 " 20	566	1,610½	89	5,775½		
	20 " 50	67	133	22	1,995	20 " 50	243	779½	291½	5,872		
	50 " 100	30	58	5	2,826	50 " 100	95	288	352	4,976½		
	100 " 200	12	13	26	1,838	100 " 200	44	504½	395	4,303½		
	200 " 500	7	7	23	2,228	200 " 500	59	2,262½	1,196	13,871½		
	500 " 800	22	295	-	13,949	500 " 800	23	451	2,022	17,130½		
	800 " 1000	13	604	582	10,515	800 " 1000	12	243	446	6,468		
	1000 " 1500	15	484	197	17,255	1000 " 1500	20	582	2,622	21,603½		
	Over 1500	8	1,258	1,056	11,877	Over 1500	25	2,485	2,941	71,856½		
Total	-	2,567	5,379	1,993	68,861	Total	-	5,944	16,915½	10,523	157,841½	
ST. ANN.	Less than 1 acre	1	1,356	172	2	456	Less than 1 acre	1	1,290	602½	-	29½
	Between 1 and 5	5	2,441	1,215	7	4,485	Between 1 and 5	5	3,660	3,001½	48½	4,630½
	5 " 10	690	664	1	4,547	5 " 10	700	932½	55½	4,092		
	10 " 20	374	522	-	4,952	10 " 20	337	594½	1	5,246		
	20 " 50	246	402	28	7,313	20 " 50	234	371½	19	6,516½		
	50 " 100	92	179	50	6,418	50 " 100	86	115½	22	7,312		
	100 " 200	49	139	112	7,271	100 " 200	39	43½	134	6,688½		
	200 " 500	54	208	964	16,628	200 " 500	47	46½	104	14,873		
	500 " 800	23	93	1,787	12,849	500 " 800	24	763½	666	14,640½		
	800 " 1000	8	46	1,422	5,719	800 " 1000	14	442	136	12,626		
	1000 " 1500	20	882	3,660	24,652	1000 " 1500	27	1,828	1,603	34,697		
	Over 1500	24	2,517	16,832	72,630	Over 1500	31	3,596	1,852	83,058		
Total	-	5,377	7,039	24,865	167,920	Total	-	6,489	12,336½	4,641	194,308½	
ST. CATHERINE.	Less than 1 acre	1	1,356	172	2	456	Less than 1 acre	1	1,290	602½	-	29½
	Between 1 and 5	5	2,441	1,215	7	4,485	Between 1 and 5	5	3,660	3,001½	48½	4,630½
	5 " 10	690	664	1	4,547	5 " 10	700	932½	55½	4,092		
	10 " 20	374	522	-	4,952	10 " 20	337	594½	1	5,246		
	20 " 50	246	402	28	7,313	20 " 50	234	371½	19	6,516½		
	50 " 100	92	179	50	6,418	50 " 100	86	115½	22	7,312		
	100 " 200	49	139	112	7,271	100 " 200	39	43½	134	6,688½		
	200 " 500	54	208	964	16,628	200 " 500	47	46½	104	14,873		
	500 " 800	23	93	1,787	12,849	500 " 800	24	763½	666	14,640½		
	800 " 1000	8	46	1,422	5,719	800 " 1000	14	442	136	12,626		
	1000 " 1500	20	882	3,660	24,652	1000 " 1500	27	1,828	1,603	34,697		
	Over 1500	24	2,517	16,832	72,630	Over 1500	31	3,596	1,852	83,058		
Total	-	5,377	7,039	24,865	167,920	Total	-	6,489	12,336½	4,641	194,308½	
ST. CLARENDON.	Less than 1 acre	1	1,356	172	2	456	Less than 1 acre	1	1,290	602½	-	29½
	Between 1 and 5	5	2,441	1,215	7	4,485	Between 1 and 5	5	3,660	3,001½	48½	4,630½
	5 " 10	690	664	1	4,547	5 " 10	700	932½	55½	4,092		
	10 " 20	374	522	-	4,952	10 " 20	337	594½	1	5,246		
	20 " 50	246	402	28	7,313	20 " 50	234	371½	19	6,516½		
	50 " 100	92	179	50	6,418	50 " 100	86	115½	22	7,312		
	100 " 200	49	139	112	7,271	100 " 200	39	43½	134	6,688½		
	200 " 500	54	208	964	16,628	200 " 500	47	46½	104	14,873		
	500 " 800	23	93	1,787	12,849	500 " 800	24	763½	666	14,640½		
	800 " 1000	8	46	1,422	5,719	800 " 1000	14	442	136	12,626		
	1000 " 1500	20	882	3,660	24,652	1000 " 1500	27	1,828	1,603	34,697		
	Over 1500	24	2,517	16,832	72,630	Over 1500	31	3,596	1,852	83,058		
Total	-	5,377	7,039	24,865	167,920	Total	-	6,489	12,336½	4,641	194,308½	
ST. TRINITY.	Less than 1 acre	1	1,455	300	-	-	Less than 1 acre	1	1,556	544½	31	34½
	Between 1 and 5	5	2,871	3,000	-	5,613	Between 1 and 5	5	1,482	1,470½	49½	895
	5 " 10	932	2,000	-	3,592	5 " 10	128	193½	35½	871		
	10 " 20	564	750	-	8,710	10 " 20	83	124½	16½	959½		
	20 " 50	240	350	-	6,940	20 " 50	50	66	101½	212	1,661½	
	50 " 100	59	400	60	3,375	50 " 100	28	53	60	1,593½		
	100 " 200	57	300	99	8,151	100 " 200	21	18½	237	2,549½		
	200 " 500	49	980	171	7,090	200 " 500	13	43	1,066	3,223½		
	500 " 800	27	810	245	18,000	500 " 800	12	126	540	6,559		
	800 " 1000	10	50	108	10,500	800 " 1000	17	485	2,093	12,972		
	1000 " 1500	18	100	478	15,360	1000 " 1500	19	1,964	5,150	14,854		
	Over 1500	9	750	500	14,250	Over 1500	25	3,174	7,698	67,995		
Total	-	5,294	9,790	1,661	101,681	Total	-	3,450	8,288½	17,161½	113,768½	

## CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1880-81.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture Ruinate & Wood.
ST. JAMES.	Less than 1 acre	835	-	-	-	HANOVER.	Less than 1 acre	380	354½	21	297
	Between 1 and 5	1,261	198	-	21½		Between 1 and 5	1,250	1,721	160	2,253
	— 5 " 10	301	75	-	11		— 5 " 10	265	259	120	1,048
	— 10 " 20	170	36	-	37		— 10 " 20	115	113	250	7,706
	— 20 " 50	75	113	-	108		— 20 " 50	70	221	1,465	17,842
	— 50 " 100	34	92	-	307		— 50 " 100	30	1,960	1,623½	11,038
	— 100 " 200	23	116	16	224		— 100 " 200	20	680	2,076	2,782
	— 200 " 500	23	210	24	763		— 200 " 500	25	-	836	7,400
	— 500 " 800	28	384	120	841		— 500 " 800	15	-	-	2,486
	— 800 " 1000	8	432	109	7,230		— 800 " 1000	60	-	-	7,000
— 1000 " 1500	21	352	121	9,268	— 1000 " 1500	50	-	-	12,306		
Over 1500	8	70	424	81,166	Over 1500	15	-	-	9,008		
Total	-	2,787	2,078	814	18,810½	Total	-	2,295	5,308½	6,551½	81,166

WESTMORELAND.	Less than 1 acre	148	117½	8½	49½	ST. ELIZABETH.	Less than 1 acre	823	245½	3½	31½
	Between 1 and 5	1,820	2,937½	65	3,785½		Between 1 and 5	2,727	2,822½	83½	2,839½
	— 5 " 10	431	502½	66	2,756½		— 5 " 10	1,168	1,708½	18½	5,765
	— 10 " 20	224	276	56	3,581½		— 10 " 20	853	1,383½	379	9,198
	— 20 " 50	180	180½	133	4,768½		— 20 " 50	441	783	492	13,345½
	— 50 " 100	46	56½	174	3,997½		— 50 " 100	115	175	349	6,989
	— 100 " 200	38	28	429	5,315		— 100 " 200	66	108	599	7,900
	— 200 " 500	23	23½	360	7,425		— 200 " 500	63	96	1,502	17,737
	— 500 " 800	11	3	144	8,084		— 500 " 800	18	44	1,092	10,219
	— 800 " 1000	12	428	225	8,178		— 800 " 1000	11	4	1,378	7,849
— 1000 " 1500	14	777	2,554	21,141½	— 1000 " 1500	8	54	950	9,693		
Over 1500	29	4,735	6,330	67,849	Over 1500	29	967	8,349	71,734		
Total	-	2,976	10,065	10,544½	136,931	Total	-	6,322	8,391½	15,361	163,320½

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.					
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate and Wood.	Classification of Holdings.		ACREAGE.			
ST. ANDREW.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate and Wood.	Classification of Holdings.	No. of Holdings.	Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate and Wood.	
	Less than 1 acre	345	493	1½	89½		Less than 1 acre	9,995	2,950½	680	1,758
	Between 1 and 5	1,819	2,623½	88½	1,152½		Between 1 and 5	26,761	29,514½	797½	34,352½
	— 5 " 10	571	1,313½	122½	2,348½		— 5 " 10	6,951	11,176	806½	33,038½
	— 10 " 20	296	707½	151½	2,869½		— 10 " 20	4,034	6,910½	1,121	54,337½
	— 20 " 50	158	334	210	3,800½		— 20 " 50	2,204	4,469½	3,427½	67,202½
	— 50 " 100	62	252½	228	3,487½		— 50 " 100	747	4,823½	3,027½	49,241
	— 100 " 200	46	159½	173	5,496½		— 100 " 200	476	3,906	4,609	63,883
	— 200 " 500	40	791	135	10,920½		— 200 " 500	472	8,266½	6,384	126,986½
	— 500 " 800	21	596	219	10,878½		— 500 " 800	264	3,742½	6,839	152,561½
	— 800 " 1000	8	208	25	5,947		— 800 " 1000	201	3,118	6,570	111,964½
— 1000 " 1500	15	1,144	680	14,756½	— 1000 " 1500	270	8,497½	18,065	228,663½		
Over 1500	3	304	200	4,677½	Over 1500	233	20,480	46,244	555,754½		
Total	-	3,384	8,483	2,234½	66,424½	Total	-	52,608	107,834	98,571	1,469,743½



Llanrunney	...	J. C. Melville	144	2,001	"	Aspinal Pan, &c.	170	100
Ballards Valley	...	F. H. Barker	192	986	"	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c.	275	116
Nonsuch	Estate late Hon. I. Levy	...	2,190	96	"	Steam Clarifiers	124	51
Water Valley	Hon. W. Macdonald	...	178	1,958	"	"	308	189
Orange Hill	Estate late Hon. I. Levy	...	378	708	"	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c.	220	147
Aguaita Vale	"	...	223	622	"	"	400	294
Gray's Inn	...	J. Stewart	334	1,612	"	"	492	103
Gibraltar	M. E. Westmorland	...	229	731	"	"	173	85
Iter-Boreale	...	Harvey & Bourke	200	2,075	"	Aspinal Pan	144	62
Dover	...	J. C. Melville	159	1,280	"	"	"	"
ST. CATHERINE.								
Ewing's Caymanas	A. C. Ewing	Joseph Reid	500	4,492	"	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugals	650	280
Dawkin's Caymanas	Col. W. G. Dawkins	...	209	796	"	Open Pan, &c.	250	290
Bushy Park	Louis Verley	William Gunter	578	3,392	"	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugals	600	288
Loyds	George Stiebel	S. L. Schloss	284	3,194	"	Common Process	202	134
Lodge	J. J. Ronaldson	...	175	811	"	"	240	120
Cherry Garden	Charles Robinson	William Gunter	232	394	"	" and Aspinal Pans	270	133
Wakefield†	Hon. J. H. McDowell	...	534	3,766	"	"	434	407
Bybrook	F. R. Hall, Jr.	...	125	1,276	Water	Common Process	110	77
Knollys	John H. McPhail	...	84	740	Steam	" and Centrifugal	352	217
Tulloch	"	...	235	1,729	Water	"	76	54
Rose Hall	"	...	48	1,147	Cattle	"	60	35
Treadways	William Dawkins	William Gyles	60	1,135	"	"	325	450
Worthy Park	Talbot & Carpenter	J. R. Scarlett	334	6,496	Water & steam	"	9	8
Berkshire Hall	F. W. Aris and others	...	18	252	Cattle	"	104	75
Dove Hall	F. G. Bathar	...	114	2,118	Water	"	"	"
ST. ANN.								
Windsor	H. J. Blagrove	Uitten T. Todd, Jr.	145	545	Water & steam	Open Battery of Boilers, &c.	163	127
Drax Hall	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	300	1,218	"	" and Aspinal, &c., &c.	303	243
Seville	A. J. Webb	...	110	2,132	Water	"	74	70
Llandoverly	Bernard of White	Henry P. Thompson	275	2,157	"	"	231	147
Richmond	Beiral Family	Henry T. Thompson	217	1,597	"	" and Helical Pans, &c.	215	167
Orange Valley	H. J. Blagrove	Uitten T. Todd, Jr.	190	3,150	Steam	"	145	140
Bengal	Uitten T. Todd, Snr.	...	120	1,440	Water	"	95	63
Queen Hithe	George Ffrench	Uitten T. Todd, Jr.	137	1,463	Steam	"	94	60
Greenock	Heirs of John Anderson	...	140	923	"	" and Aspinal, &c., &c.	330	200
Cave Valley	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	192	888	"	"	320	300
Goshen	Hawthorn & Wilding	T. Harrison	200	1,288	"	"	"	"

\* The figures for all estates in this parish relate to 1880-81. The information for 1881-82 was not supplied.—COMPILED.

† Included with Spring Vale.

NOTE.—The persons against whose names the asterisk is shewn have leased the respective properties from the owners.

## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1881-82.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1882.	
			Cane in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood- land and			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum
CLARENDON.								
Amity Hall	J. W. Mitchell	Thos. Ellis	346	317	Steam	Centrifugal	415	347
Bensonton Vale	J. W. McKenzie	...	23	32	"	Common Process	-	40
Bog	J. Morant	J. McGregor	422	3,188	"	Centrifugal	420	305
Carlisle	Hon. J. M. Gibb	...	200	706	"	Common Process	280	154
Denbigh	Lord Penryhn	Thos. Ellis	292	5,047	"	Centrifugal	384	265
Caswell Hill	H. J. Ronaldson	...	160	1,948	"	Common Process	180	102
Dry River	J. Dingwall	...	140	944	"	"	100	47
Dunkleys	Geo. Solomon	...	152	1,134	"	"	191	93
Danks	G. P. Farquharson	...	105	1,715	"	Old Boilers	-	88
Gibbons	John Morant	J. McGregor	117	517	"	Common Process	180	88
Greenwich	George Steibel	F. R. H. Erskine	318	842	"	Centrifugal	400	274
Halse Hall	H. J. Ronaldson	...	195	4,151	"	Vacuum Pan	253	127
Hill Side	Estate of J. Harvey	Thos. Ellis	280	2,284	"	Centrifugal	326	203
Knights	I. P. Williams	...	124	1,160	"	Common Process	103	39
Longville	J. and G. Abrahams	Thos. Ellis	376	2,646	"	Old Boilers	-	284
Money Musk	J. Morant	...	30	2,646	"	Common Process	590	284
New Yarmouth	E. C. Elliott (Lessee)	W. Jump	180	672	"	"	153	66
Parnassus	Col. W. Dawkins	...	342	3,443	"	"	450	328
Perrins	H. J. Ronaldson	...	200	1,026	"	"	244	142
Pusey Hall	D. Callaghan	E. C. Elliott	260	1,311	"	"	385	235
Raymonds	Estate of J. Harvey	Thos. Ellis	185	515	"	"	302	162
Rock River	R. S. Harvey	...	110	1,980	"	Vacuum Pan	-	168
Suttons-Chesterfield	Col. W. Dawkins	George Scully	225	1,153	"	Common Process	333	168
Savoy	J. W. Kemp	...	70	604	Water	Old Boilers	456	253
Moreland	J. H. Mitchell	Quintin Logan	372	2,910	Steam	Common Process	128	59
Xarmouth	T. P. Williams	H. J. Ronaldson	100	1,275	"	"	-	-
Sevens Plantation	J. Grinan	...	150	3,343	"	Old Boilers	-	-
St. Jago	J. S. Mitchell	Quintin Logan	270	6,950	"	"	-	-
Whitney	Lords Ward & Dudley	E. C. Elliott	150	3,103	Steam & water	"	-	-

ESTATE	OWNER	ACRES	VALUATION	PROCESS	VALUATION	VALUATION
ARECADA	Henry Sewell	200	1,251	Steam	178	119
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. F. Proctor	240	1,402	"	146	116
Brampton Bryan	...	154	1,181	"	122	84
Braco	C. A. H. Gordon	220	1,608	"	179	138
Cambridge	Simon Thompson	197	768	"	207	118
Chester	William Gentles	129	948	"	101	52
Dundee	Hon. W. Kerr & Mrs. D. Kerr	187	863	"	109	53
Etingdon	L. C. Shirley	221	849	"	180	168
Fontabelle	J. H. Stewart	150	1,354	Water	106	74
Georgia	C. W. Gordon	240	877	Steam	283	192
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	340	1,735	"	291	212
Gales Valley	Ed. M. Gale	167	2,244	"	152	128
Golden Grove	Miss A. M. Jarrett	160	1,490	"	144	82
Good Hope	F. R. Coy	150	1,622	Water	129	69
Hyde Hall	L. C. Shirley	220	3,257	Steam	177	170
Hopewell	Simon Thompson	250	3,578	"	290	200
Harmony Hall	Stirling Brothers	120	792	"	122	96
Hampstead	G. P. Dewar	151	952	"	96	94
Kent	William Gentles	125	2,750	"	101	73
Lottery	Miss A. M. Jarrett	74	934	"	96	67
Long Pond	Henry Sewell	235	1,825	"	220	140
Lancaster	J. B. Sheriff	160	2,187	"	140	130
Nightingale Grove	C. W. H. Gordon	210	1,115	"	170	128
Oxford	Miss A. Wilson	120	799	"	78	74
Orange Valley	C. M. Barrett	199	3,927	"	161	96
Swanswick	H. N. Barrett	250	2,259	"	172	112
Steelfield	G. R. Clarke	220	1,905	"	146	170
Spring	Simon Thompson	141	818	"	100	111
Tilston	Richard Moss	70	788	Water & cattle	65	45
Vale Royal	W. Ogilvey	182	1,836	Steam	140	87
ST. JAMES, *	Hon. Wm. Kerr	230	1,048	"	260	195
Eden	Joseph Shearer	80	794	"	52	68
Providence	R. H. Robertson	154	912	Steam	117	97
Ironshore	DeB. S. Heaven	180	972	"	220	136
Spring	Hon. Wm. Kerr	137	1,890	Steam & water	140	69
Tryall	Mrs. Williams	153	970	"	96	53
Running Gut	Hon. J. W. Fisher	170	597	"	93	104
Rose Hall	James Fletcher	140	479	Water	128	104
Cinnamon Hill	...	200	1,255	"	149	111
Success	...	75	654	Cattle	55	36

\* The figures for all estates in this parish relate to 1890-91. The information for 1881-82 was not supplied.—COMPILED.

## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1881-82.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1882.	
			Canes in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood- land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Plms. Rum.
ST. JAMES—contd.								
Belfield	A. C. Houchen	...	180	1,164	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	99	80
Hampden	...	H. M. Purchas	112	1,333	"	"	53	50
Lima	C. W. Sterling (Lessee)	...	150	2,472	"	"	90	58
Content	...	C. W. Sterling	150	1,355	"	"	115	78
Leogan	C. R. Sivewright	...	114	487	"	"	55	30
Windsor Lodge	John McFarlane	...	50	1,008	Mules	"	45	26
Gullsbro'	Hon. W. Kerr	Peter Stewart	92	486	Steam & water	"	60	39
Latium	...	DeB. S. Heaven	185	1,255	"	Wetzel Pan	92	69
Irwin	...	Hon. J. W. Fisher	120	1,564	Water	Ordinary open Battery	73	53
Friendship	Charles McKie	...	80	559	Water & steam	"	65	40
Retirement	G. L. Phillips	...	90	1,410	Water	Wetzel Pan	82	47
Fairfield	...	J. W. Parkin	180	395	"	"	138	794
Catherine Mount	J. W. Parkin	...	80	420	"	Ordinary open Battery	83	50
Catherine Hall	...	Hon. Wm. Kerr	200	780	"	"	141½	95
Unity Hall	Peter McFarlane	...	70	765	"	"	50	31
Wiltshire	Hon. William Kerr	...	95	1,149	Steam	Wetzel Pan	63	30
Anchovy Bottom	J. W. Parkin	...	145	1,128	"	"	120	88
Hazelymph	Joseph Whittingham	W. L. Kerr	109	850	Water	Ordinary open Battery	74	60
HANOVER.								
Chester Castle	A. E. Cooke	...	110	614	Steam	Old Process	91	52
Golden Grove	W. H. Heaven	DeB. S. Heaven	110	2,450	"	"	97	76
Content	John Hodson	...	80	1,222	"	Centrifugal	40	55
Copse	Heirs R. Hind	G. L. Phillips	232	1,610	"	Old Process	218	126
Round Hill	G. F. Lawrence	Wm. Kerr	161	1,128	"	"	169	96
Flint River	Heirs R. Hind	J. M. Mills (Lessee)	78	982	"	"	78	43
Trall	J. W. Parkin	...	225	1,959	Water	"	233	133
Macquito Cove	Frederick Topper	...	70	648	Steam	"	65	44
Point	D. T. Mudie	...	128	887	"	Wetzel Pan and Old Process	96	71



Kew & Georgia	Vickers & Sadler	233	2,833	"	"	"	264	172
Riley	H. Davis & Son	100	402	"	"	"	142	90
Houghton Court	Hon. A. W. Taylor	200	1,203	"	"	"	228	175
Orange Cove	Jacob Jackson	185	945	"	"	and Centrifugal	191	121
Spring Valley	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	180	1,472	"	"	Centrifugal	244	127
Prospect	Mrs. Cooke	170	1,399	"	"	Wetzel Pan	107	107
Houghton Hall	Hawthorn & Watson	110	793	"	"	Old Process	109	56
Phoenix	Wm. Farquharson	100	486	"	"	"	87	39
Barbican	Frederick Topper	80	248	"	"	"	43	21
WESTMORELAND.								
Albany	Anthony Charley	170	622	"	"	Centrifugal	149	110
Belleisle	Hon. Wm. Vickers	704	2,042	"	"	Vacuum Pan	533	395
Blue Castle	E. J. Sadler	194	1,391	"	"	Centrifugal	163	117
Blackheath	"	310	2,273	"	"	"	311	288
Carawina	Mrs. E. Cooke	150	1,446	"	"	"	125	80
Cornwall	Col. Lushington	240	3,094	"	"	Steam & water	247	156
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	210	1,390	"	"	"	150	165
Friendship	C. W. Eves & Co. & E. J. Sadler	200	2,164	"	"	"	209	216
Frome	Hon. Wm. Vickers	*	*	"	"	"	209	73
Fort William	Heirs of Admiral Hay	240	2,310	"	"	"	250	207
Fontabelle	H. A. Vickers	300	1,040	"	"	"	245	262
George's Plain	Sarah Watt	260	2,447	"	"	"	212	168
Grandvale	David King	260	3,821	"	"	Steam	175	127
Glasgow	Helen Whitelocke	260	605	"	"	"	268	224
Mascurie	Anthony Charley	463	1,147	"	"	"	452	290
Mount Eagle	Richard Burgess	300	2,256	"	"	"	310	291
Mint	A. H. Sinclair	214	2,154	"	"	"	177	162
Meyersfield	William Ewen	382	3,120	"	"	"	280	222
Mesopotamia	E. J. Sadler	272	2,965	"	"	"	271	278
New Hope	John Hudson, Jr.	200	1,765	"	"	"	282	173
Retrieve	Alexander Stewart	220	1,312	"	"	"	268	244
Retreat	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	220	2,334	"	"	"	243	243
Roaring River	Heirs of Admiral Hay	174	914	"	"	"	302	243
Shrewsbury	Lady S. Seymour	228	2,257	"	"	Ranger Cured Centrifugal	185	142
ST. ELIZABETH.							297	251
Appleton	Wm. Hill	20	5,617	"	"	Ordinary Process	70	15
Bogue	Foster	75	6,503	"	"	"	46	46
Elim	J. M. Farquharson	56	4,693	"	"	"	35	35
Holland	"	265	5,216	"	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	185	194
Ipswich	J. M. Farquharson	66	1,940	"	"	Ordinary Process	54	66
Mexico	DeB. S. Heaven	90	1,354	"	"	Cattle	50	51
Y.S.	Arthur Parcells	120	5,884	"	"	Water	63	56
	DeB. S. Heaven							

\* Included with Belleisle.

† Included with Esher.

## CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

AN Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "To provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom"; 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs Duties or Taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act of 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins under the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here by law are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of 3d. in one payment.

## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations	—
Gold Doubloons (seldom seen)	—
Old Mexican, average	—      £3   4   0
Colombian	—           3   0   0

## Aliquot parts in proportion.

American (United States) Gold (seldom seen)	—
“ Double Eagle	—      £4   2   0
“ Single	—           2   1   0
“ Half	—           1   0   6
“ Quarter	—           0   10   3
“ Dollar	—           0   4   1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1882 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1867	£25,100 0 0	£27,291 13 4
1868	25,050 0 0	33,894 1 8
1869	47,050 0 0	25,681 5 8
1870	11,700 0 0	17,173 10 0
1871	17,000 0 0	41,737 14 2
1872	38,500 0 0	26,631 13 4
1873	26,700 0 0	23,250 0 0
1874	52,900 0 0	12,438 15 0
1875	9,500 0 0	46,250 0 0
1876	14,880 14 6	10,061 3 4*
1877	5,000 0 0	63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for twenty-three years, that is, from 1860 to 1882 inclusive.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank are as follow :—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	1 per cent. premium
60 Days	—	1½ " " "
30 Days	—	2 " " "
7 Days	—	2½ " " "

Drafts on Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares & Co., drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :—

Not exceeding £10 at 4/	} N. B.—An extra charge of 1/ for each draft is made on the day on which Mails for England are made up.
" " 15 " 6/	
" " 20 " 8/	
" " 25 " 10/	
" " 30 " 12/	
" " 35 " 14/	
" " 40 " 16/	
" " 45 " 18/	
" " 50 " 20/	

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Sight Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	E. Lucie Smith, Clerk.
C. L. Hall, Accountant.	G. W. Deane "
C. E. Gunter, Cashier.	A. A. Forbes "
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Acct.	A. S. Duff "
R. McCutchin, Clerk.	J. L. Davidson "
W. M. Jones "	H. Melville "
J. A. Robison "	T. A. Smith "
J. H. Aikman, Clerk.	

\* Of this amount £2,936 3s. 4d. was exported to Hayti.

Year.	BANK OF JAMAICA.			COLONIAL BANK.			
	Quarter.	Weekly Average.	Yearly Average.	Weekly Average.	Yearly Average.	Weekly Average of both Banks.	Yearly Average of both Banks.
1860	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	£35,152 43,550 39,133 40,193	£39,507	£82,014 95,863 88,480 88,876	£88,808	£117,166 139,413 127,613 129,069	£128,315
1861	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	43,387 51,656 46,288 51,621		88,320 95,360 91,845 96,995		131,707 147,016 138,134 148,616	
1862	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	50,250 48,323 45,664 41,259	46,374	99,173 100,472 87,700 70,506	89,463	149,423 148,795 133,364 111,765	
1863	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	43,260 49,603 46,268 42,837		68,372 75,991 68,838 67,184		111,632 125,594 115,106 150,021	
1864	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	42,030 52,456 46,708 36,949	44,548	61,824 67,961 66,671 65,035	65,373	103,904 120,417 113,379 101,984	109,921
Average	Circulation	5 Years -	£44,832	...	£81,374	...	126,206
1865	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	Bank of Jamaica closed. Colonial Bank Circulation. Rebellion in Jamaica, Oct., 1865. ...	...	...	...	85,027 82,404 75,790 74,703	79,481
1866	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	...	...	...	...	88,360 98,461 96,840 84,954	
1867	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	...	...	...	...	83,281 91,027 81,851 76,167	83,082
1868	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	...	...	...	...	83,197 92,799 87,696 82,995	
1869	31st March 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Decr.	...	...	...	...	91,478 114,590 122,693 110,160	109,730
Average	Circulation	for the 5 years, 1865-69	...	...	...	...	£90,224

## COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1870	31st March	£112,166	£115,970
	30th June	124,352	
	30th Sept.	117,552	
	31st Decr.	109,810	
1871	31st March	117,274	127,355
	30th June	133,340	
	30th Sept.	130,217	
	31st Decr.	123,591	
1872	31st March	153,587	154,141
	30th June	168,064	
	30th Sept.	154,892	
	31st Decr.	140,020	
1873	31st March	148,393	152,903
	30th June	164,571	
	30th Sept.	150,231	
	31st Decr.	148,418	
1874	31st March	175,888	163,411
	30th June	168,981	
	30th Sept.	159,827	
	31st Decr.	148,948	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1870-74		...	£142,756
1875	31st March	£167,486	£161,908
	30th June	176,217	
	30th Sept.	155,439	
	31st Decr.	148,489	
1876	31st March	162,783	152,115
	30th June	163,771	
	30th Sept.	147,524	
	31st Decr.	134,381	
1877	31st March	152,537	142,722
	30th June	151,302	
	30th Sept.	136,893	
	31st Decr.	130,156	
1878	31st March	135,586	130,537
	30th June	134,939	
	30th Sept.	126,689	
	31st Decr.	124,935	
1879	31st March	135,929	134,238
	30th June	138,224	
	30th Sept.	126,817	
	31st Decr.	135,983	
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1875-79		...	£144,304
1880	31st March	£146,907	£138,539
	30th June	145,771	
	30th Sept.	134,333	
	31st Decr.	127,094	
1881	31st March	123,560	118,328
	30th June	120,748	
	30th Sept.	112,005	
	31st Decr.	117,002	
1882	31st March	124,764	134,755
	30th June	136,739	
	30th Sept.	137,510	
	31st Decr.	140,007	

## LABOR IN JAMAICA.

THE working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m. with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a. m. to 11 a. m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town is as follows :—

## DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 3s. 6d. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per day
Women	1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.

## TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	6s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 6s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls	½d to ¼d. per sup. yard
Cartage including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton mile
Mixing Cement and putting in position	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	3s. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	3s. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s per acre
Excavating and throwing out Earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock	2s. to 3s. per cubic yard
Drilling and Blasting Rock	2d. to 3d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks	30s. to 35s. per 1000.

Day-labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts artizans are very scarce, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 7/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for Public Works;—in fact the supply has almost always been in excess of the demand, but in some districts there is a scarcity of labor for sugar estates.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on Estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

## PRICES OF ORDINARY CLOTHING.

Alpacas, Black, peryard	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	8-4 Brown Calico, peryard	9d.	1/	1/3
Ditto, Colored	" 4½d.	6d.	7½d.	White Long Cloth	" 3d.	4½d.	6d.
Mohair, Dress Stuffs	" 4½d.	6d.	7½d.	Ditto Croydons	" 3d.	4½d.	6d.
Black, White and				10-4, 11-4, 12-4 White			
Col'd. Sateens	" 9d.	1/	.	Sheeting	" 1/6	2/	2/6
Im. Japanese Silks	" 6d.	9d.	1/	7-8 Fancy Prints	" 3d.	4½d.	
Russell Cords	" 9d.	1/	.	9-8 Ditto ditto	" 3d.	4½d.	6d.
Dark Grey Gambroons	" 6d.	9d.	1/	Striped and Checked			
Col'd. Cotton Trow-				Oxford Shirts	.	1/	1/3
serings	" 4½d.	6d.	9d.	Ditto Harvard Shirts	.	1/6	2/
3-4 Union Trowserings	" 1/	1/6	2/	Men's White L. C. Shirts	.	2/	2/6
6-4 Melton	" 1/6	2/	2/6	Brown Cotton Socks	.	3d.	4½d.
3-4 Union Serges	" 9d.	1/	1/6	Col'd. Striped ditto	.	3d.	4½d.
Ditto, ditto Woollen	" 2/	2/6	3/	Self Colors	.	6d.	9d.
Black Broad Cloths	" 2/6	3/	4/	Women's White Cot-			
Blue ditto ditto	" 2/6	3/	4/	ton Hose	.	4½d.	6d.
Flat Thread Oznaburgs	" 4½d.	.	.	Striped and Self Colors	.	4½d.	9d.
Round ditto ditto	" 6d.	.	.	Brown Cotton Under-			
Brown Duck	" 6d.	9d.	1/	shirts	.	1/	1/3
Bleached Duck	" 6d.	9d.	1/	White Merino Finish	.	1/3	1/6
Brown Drill	" 6d.	9d.	1/	Men's Black and Col'd.			2/
Ditto Linen for dresses	" 4½d.	6d.	9d.	Felt Hats	.	2/6	3/
Bleached Linen	" 9d.	1/	1/3	Men's Straw Hats	.	1/6	2/
White Cotton Drills	" 9d.	1/	.	Col'd Rugs	.	1/6	2/
Blue Striped Regattas	" 2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Col'd Quilts	.	2/6	3/
Blue Jeans	" 3d.	4½d.	6d.	8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4			
Blue Mottles	" 2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Woollen Blankets 5/ 6/	7/	8/	10/
Plain and Striped				Col'd. Cotton Bandannas	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Denims	" 4½d.	6d.	9d.	Im. Madras Handker-			
Striped and Checked				chiefs	.	6d.	9d.
Oxfords	" 3d.	4½d.	6d.	Real Madras ditto	.	1/6	2/
Brown Oxfords	" 4½d.	6d.	.	Women's Lace Shoes	.	4/	4/6
Blue Florentines	" 4½d.	6d.	.	Ditto Boots, elastic sides	.	4/	5/
Cotton Tick	" 3d.	4½d.	6d.	Men's Shoes	.	6/	8/
Brown Domestics	" 2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Men's Elastic Side Boots	.	8/	10/

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef	10½d. per lb.
Sugar	2½d. per lb.	Salt Pork	8d. per lb.
Coffee	6d. per quart	Fresh Pork	9d. per lb.
Meal	2½d. per quart	Pumpkins	1½d. per lb.
White Flour	3d. per quart	Yams	1½d. per lb.
Butter	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads	3d. per lb.
Corn	3d. per quart	Herrings	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot	6d. per quart	Mackerels	4d. per lb.
English Cheese	2/ per lb.	Ham	1/6 per lb.
American "	1/3 per lb.	Onions	9d. per lb.
White Rice	4½d. per quart	Fine Salt	2d. per quart
Brown Rice	4d. per quart	Coarse Salt	1½d. per quart
Red Peas	7½d. per quart	Oatmeal	6d. per lb.
Split Peas	4½d. per quart	Lard	9d. per lb.
English Peas	4½d. per quart	Sago	6d. per lb.
Quick Increase	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White	7½d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes	3d. per lb.	Tea	5/ per lb.
American Potatoes	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli	1/ per lb.
Cocoanut Oil	1/9 per quart	Vinegar	6d. per quart
Fresh Fish	4½d. per lb.	Bananas	1/ per 100 lbs.
Salt Fish	6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles	9d. per lb.
Salmon	9d. per lb.	Sperm Candles	1/ per lb.
Fresh Beef	6d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil	6d. per quart
Fowls	9d. per lb.	Matches	7½d. per doz. boxes,

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Parishes.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Kingston	3,386	3,243	3,151	3,354	3,507	3,891
St. Catherine .	888	749	904	939	923	1,233
St. Andrew .	368	376	411	414	399	436
St. Thomas .	310	266	266	269	299	325
Portland .	337	413	421	463	545	680
St. Mary .	401	383	535	476	570	713
St. Ann .	938	854	985	997	955	1,168
Clarendon .	367	435	466	378	320	559
Manchester .	610	565	644	615	690	878
St. Elizabeth .	607	530	563	617	659	944
Westmoreland .	565	546	263	662	792	904
Hanover .	383	369	273	285	297	333
St. James .	526	529	559	508	521	530
Trelawny .	497	534	536	523	427	545
Total	10,183	9,792	9,977	10,500	10,904	13,139

## PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions as to the storage of Petroleum, and as to the nature of the goods with which Petroleum may be stored, have been prescribed by the Governor in accordance with the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 :—

1st—Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four



cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row which as well as all the other tiers or rows may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

2nd—None but un inflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or other proper Government Officer, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum store, one a box lock, and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always, at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when goods are in process of being received into or removed out of the store.

5th—No goods, including Petroleum, shall be received into or removed from the Petroleum store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp, or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum store, under any pretence whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum store.

All buildings used for storage of Petroleum must be well ventilated, in order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low. The store should never be entered by any person bearing a light.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the Law, includes all kerosene oil, rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shalt, peat, or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oils as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less then 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer..

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant Licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such Licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes. The following is a memorandum of the quantity of Petroleum thus allowed to be kept in the several parishes:—

Parish.	Quantity.	Parish.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		Gallons.
St. Thomas . . .	50	St. Elizabeth . . .	40
St. Mary . . .	16	Manchester . . .	80
Hanover . . .	40	Clarendon . . .	80
St. Andrew . . .	25	St. Ann . . .	64
Trelawny . . .	54	St. James . . .	32
St. Catherine . . .	50	Portland . . .	96
Kingston . . .	25	Westmoreland—No limit is placed on Retailers as to the quantity to be kept.	

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the Law will be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept will be liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty will not be leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1881, was 580,804 or 74,650 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were :—

Males	232,957	White	14,432	Coolies	11,016
Females	297,847	Coloured	103,946	Chinese	99
	580,804	Black	444,186	Not stated	1,125
			568,564		12,240
			Total		580,804

The births registered in the year ending 30th September, 1882, numbered 20,749, being at the rate of 35·7 per thousand of the population, whilst in the previous year the births were 21,340 or 36·7 per thousand of the population.

In 1881-82 the births of boys were 10,522 and of girls 10,227, being an excess of 295 male over the female births. The illegitimate births were in the proportion of 58·2 to each 100 children born, or over 12,000 children born out of wedlock during the year.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 11,874, of which 6,109 were males and 5,765 were females. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 3,251 deaths. The proportions per quarter stood thus : December quarter, 3·9 ; March, 34·1 ; June, 29·6 ; September, 32·4.

The death-rate of children under one year was 24·7 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, and that of children from one to five years of age was 13·8 per cent.,—the total deaths of children under five years being 4,558 or 38·5 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. For the four years of registration the mean death-rate of children under 5 years was 40·0 of each 100 deaths.

The following summary shows the classification of diseases which terminated fatally,\* with the per centage of each class to the total deaths in the four years ending 30th September, 1882 :—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Class	I. Zymotic	27·1	40·2	39·9	31·8
"	II. Constitutional	12·7	12·9	14·4	16·3
"	III. Local	20·7	21·4	23·0	21·4
"	IV. Developmental	23·3	15·6	14·5	22·6
"	V. Violence	2·0	2·1	1·9	2·2
	Not ascertained	14·2	7·8	6·3	5·7
		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The number of births and deaths in the year being, as above stated, 20,749 and 11,874 respectively, the natural increase to the population was 8,875, or at the rate of 15·2 per 1,000 persons living at the date of the last Census. The rate for the previous year was 10·7 per 1,000.

The annual natural increments of population, as shown by the four years of registration, were as follow :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase for Year.
1878-79	18,757	13,011	5,746
1879-80	21,367	15,084	6,283
1880-81	21,340	15,125	6,215
1881-82	20,749	11,874	8,875

\* It is satisfactory to notice that there has been no epidemic of any sort during the year, although the neighbouring Islands of Cuba and Hayti and some of the States of Central America, have suffered from visitations of small-pox. No fatal cases have been registered here during the year. Strict quarantine has been enforced against these places and to this may be ascribed our escape. Yellow fever, for which the colony had once an unenviable notoriety, has been almost unknown of late years, and last year there were only four cases—all of seafaring persons—which is above the average of the last four years.—*Sir Anthony Musgrave's Report on the Blue Book of 1882.*

"It is satisfactory to note," says the Registrar-General in his Annual Report for 1881-82, "that while the birth-rate has declined only one per 1,000, the death-rate has fallen from 26.0 to 20.0 per thousand of the population—the number of deaths during the year having been just over 3,200 less than in either of the previous years, 1879-80 and 1880-81. The average excess of births over deaths for the three years (1879-80 to 1881-82) shows a natural increase to the population of over 7,000 a year,"—so that the annual rate of increase for the ten years from 1871 to 1881, ascertained by the results of the Census of 1881, has been maintained during the past year.

The marriages in the year 1881-82 were 2,368, being at the rate of 4 per 1,000 of the population. The rate of each of the two preceding years was 3.7. The numbers of marriages solemnized by the Ministers of the chief Religious Denominations are given below:—

Religious Denomination.	Number of Denomination. Census 1881.	Marriages, 1881-82.	Number of Marriages solemnized to each 1,000 of Denomination.
Episcopalian	116,224	857	7.3
Presbyterian*	21,507	215	9.9
Wesleyan Methodist†	56,201	383	6.8
Baptist‡	82,403	643	7.8
Congregationalist	5,365	57	10.6
Moravian	16,277	110	6.7
Roman Catholic	11,139	76	6.8
Jews	2,535	1	0.3

Only five marriages were performed during 1881-82 according to the purely civil form as compared with 14 in the previous year.

Of the 2,368 men who married, 2,115 were bachelors and 253 were widowers. Of the bachelors 2,017 married spinsters and 98 married widows. Of widowers 194 married spinsters and 59 married widows. Of the 2,368 women who married, 2,211 were spinsters and 157 were widows. Of the spinsters 2,017 married bachelors and 194 married widowers. Of the widows 98 married bachelors and 59 married widowers. Signatures by "mark" on the marriage registers were made by 2,706 out of 4,736 persons married, or 57.1 per cent., a rate almost equal to that of the previous year.

The following Tables give the number and color of the population as distributed over the 14 parishes of the island and the population of Kingston and the other chief towns as ascertained by the Census of 1881; also the ages of the population as shown by the Census of 1871 and 1881 respectively:—

Age.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	35,268	35,716	70,984	37,652	38,001	75,653
5 to 10	31,856	31,258	63,114	37,320	38,082	75,402
10 to 15	31,332	29,378	60,710	35,936	35,596	71,532
15 to 20	23,788	25,547	49,335	27,181	28,652	55,833
20 to 30	47,463	52,473	99,936	52,452	57,072	109,524
30 to 40	28,617	29,949	58,566	35,498	37,511	73,009
40 to 50	20,146	21,199	41,345	23,411	24,090	47,501
50 to 60	13,184	14,627	27,811	12,578	14,008	26,586
60 and upwards	13,929	19,100	33,029	17,238	20,559	37,797
Age unknown	990	334	1,324	3,691	4,276	7,967
	246,573	259,581	506,154	282,957	297,847	580,804

\* Including Established Church of Scotland.

† Including United Free Methodists.

‡ Including Native Baptists.

## CENSUS, 1881.

Parish.	White.			Colored.			Black.			Coolie.			Chinese.			Not Stated.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston	2,580	2,410	4,990	5,324	8,686	14,020	7,757	11,403	19,160	151	54	205	69	15	84	37	61	98	15,928	22,638	38,566
St. Andrew	881	600	1,481	2,351	2,655	5,006	13,724	14,264	27,988	277	196	473	3	1	4	15	15	30	17,251	17,731	34,982
St. Thomas	181	109	290	1,837	1,813	3,650	14,398	14,984	29,382	390	206	596	1	3	4	12	11	23	16,819	17,126	33,945
Portland	154	155	309	2,148	2,209	4,357	11,579	12,009	23,588	371	189	560	.	.	.	42	45	87	14,294	14,607	28,901
St. Catherine	563	461	1,024	5,290	5,758	11,048	22,681	23,945	46,626	1,291	824	2,115	.	.	.	147	150	297	20,972	31,138	52,110
St. Mary	221	156	377	3,361	3,242	6,603	15,323	15,567	30,890	1,039	659	1,698	2	.	2	64	62	126	20,010	10,698	30,708
St. Ann	557	674	1,231	4,347	4,784	9,131	17,544	18,269	35,813	39	21	60	.	.	.	14	5	19	22,831	23,753	46,584
Clarendon	513	342	855	3,840	3,995	7,835	19,411	19,521	38,932	1,343	732	2,075	1	.	1	72	75	147	25,180	24,665	49,845
Manchester	428	504	932	3,668	3,945	7,613	19,440	20,336	39,776	72	34	106	.	.	.	14	17	31	23,622	24,836	48,458
St. Elizabeth	277	225	502	6,497	6,677	13,174	19,504	20,670	40,174	269	139	408	.	.	.	65	62	127	26,612	27,763	54,375
Westmoreland	327	308	635	4,403	4,825	9,228	18,552	18,554	37,106	1,245	779	2,024	2	.	2	20	20	40	24,549	24,486	49,035
Hanover	204	154	358	2,789	3,297	6,086	11,312	11,463	22,775	169	111	310	.	.	.	14	24	38	14,518	15,049	29,567
St. James	316	294	610	2,876	3,648	6,524	12,453	13,779	26,232	194	59	193	2	.	2	34	30	64	15,815	17,810	33,625
Trelawny	405	394	799	2,552	3,119	5,671	12,474	12,970	25,444	121	72	193	.	.	.	4	4	8	15,556	16,559	32,115
The whole Island, 1881	7,637	6,765	14,402	51,293	58,653	109,946	216,452	227,734	444,186	6,941	4,075	11,016	80	19	99	554	571	1,125	292,967	297,847	590,804
Ditto 1871	6,909	6,102	13,101	48,048	52,268	100,346	191,498	201,209	392,707	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	240,573	259,581	500,154
Ditto 1861	7,295	6,521	13,816	38,223	42,842	81,065	167,277	179,097	346,374	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	213,521	227,743	441,264

## POPULATION OF KINGSTON.

			Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
City Proper	Males.	Females.								
" Scattered Out- skirts, &c.	11,983	18,290								
	706	778	12,689	19,068	31,757	11,340	17,507	28,847	2,910	.
Fletcher's Town			292	439	731	266	404	670	61	.
Smith's Village			170	214	384	129	152	281	103	.
Hannah's Town			218	286	504	180	224	404	100	.
Allman Town and Kingston Gardens.			687	1,053	1,740	492	784	1,276	464	.
Brown's Town			264	425	689	118	145	263	426	.
Rae Town			272	445	717	233	347	580	137	.
Shipping at Kingston			317	7	324	328	26	354	.	30
Ditto at Port Royal			480	35	515*	149	2	151	364	.
Port Royal			539	666	1,205	673	815	1,488*	.	283
			15,928	22,638	38,566	13,908	20,406	34,314	4,565	313
Total Increase			.	.	.	.	.	.	4,252	

## POPULATION OF THE OTHER CHIEF TOWNS.

Parish.	Town.	Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	2,556	3,133	5,689	2,019	2,994	5,013	676	.
Portland	Port Antonio	512	793	1,305	422	634	1,056	249	.
Clarendon	Chapelton	293	361	654	415	502	917	.	263
St. Elizabeth	Black River	573	706	1,279	479	655	1,134	145	.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	1,024	1,474	2,498	972	1,334	2,306	192	.
Hanover	Lucea	692	1,010	1,702	589	913	1,502	200	.
St. James	Montego Bay	1,836	2,815	4,651	1,574	2,584	4,158	493	.
Trelawny	Falmouth	1,238	1,791	3,029	1,303	1,875	3,178	.	149
St. Mary	Port Maria	3,283	3,458	6,741	3,165	3,169	6,334	407	.
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	443	557	1,000	667	801	1,468	.	468
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	695	870	1,565	470	676	1,146	419	.
Manchester	Mandeville	104	114	218	200	265	465	.	247

\* Including Garrison and Dock Yard.

## PART XVI.

## THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society, which with the exception perhaps of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, is the most prominent, as it undoubtedly is the most important, of the co-operative movements for social advancement established in this island within the past few years, is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members. It has not only achieved a vast success in its mission, but has besides that secured to the public a profitable source of investment—a source of investment which, by combining the advantages of a Savings Bank with the commercial working on safe principles of the capital invested, has commanded the confidence of all classes of society, the chief result from a social point of view being the fostering of habits of thrift among the humbler class of the people.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say, all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and may be subscribed for in one of two ways, either by the payment at once of £14 4s., for which a scrip of the value of £20 is given in return, or by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The first of these are called paid-up shares and participate equally in the bonus with the others, which are subscription shares. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at 9 per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured. Under a new scheme loans are under certain circumstances extended to ten or even fourteen years; but while these loans bear only 5 per cent. interest the borrowers do not share in the profits.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £46,010. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations we might state that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have exceeded in amount £490,000.

The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1882, (which is the close of the Society's financial year) represented advances on mortgage amounting to £34,220 and temporary loans, £4,319. The Share List then exhibited a total of 14,350 shares, 272 paid-up and 2,977 subscription shares having been taken during the twelve months. The paid-up shares represented nearly £4,000. "These do not," as the Directors stated in their report, "as in the case of subscription shares, simply indicate thrift among a particular class, but afford proof of confidence on the part of the people possessing capital and seeking for it a safe and profitable investment."

The operations of the Society during the year ending 28th February, 1883, may be ascertained from the following extract from the report of the Directors to the Shareholders:—

"The share list exhibits a total of 14,560 shares, against 14,350 reported the previous year. There were issued during the year 327 paid-up and 3,484 subscription shares; 671 were transferred and 1,774 matured; 1,265 were withdrawn and 566 cancelled. The transactions of the year represent advances amounting to £33,119 and temporary loans to £9,811. The amount available for division is £4,967 4s., which will entitle the 1,774 shares maturing to a bonus of £2 16s. per share."

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Davidson, Esq.

Hon. Henry John Kemble.

## TRUSTEES.

Thomas Richard Surridge, Esq.

James Cecil Phillippo, Esq., M.D.

Hon. Henry J. Kemble.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph Davidson, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. Wm. Griffith, Vice-Chairman.

Charles L. Campbell, Esq.

Albert H. Jones, Esq.

Eml. X. Leon, Esq.

B. Mortimer Dias, Esq.

Charles W. Tait, Esq.

Kenneth J. Spicer, Esq.

J. A. B. Clarke, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton &amp; Garsia.

## AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz, Esq.

Stephen W. Mais, Esq.

## ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica.

Rev. D. J. East.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

John T. Orrett, Esq.

Wm. Malabre, Esq.

SECRETARY—J. M. Polson, Esq.

CASHIER—Mr. F. A. Ritchie.

BANKERS—Colonial Bank.

## THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878, and has just completed its fourth year, when by its rules its first division of profits took place.

The published report shews there were in the Society on 31st December, 1882,

1,454 Proprietary Shares representing £14,540, the amounts paid on them

being — — — — — £11,568

1,263 Paid-up Shares, amounts paid " " " 12,630

254 Deposit Shares " " " 2,529

1,849 Subscription Shares " " " 3,329

The amount of loans on 31st December, 1882, was £31,499 8s. 2d. and the cash in the Bank at call was £693 13s. 7d.

The profit on the four years' transactions amounted to £2,139 0s. 5d., which gave a dividend on the proprietary shares of 4 per cent. per annum in addition to 5 per cent. paid semi-annually, leaving £657 4s. 2d. to be carried forward.

The special feature of this Society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, repayable by £10 shares in 4 years at 3s. 9d. per month; in 7 years at 2s. per month; in 10 years at 1s. 3d. per month. Office—8, Duke Street, Kingston.

## DIRECTORS.

George Henderson, Esq., Chairman.

Alexander Berry  
P. Elicio Auvray

Charles J. Ward

George Adams

George Stiebel

Wm. R. Macpherson

Louis F. Verley

Robert Kirkland, Esqrs.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Burke &amp; Gray.

## TRUSTEES.

George Solomon

Wm. R. Macpherson

John Ewers Martin, LL.D., Esqrs.

SECRETARY—Henry Ford, Esq.

### THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the said Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of £7 10s. per cent. per annum, payable monthly, and with each subscription share is paid one penny per month as contribution towards the working expenses.

The law charges range from 21s. for a loan of £100 to £8 7s. for a loan of £300, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The Society affords a safe means for investment for capital for fixed periods at £6 10s. per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

At the end of the fourth year of the Society's existence there were subscribed 1,358 shares held by 162 members.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees, whilst its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

#### TRUSTEES.

Honorable E. Noel Walker. William Malabre, Esq. John T. Orrett, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS.

E. H. E. McLaverty, Esq.—Chairman.  
 E. J. Andrews, Esq. David Henderson, Esq. S. H. Watson, Esq.  
 Dr. James Oglivie. P. H. Bather, Esq. J. C. Silburn, Esq.  
 William Titley Malabre, Esq.

#### AUDITORS.

Edgar Marshall, Esq. John Murray, Esq.

#### SOLICITORS.—Harvey & Bourke.

#### SECRETARY.—W. Arbouin Paine, Esq.

OFFICE.—Little Port Royal Street, Kingston.

### SAINT ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established early in 1874, and active operations began in July of that year.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress, but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town, and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only one in each year of the Society's existence, purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

There are 1,346 shares in existence, owned by 227 subscribers. A bonus of £3 4s. 0d. per share was paid in July, 1881, and a similar bonus in July, 1882. The loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1882, amounted to £10,645.

#### TRUSTEES.

John William Gruber, Esq. Hon. Michael Solomon.  
 John Cameron, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Steer, Esq., Chairman. Joseph H. Levy  
 Sylvester Cotter, Esq., Vice-Chairman David Carvalho  
 Leslie Fraser Joseph D. Ormsby  
 Edmund N. Hart Charles S. Campbell

John Boyd, Esquires.



## WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the nine years ended in December, 1882, its receipts have amounted to £33,492 16s. 6d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses, and has considerably increased the value of land by affording facilities for its sale and improvement.

The bonus awarded on matured shares at the septennial division of profits is four guineas each share, which is equal to 12 per cent. per annum compound interest on the subscriptions.

Paid-up shares of £14 4s. each bear interest at 17s. each per annum, which is equal to 6 per cent., and if they remain undrawn for seven years they are entitled to the bonus in addition.

The interest on loans is 9 per cent. but the bonus reduces this rate to 6 per cent.

TRUSTEES.		
Revd. Henry Clarke	William Ewen, Esq.	Dr. R. S. Harvey
DIRECTORS.		
Revd. H. Clarke, Chairman.	Revd. H. Clarke, Jr.	Revd. C. E. Randall
Fred. Gooden, Esq.	Samuel H. Morris, Esq.	Dr. R. S. Harvey
Joseph S. Segre, Esq.	Samuel M. Hopwood, Esq.	Jas. C. Young, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Levy & Palache.

AUDITORS.

Joseph S. Segre, Esq.

William M. Robertson, Esq.

SECRETARY—Revd. Henry Clarke.

## THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Trelawny Benefit Building Society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Its progress has been slow but steady.

The object of the Society is to provide for the purchase of freehold lands, and the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members; to provide improved dwellings for the working classes; and to enable any member, subject to the rules of the Society, to receive out of the funds a sum or sums of money by way of loan to be expended in and about the purchasing, erecting or repairing of dwelling houses, with the appurtenances, and other houses, erections and buildings, and the purchasing of land or real estate.

The Report presented to the Annual General Meeting, 25th July, 1882, stated that on 31st March, 1882, the Society attained the seventh year of its existence, when its profit and loss account showed a profit of £550. A bonus of £3 4s. was declared on 83 founders' shares which had matured, and, after laying aside £260 for the proportion of profit on current shares, £25 was kept as reserve.

The Society consisted of 151 members owning 581 shares among them, of whom 50 members had effected loans to the extent of £4,482.

In achieving the object of its establishment, the Trelawny Benefit Building Society can be fairly said to have been successful, and many a small householder and landowner can thankfully acknowledge its beneficent aid.

TRUSTEES.		
F. Guiselin, Esq.		Rev. J. Kingdon.
BANKERS.		
The Government Savings Bank		The Colonial Bank
ARBITRATORS.		
Abraham Lindo, Esq.		
Robert Nunes, Esq.		Rev. Ellis Fray
A. B. Dignum, Esq.		L. J. Preston, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
Rev. J. Kingdon, Chairman.	John Passmore	J. R. T. Main
F. Guiselin	J. R. Young	R. H. Walker
W. Cork	Jos. Phillips	T. O. Abrahams, Esqrs.
AUDITORS.—W. Cork and John Passmore, Esqrs.		
SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.		
SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq.		

Office in Falmouth open Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.

### THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits in current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1879, with a capital of £958 and at the end of March, 1882, the completion of the third financial year, the working capital amounted to £22,940. Bills are discounted at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Shareholders and depositors are paid five per cent. per annum on the amount of their investments. The bills discounted during the year ended 30th March, 1881, yielded a profit of £1,121 3s. 8d., and those discounted during the year ended 30th March, 1882, yielded a profit of £1,704 11s. 6d. After deducting the working expenses from the receipts of 1882 and carrying a sum of £250 to the reserve fund (which now amounts to £332) the Directors were able to declare a bonus of 3 per cent. which, with the 5 per cent. paid for interest, was equal to 8 per cent. per annum.

#### DIRECTORS.

Joseph Davidson, Esq., Chairman.		
Rev. W. Clarke Murray	C. L. Campbell, Esq.	Alexander Berry, Esq.
P. E. Auvray, Esq.	George Adams, Esq.	E. Bolivar Wolfe, Esq.
Thomas M. Martin, Esq.	Alfred Pawsey, Esq.	Rev. T. M. Geddes.
Geo. J. Peynado, Esq., Secretary.		

### THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises and the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would be one of those still-born projects which would not go further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprise is due to Mr. Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr. Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely needed in the City of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr. Burke would raise the necessary capital they should jointly operate for the purpose of establishing a Tramway. Mr. Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the calculations as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to finance the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £6,150 in 1,230 paid-up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the lines debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first 4 miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 13th November, 1876. In 1878 the principal line was extended to Halfway-Tree; and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston

Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the entire lines £14,150.

The extent of each line of Tramway is as follows :—

	Miles.	Chains.
From Victoria Market to Halfway-Tree .	3	51
Harbour Street to Race Course .	1	12
Railway to Rae Town .	1	20
Parade to Paradise Street .	1	20
The total length of the lines being new .	7	23

The passenger traffic on the lines has been as follows :—

1876.—13th November to 30th June, 1877 .	383,320	Passengers
1877.—1st July to 30th June, 1878 .	597,689	"
1878.—1st July to 30th June, 1879 .	630,094	"
1879.—1st July to 30th June, 1880 .	653,148	"
1880.—1st July to 30th June, 1881 .	755,655	"
1881.—1st July to 30th June, 1882 .	857,604	"

The net revenue has been :—

30th June, 1877 .	£1,284	30th June, 1880 .	£1,759
30th „ 1878 .	1,682	30th „ 1881 .	2,070
30th „ 1879 .	1,782	30th „ 1882 .	2,250

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £5,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent. The net profits are 11½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company.

The lines were constructed and are managed by Mr. T. L. Barber, late of the Jamaica Railway.

#### DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.	
Charles James Ward, Esq.	P. E. Auvray, Esq.
W. R. McPherson, Esq.	Louis Verley, Esq.

#### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE following is a list of the Fire Insurance Offices doing business in Jamaica :—

Commercial Union	Agents—McDowell, Hankey & Co.
Guardian	John C. Fegan & Iles
Imperial	Hiam Barrow
Lancashire	Turnbull & Co. and John Bonitto
London & Lancashire	L. C. MacCormack
Liverpool, London and Globe	A. L. Malabre & Co.
Lion	James Gall
North British and Mercantile	Davidson, Colthirst & Co.
Northern	H. W. DaCosta
Norwich Union	Turnbull, Mudon & Co.
Phoenix	Bravo Bros. & Co.
Queen	William Malabre & Co.
Royal	Anderson, Watson & Wolfe
Sun	Harvey & Bourke
Transatlantic	William Schiller
Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)	Secretary—Henry Ford.

#### RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 10s ; non-Fire-proof, 15s. to 50s. Estates, 10s. to 25s. Trash houses, 126s.

### JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Honorable L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies, and has since twice reduced its tariff, so that Fire Insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium.

Its subscribed capital is	...	£71,000
Invested funds on 31st July, 1882	...	30,969

The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. has been divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured, the balance, £9,575 17s. 3d., being carried forward to reserve fund and to meet current risks.

The Company lost largely by the great fire in Kingston on 11th December, 1882, when a call was made on the shareholders. The claims were paid promptly; one-half immediately from the funds in hand and the balance one month after from the proceeds of the call; the remainder of the call forming the capital for its present business. The Company owns its office premises No. 8 Duke Street.

#### DIRECTORS.

S. Constantine Burke, Esq., Chairman.	P. E. Auvray, Esq.
Robert Russell, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	John Sawers, Esq.
George Henderson, Esq.	Thomas Oughton, Esq.
P. B. Desnoes, Esq.	Charles J. Ward, Esq.
Alexander Berry, Esq.	

#### AUDITORS.

Thomas N. Cripps, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.
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SECRETARY.—Henry Ford, Esq.

### THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., and on hulls of droghers trading coastwise or with neighbouring islands.

The capital of the Company is £50,000 divided into 25,000 shares of £2 each.

The subscribed capital to 17th November, 1882, was	£2,067 4 0
Invested funds	3,170 0 0
Reserve funds	1,237 13 10
	£6,474 17 10

It has paid for losses as under :—

On hulls of droghers	556 7 0
On goods damaged, from 17th November, 1877, to 17th November, 1882, including those by the cyclone on the 18th August, 1880	2,977 9 5
	£3,533 16 5

The Company pays 5 per cent. interest and a dividend of 5 per cent., which is equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the investments of the shareholders. The reserve fund amounted to £1,237 13s. 10d on the 17th December, 1882.

#### DIRECTORS.

Robert Russell, Esq., Chairman.	P. E. Auvray, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
C. L. Campbell, Esq.	P. B. Desnoes, Esq.
Alexander Berry, Esq.	L. Hutchins, Esq. Henry Ford, Esq.

AUDITORS—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs. MANAGER—John C. Fegan, Esq.

## THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over thirty-nine years ago, that seven gentlemen, all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society under the able and prudent management of the Directors during the past thirty-nine years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a quarter of a million.

There have been twelve bonuses paid	-	-	£ 89,585	4	8
Claims by death paid	-	-	178,100	5	0
Capital Stock	-	-	86,899	1	8
			£354,584	11	4

The number of policies issued is 1,900, and the income of the Society exceeds £15,500 per annum. Eight hundred and seventy-eight policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £302,397, and the total assets are £90,026.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers, and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island. For example, a policy of £500 taken out in 1844 now amounts, with bonus additions, to £1,388 6s. 5d., while another for a similar sum taken out ten years after has been increased to £945 14s. 3d.

The stability may be described by the following extracts from Reports of the Actuary—Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is on the present occasion in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago. This is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876;" and, in 1882, he says: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance of the Directors in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below

the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £18,098 14s. 5d. invested in mortgage security at 7 per cent., £4,900 in Island Debentures at 6 per cent., and £10,877 6s. 11d. on security of policies to the extent of their cash surrender value at a similar rate of interest. The sum of £5,500 is in Government Debentures at 5 per cent., £1,311 in Kingston Benefit Building Society's Shares, also at 5 per cent., £7,700 in Railway Debentures, at 4½ per cent., and £30,700 in "Redemption" (Government) Debentures at 4 per cent.

From the above it will be seen that the investments yield an average rate of interest exceeding five-and-three-quarters per cent. per annum.

Another cause for congratulation is the remarkable circumstance that a Company carrying on a large business for so many years should have been saved from litigation of any kind; this speaks volumes for the good feeling and confidence which have always existed between the Directors and the entire body of members.

PATRON—His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.

#### DIRECTORS.

Robert Russell, Esquire, B.L., Chairman.

Daniel Power Trench, Esq., Vice-Chairman

John Ewers Martin, Esq., LL.D.

Simon Emanuel Pietersz, Esq.

John Thomas Orrett, Esq.

William Lee, Esq.

Rev. George W. Downer.

Francis Belinfante Lyons, Esq.

Joseph Reid, Esq.

Secretary—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

Solicitor—Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

#### AUDITORS.

Herman John Burger, Esq. Stephen W. Mais, Esq. John Charles Macglashan, Esq.

### LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES.

The following is a list of the leading Life Insurance Offices doing business in the Island. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local, while the Royal Insurance Company is the wealthiest in the world.

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New York Life	C. Laloubere & Co.	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 15 10	3 8 9	2 1 7	4 1 7	2 5 11
Northern	H. W. DaCosta	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 15 3	3 15 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 6
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	Anderson, Watson & Wolfe	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard	Hon. H. J. Kemble	3 8 9		3 18 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 6 3	2 14 9
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 3		4 14 11	
Sun Mutual	J. C. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whittington	William Andrews	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 15 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 3
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 49		\$19 57	
Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New York Life	C. Laloubere & Co.	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 3 11	6 13 2	3 8 8	8 1 6	3 15 5
Northern	H. W. DaCosta	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	7 0 1	3 8 6	7 18 9	4 3 2
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		8 13 8	
Royal	Anderson, Watson & Wolfe	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard	Hon. H. J. Kemble	5 14 11		6 11 1		8 0 1		8 12 11	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 6	6 19 1	3 11 8	7 1 6	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		6 12 11			
Sun Mutual	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 13 7			
Whittington	William Andrews	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5 9
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		\$48 52	

## PART XVII.

## FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, viz., the District Grand Lodge of East Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Provincial Grand Mark Master's Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of East Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Jamaica, Collegium Fabrorum, United Service and Kingston Lodges, in Kingston; the Phoenix in Port Royal; the Hamilton in Spanish Town; the Westmoreland in Savanna-la-Mar and the Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay, which last-named holds, however, direct communication with London. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Master's Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are six Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston; the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria. Mark Master Lodges are connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 49 called the "Jamaica" and No. 80 called the "Kingston," under the "Supreme Council of England," and there has recently been established another Chapter in Kingston under the authority of the "Supreme Council" for Scotland.

A Council for "The Royal Ark Mariners' Degree" has lately been erected in Kingston, and another at Port Royal; but at present little can be recorded of them. On the 16th September, 1880, a Preceptory of Knights Templars was opened in Kingston and is now in working order.

The following schedule gives the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF EAST JAMAICA.			
Right Wor.	Altamont DeCordova	Deputy District Grand Master	
"	Wm. Andrews	District Grand Senior Warden	
	Joseph Reid	" Junior Warden	
Very Wor.	Rev'd. A. Findlay	" Chaplain	
"	Rev'd. G. W. Downer	" Assistant Chaplain	
"	A. H. Jones	" Treasurer	
"	A. E. Burke	" Registrar	
"	R. S. Haughton	" Secretary	
"	O. Delgado, Jnr.	" Senior Deacon	
"	J. McLean	" Junior Deacon	
"	Moses Delgado	" Superintendent of Works	
"	W. L. Mudon	" Director of Ceremonies	
"	George Duff	" Sword Bearer	
"	W. C. H. Hastings	" Pursuivant	
"	W. P. Myers	" Asst. Dir. of Ceremonies	
"	W. G. McFarlane	" Asst. Supt. of Works	
Wor. Bro.	M. P. C. McCormack	" Assistant Secretary	
"	A. H. Alexander	" Assistant Pursuivant	
"	George Demercado	} " Stewards,	
"	E. X. Leon		
"	A. H. Cotter		
"	W. Duff		

## PROVISIONAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND FOR JAMAICA.

Right Wor.	S. C. Burke	Provincial Grand Master	
"	Michael Solomon	"	Past Dept.
"	C. W. Steer	"	Deputy
"	Dr. James Ogilvie	"	Substitute
"	K. J. Spicer	"	Senior Warden
"	S. H. Watson	"	Junior Warden
"	B. Mortimer Dias	"	Secretary
"	G. H. Pearce	"	Treasurer
"	C. Plummer	"	Bible Bearer
"	A. H. Jones	"	Senior Deacon
"	Edward Melville	"	Junior Deacon
Very Wor.	Rev. A. Findlay	"	Past Chaplain
"	Rev. W. C. McCalla	"	Chaplain
Right Wor.	A. D'C. Levy	"	Sword Bearer
"	C. C. M. L. Knox	"	Marshal
Very Wor.	John Parry	"	Past Architect
"	S. J. Streadwick	"	Architect
Right Wor.	George Duff	"	Inner Guard
"	William Duff, President of Board of Stewards		
"	J. W. Scott		
"	M. H. Lawrence		
"	T. Constantine Dias		
"	W. S. Coward	"	Stewards
"	W. D. Smedmore		
Brother	Archibald Munro		
"	Geo. S. Thompson		
"	H. J. Burger		
"	E. Bolivar Wolfe		
"	John Hoyes	"	Tyler.

## MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor.	J. W. Whitbourne	Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master	
"	G. J. Sargeant	Pro. Grand Mark Senior Warden	
"	B. Stines, Jr.	"	Junior Warden
Very Wor.	O. Delgado	"	Master Overseer
"	J. L. Ashenheim	"	Senior Overseer
"	O. Delgado Jr.	"	Junior Overseer
"	T. N. Aguilar	"	Treasurer
"	G. A. Campbell	"	Registrar of Marks
"	E. X. Leon	"	Secretary
"	D. Bamed	"	Senior Deacon
"	G. R. Taylor	"	Junior Deacon
"	T. Allen	"	Inspector of Works
"	A. H. Jones	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	L. C. Hollar	"	Sword Bearer
"	C. P. Myers	"	Standard Bearer
"	W. D. Smedmore	"	Inner Guard
"	J. M. Simpson	"	Stewards
"	A. P. Alberga	"	
Bro.	G. Magnus	"	Tyler.

## UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

## CRAFT LODGES.

	No.		Wor.			Master
Royal, Kingston	207	.		T. N. Aguilar	.	
Friendly "	239	.		D. I. Motta	.	"
Sussex "	354	.		H. Priest	.	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	1440	.		C. M. McL. Kerr	.	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	914	.		J. Duffus	.	"
Westmoreland, Sav.-la-Mar	1377	.		J. S. Trench	.	"
Jamaica, Kingston	1771	.		I. Anderson, M.D.	.	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	1836	.		J. Middleton	.	"
United Service, Kingston	1873	.		F. S. Sanguinetti	.	"
Kingston	1933	.		C. L. Campbell	.	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	393	.		S. D. Langshaw	.	"

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	.	Most Excell. Compn.	Geo. Demercado	Principal	3.
Friendly	.	"	Moses Delgado	"	"
Sussex	.	"	J. Harris	"	"
Phoenix	.	"	L. C. Hollar	"	"



## ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	{	Excell. Bro. A. H. Jones, Most Wise Sovereign
			J. Harris, Prelate
Kingston	" 80	{	" W. Andrews, Most Wise Sovereign
			W. C. H. Hastings, Prelate.

## PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight C. W. Tait, Eminent Preceptor.

## UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

## CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	. Rt. Wor. J. Watson Scott	. Master
Athole Union, Falmouth	" 367	. " W. W. Defriez	. "
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	. " A. J. Webb	. "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	. " T. Constantine Dias	. "
St John, Kingston	" 623	. " M. H. Lawrence	. "

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter	No. 62	. Most Excellent K. J. Spicer, Principal Z.
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## ROSE CROIX.

Illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the West Indies.

## MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	{	. Right Wor. J. W. Whitbourne, Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston	{	. " A. DeCordova "
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston	{	. " G. M. Duff "
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston	{	. Very Wor. O. Delgado "

## DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &amp;C.

## GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge East Jamaica	. Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	. First Thursday in February, May and August, and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	{ Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

## CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	. First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	. First Tuesday "
United Service	. First Tuesday "
Kingston	. First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	. First Thursday "
Friendly	. Second Monday "
Glenlyon	. Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	. Second Thursday "
St. John's	. Fourth Monday "
Sussex	. Third Wednesday "
Jamaica	. Fourth Tuesday in every other Month..

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	. Second Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	. Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	. First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

## MARK LODGES.

Sussex	. Not fixed.
Clifton Mount Keystone	. First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	. Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. Not fixed.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets on the first Wednesday in each month.

### ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are eight Courts in this island, all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the term :—  
 Court Hinds, Kingston, S. A. Johnson      Court Union, Port Royal, H. Morais  
 Court Westmorland, Annotto Bay, R. L. Henry      Court Jackson, Spanish Town, G. H. Aldrid  
 Court Murray, Sav.-la-Mar, J. B. Munroe      Court Solomon, St. Ann's Bay, E. J. Myers  
 Court Nunes, Falmouth, J. A. Browne      Court Kerr, Montego Bay, E. J. Williams.

There are over two hundred members in the several Courts, about seventy being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston ; this is the oldest Court in the island, having been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

### GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.

THERE are three Lodges in Kingston (organized during the year 1880-81) consisting of 150 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a Sub-Committee of Management in America and a Managing Committee in England.

The Oddfellows Fraternity is a Charitable and Benevolent Institution, and is based on the three grand principles of "Friendship, Love and Truth." The members of the Fraternity contribute monthly in order to create a fund for the following purposes : To afford relief in sickness and distress, to grant funeral allowance in case of death, and to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The following are the names of the Lodges and their places of meeting, together with the names of the respective Secretaries for the term :—Surrey Lodge, No. 46, Barry Street, Edward Pinnock ; Kingston Lodge, same place as above, David Lewis ; Concordia Lodge, No. 38, Church Street, Henry Calder.

Each Lodge meets once a month for ordinary business.

There is also organized in connection with the Order The Household of Ruth, which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The Household consists of 40 members and meets under the control of the Kingston Lodge at their Rooms once a month. Leonard Mudahy is the Worthy Recorder.

### I. O. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

The St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, was organized on the 4th October, 1882. It now numbers 60 members. The object of this Order is to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month at No. 54, Hanover Street. The Worthy Chief for 1883 is Brother Henry Jones and the Secretary Brother Edward Pinnock.

There is another Lodge of Good Samaritans in Kingston, the St. Mathews, numbering 50 members. Two other similar Lodges are in course of formation.

The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge : it numbers over 50 members.

These Lodges work under warrants from the National Grand Lodges of Good Samaritans in New York and Philadelphia, respectively.

### GOOD TEMPLARY.

GOOD TEMPLARY was introduced into Jamaica in January, 1875, when the Lodge designated The Hope of Port Royal was established. Since then the Order has successfully progressed. There are now 13 working Lodges in existence, with a membership of 841. There are Lodges in seven parishes, there being in the City of Kingston four subordinate Lodges besides the Grand Lodge. The officers of the latter for the year 1883-84 are :—

William Duff, G.W.C.T.  
 Charles T. Burton, G.W.C.  
 James W. Sheridan, G.S.J.T.  
 E. Morales, G.W.V.T.

P. C. Cunha, G.W.S.  
 R. M. Wilson, G.W.M.  
 T. Arbouin, G.W.C.  
 Geo. Mould, G.W.M.

A. P. Auld, G.A.S.  
 O. Vaz, G.G.  
 J. Besant, G. S.  
 H. J. Murray, G.D.M.

J. Warren, G.M.,

Rev. A. Taylor, P.G.W.C.T.

The following is a list of the Subordinate Lodges and their places of meeting :—

Name of Lodge.	Name of Deputy.	Place of Meeting.	Situation of Lodge.
Pioneer	E. H. E. McLaverty	Presbyterian Schoolroom, John's Lane	Kingston
Excelsior	H. A. Cunha	Coke Chapel Schoolroom	"
St. Michael	R. M. Wilson	East Branch Schoolroom, Fleet Street	"
Imperial	J. W. Sheridan	Presbyterian Schoolroom, John's Lane	"
Hope of Port Royal	Jos. E. Simmons	"	Port Royal
St. Peter's	"	"	"
Aboukir Guiding Star	Geo. Good	"	"
Trelawny	D. A. Hogarth	"	Falmouth
St. Catherine	Lewis Alexander	"	Spanish Town
Musgrave	B. Morris Lazarus	"	Falmouth
Stewart Town	Rev. W. Webb	"	Stewart Town
Anchor	M. H. Edwards	"	Port Antonio
St. Ann's	C. K. Phillips	"	St. Ann's Bay
Gun and Thistle	J. Besant	New Castle	Cold Spring

The Kingston Lodges meet weekly, on the following days : " Imperial" on Monday ; " Excelsior" on Wednesday ; " Pioneer" on Thursday, and " St. Michael" on Friday. The St. Catherine's Lodge meets at Spanish Town every Tuesday evening.

### MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 10,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the " promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession."

The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, Vice-President, a President elect, Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council.

There have been four Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order :—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.  
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin. James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

The office bearers for the present year are :—

A. Saunders, M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Eng., President.  
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, President elect ; Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.  
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.  
Jasper Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London.  
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.  
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.  
J. Pringle, M.B., C.M., Aberd.  
F. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.

} Members of Council.

The general meetings are held on the first Friday in each month at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed, and notes of interesting cases brought to the notice of the members.

Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by majority at a general meeting.

Applicants for membership must be proposed by any three members, to one at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated.

The office bearers are elected annually. Honorary Secretary and Members of Council are eligible for re-election.

An annual general meeting is held during the last week of December of each year, when the result of the election of office bearers for the ensuing year is declared. At this meeting the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

The Branch at present numbers 35 members.

### THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. Consideration of any diplomas, licenses, or certificates, granted after and in consequence of a course of study and examinations as thorough and sufficient as is the minimum course in any like case approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council under section 21 of 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 90.
- c. The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

The following are the recommendations of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom which have been approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council under the Act last referred to :—

That the course of professional study required for a License shall comprehend attendance during not less than four winter sessions, or three winter sessions and two summer sessions, at a school recognized by any of the licensing bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 90.

That the following are the subjects without a knowledge of which no candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered :—

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy.         | 6. Practical Pharmacy. |
| 2. General Anatomy. | 7. Medicine.           |
| 3. Physiology.      | 8. Surgery.            |
| 4. Chemistry.       | 9. Midwifery.          |
| 5. Materia Medica.  | 10. Forensic Medicine. |

The rules of the Medical Council of Jamaica, approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th May, 1878, are as follow :—

That full minutes of the proceedings of the Medical Council be kept, in accordance with Section 12 of Law 47 of 1872.

That the meetings of the Council be held at the Island Medical Office, but that when considered necessary for the purposes of a practical surgical or medical examination an adjournment may be made to the Public Hospital.

That the examination shall be conducted *vivâ voce* and in writing, and in the event of the candidate being a foreigner and unable to give the necessary answers in English, he shall provide a non-medical interpreter, to be approved by the Board.

That the subjects upon which the candidate may be examined shall be as follow :—

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy.   | 5. Physiology.            |
| 2. Surgery.   | 6. Medicine.              |
| 3. Midwifery. | 7. Medical Jurisprudence. |
| 4. Chemistry. | 8. Materia Medica.        |

9. Pharmacy.

That every Candidate for examination be required to make application to the Secretary of the Board and to transmit to him such diplomas, certificates, &c., as are required under the Medical Act.

The following are the members of the Medical Council, 1881-1884 :—

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., President.  
Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Eng.  
James C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.  
Izett Anderson, M.D., Edin.  
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng.  
Secretary—C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.

NOTE—Examinations by the Medical Council (Clause 18 Law 47 of 1872) repealed under Law 13 of 1879.

### JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103, East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short; and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises, No. 59, Hanover St., which have since been the club house. Although not very well adapted to the purposes to which it has been put, the building possesses the advantage of being centrally situated and forms a convenient halting place for members who, residing in the upper part of the town, have avocations requiring their daily presence in the business portion of the city.

The club house is the property of the members, having been purchased with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate repayment of the advances.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of the holders of shares in the building and 20 elected members, one of whom is by vote of the others chosen President. The present holder of the office is Mr. J. C. Macglashan, who for many years past has occupied the same position. Messrs. C. Goldie and A. H. Miles are, respectively, the Hon. Treasurer and Resident Secretary, and the gentlemen serving on the Committee for 1883 are—

R. Gillard, Esq.	J. Allwood, Esq.	C. Goldie, Esq.
Capt. Catwright	W. Allwood, Esq.	Hon. M. Solomon
J. C. Macglashan, Esq.	J. Davidson, Esq.	J. Harris, Esq.
L. R. Fyfe, Esq.	E. C. Elliott, Esq.	J. Harrison, Esq.
L. C. Shirley, Esq.	W. B. Espeut, Esq.	M. C. Morgan, Esq.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., F.R.C.S., Lon.	Hon. E. N. Walker	C. W. Steer, Esq.
G. H. Pearce, Esq.	C. J. Ward, Esq.	A. W. Watson Taylor, Esq.
R. S. Haughton, Esq.	Hon. A. H. Alexander	H. P. C. Thompson, Esq.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed.	L. F. MacKinnon, Esq.	Major O'Brien, R.E.
A. H. Miles, Esq.	F. B. Lyons, Esq.	

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot, and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidates' Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., having been increased by £2 2s. in 1877, and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 5 miles of Kingston, and

£2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy are admitted after the usual ballot as honorary members, on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. Prior to November, 1881, the subscription of this class of members was only £1 1s. per annum, but by resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of 1881, the amount was increased in respect of all future candidates.

Members have the privilege of introducing their friends to the Club, provided the latter do not live within five miles of Kingston; and gentlemen on a visit to the island, on being introduced by a member, may be received as honorary members for a period of 15 days without charge, which period may subsequently be extended for two months on payment of 10/6 per month; but should they desire to continue the use of the Club after the expiry of that time their names must be submitted for election as permanent members, the amount already paid being deducted from their regular subscription.

Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-Laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the institution is based.

At the time of holding the last Annual General Meeting there were on the books of the Club 188 members, of whom 57 were town members, 92 country members, and 39 either military or naval men.

### CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes of the island. The best known Clubs are the Kingston Club, the Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Mandeville Club in Manchester, the Huntly Club in Saint Ann, the Vere Club in Clarendon and the Titchfield and Wanderers' Clubs in Portland. The St. Elizabeth's Club have, besides a ground in Black River, a prettily-situated-ground at Mount Olivet in the Santa Cruz Mountains, 2,000 feet above the sea-level, the use of which they enjoy through the kindness of Mr. Charles E. Isaacs, the proprietor of Mount Olivet. The ground of the Phoenix C. C. is a portion of the property of that name situated about seven miles from Falmouth, the use of which is kindly granted by the Hon. W. Kerr, Custos of St. James. Both these Clubs are well established and can put a formidable eleven on the cricket-field when the occasion requires. The ground of the Huntly Club in St. Ann is on the pen of that name, belonging to Mr. Walter Adam Anderson, the founder of the Club, who besides giving the use of the ground supports the Club very materially in other respects. There are in Kingston, besides the Kingston C. C., several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community, such as the Kensington, the Newton, the Church of England and Collegiate High School, &c., &c., all of which are in a flourishing condition considering their somewhat recent formation.

The Kingston Cricket Club has been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has on its books the names of 54 honorary members and 86 playing members. The former pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and the latter £1 16s. a year, with an entrance fee of 10s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 12s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The Club ground is situated a short distance out of town in a pen named "Sabina Park," on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite "Park Lodge" to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. The practising days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Club dress is white flannel trowsers and shirt and Oxford blue silk scarf; jacket of alternate white and Oxford blue striped flannel. A well-organized system of club prizes exist for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K C.M.G., is Patron of the Kingston Club. Captain for 1883—Mr. Laurence R. Fyfe; Hon. Sec.—Mr. F. G. M. Lynch; Hon. Treas.—Mr. A. H. Miles. Committee—The Captain, Secretary and Treasurer *ex officio*, and the following elected members, Messrs. E. N. Marshall, G. H. Pearce, J. A. Robison, W. A. Henderson, and S. S. Wortley.

### THE CORNWALL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Cornwall Agricultural Society, which has been in existence for many years, has for its object the encouragement and advancement in every direction of matters connected with agriculture and the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and sheep. Annual Shows are held in connection with the Society, at which prizes of value are offered to be competed for. The Society has since its inauguration distributed a large sum of money in prizes for live stock, imported and native, and for ploughing, draining and artisans' work.

During recent years the Government, with the object of encouraging the Society in its operations of usefulness, have assisted it with grants of annual subsidies of £100. Last year the Society instituted the system of holding Fairs for the sale of horses, mules, cattle and asses at Montego Bay, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar and Falmouth (the principal sea-port towns of the County of Cornwall) in connection with its annual Shows. It was felt and hoped by the Society that these Fairs would lead to the establishment of a permanent export trade in horses and cattle with the neighbouring islands in the West Indies and other places; and, by holding the Fairs at the sea-port towns, facilities are afforded for the immediate removal of the cattle purchased on any steamers which may be brought from other places for the purpose of attending the Fairs. The first Fair under this plan was held at Montego Bay on the 30th August, 1882, and the next is fixed to take place at Black River on the occasion of the holding of the annual Show of the Society on the 1st August next.

The Hon. J. W. Fisher, Custos of Trelawny, is President of the Society, and Mr. C. P. Bovell is Secretary.

### FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

THE object of the annual Flower and Horticultural Show in Kingston is to endeavour by means of friendly competition among cultivators of different varieties of flowers, fruits and vegetables, to draw increased attention to the beauty and usefulness of these productions and promote their more general culture.

The Managers in their prospectus expressed the opinion "that by bringing together all the varieties and kinds of flowers, fruits and vegetables which are now objects of culture in different parts of the island, both cultivators and the general public will obtain much useful information respecting the productions most suitable to our soil and climate, and, at the same time, be encouraged to introduce such new varieties as will eventually contribute to the general improvement of our ornamental plants, as well as to the more careful cultivation of our fruits and vegetables." They particularly invite "the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great value as food plants." Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given for exhibits at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £50 in each year.

The Show was originated by the Jamaica Institute and is managed by a Committee of gentlemen of which the Hon. H. J. Kemble (Custos of Kingston) is Chairman and Dr. J. C. Phillippo is Vice-Chairman. Lady Musgrave was the Patroness of the Shows that took place during the government of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, and Mrs. Gamble, the wife of His Excellency the Major-General Administering the Government, is the Patroness of the Show of 1883.

The Show is supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber of half-a-guinea receives four tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are sold at 1/ each at the gate. The Show has proved an institution of a most popular character, and may be said to be attended by the entire community. For the present year it was originally fixed that the Show should be held in May, but owing to the drought which prevailed it was deemed wise to postpone the Show to the middle of June.

The Treasurer is P. E. Auvray, Esq. and the Secretary G. J. DeCordova, Esq.

## PART XVIII.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition ; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865, bringing the island into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Since then the trade has largely increased and the Company have had accordingly to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada via Halifax by these steamers.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation The London Line ran between Kingston, Belize and London : this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as the "The London and Belize Line." The steamers call at Port Royal once a month *en route* to Belize for passengers and cargo ; but they do not bring cargo to Kingston.

The Glasgow Line of Steamers began trading with the Port of Kingston in February, 1882, their first steamer, the Ariel, arriving on the 26th of that month. They arrive at monthly intervals, carrying produce homewards to London or Glasgow as may be arranged with shippers. This line of steamers is intended to supersede the long-established line of sailing vessels hitherto despatched by Messrs. Stirling & Co and Messrs. Wilkie & Co., of Glasgow, to Jamaica, each of whom now despatch a steamer a month, loading them homewards for Glasgow or London as opportunity offers.

Of the Spanish Mail Steamship Line of the Marques de Campo, the steamship Esperanza arrives from Havana and Santiago de Cuba on the 21st of every month, leaving on the same day for Santa Martha, Barranquilla, Cartagena and Colon, returning via the same ports on the 3rd of every month.



and sailing on the same day for Havana and other ports in Cuba. She connects at Santiago with several other lines for all the West Indies and Europe and the Phillipine Islands.

Messrs. Henry Brothers' steamers Saxon and Goval run between Kingston and Baltimore once a month for the purpose of carrying fruit to the latter port, where an extensive fruit trade is conducted by this enterprising firm.

Formerly the arrival of a steamer at any of the outports was of very rare occurrence, but within the last few years the increasing requirements of the fruit trade has been the means of placing the whole Seaboard of the island in constant steam communication with the chief centres of trade.

The Steamers Edith Godden and Pomona, belonging to Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co., of Montego Bay, trade between the outports, the United States and Kingston, making in some instances two trips per month. They bring commodities from the States and take fruit and other produce, principally the former.

Messrs. Clark & Co., of New Orleans, have also a line of steamers engaged in the fruit-trade and running between Port Antonio and other island ports and New Orleans, and Messrs. Oteri & Brother have a steamer running monthly from New Orleans in the fruit trade.

Messrs. Warner & Merritt's steamers trade between Philadelphia and Port Antonio and other fruit-producing ports. They have three or four steamers running regularly, besides a fine fleet of really magnificent schooners, all conveying fruit to the Philadelphia Market.

Besides these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the outer world there is a coasting steamer which makes three trips around the island in each month, conveying passengers and cargo. This vessel (the Arran of the Atlas Line) is subsidized by the Local Government.

Thus there are thirteen lines of steamers regularly trading with Jamaica, (besides the coasting steamer just referred to) whereas twenty years ago there were but three steamship lines in connexion with the island, namely, the Royal Mail, the West India and Pacific and the Transatlantic.

#### ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE SHIPS EMPLOYED ON THE WEST INDIA SERVICE.			
Para	3,805 Tons	Dee	1,858 Tons
Don	3,805 "	Essequibo	1,817 "
Medway	3,687 "	Seyern	1,736 "
Moselle	3,252 "	Larne	1,664 "
Nile	3,039 "		
Derwent	2,471 "	Eider	1,569 "
Humber	2,371 "	Arno	1,038 "
Avon	2,225 "		
Solent	1,908 "	Belize	1,015 "
The mail ships leave Southampton on 2nd and 17th of the month. They leave Kingston, Jamaica, on 9th or 10th and 25th of each month.			

#### PASSENGERS' FARES TO SOUTHAMPTON.

For adults £30 and upwards; Second Class £20; Third Class £15.

Children 8 years and under 12 half fare.

" 3 " " 8 quarter fare. One child under 3 years free.

A cargo ship is despatched from Southampton on 11th each month for Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Carupano, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthage and Colon, returning by Savanilla, Venezuela and Trinidad to Havre, Southampton, Bremen and Hamburg.

## NEW YORK SERVICE.

Agents—Messrs. Sanderson & Son, 39 South William Street, N.Y.

Steamer leaves Jamaica about 4th of each month, arrives at New York about 11th. Leaves New York about 17th of the month, arrives at Jamaica about 24th of each month.

The steamer from New York connects with the steamer leaving Kingston for the Windward Islands and Europe.

## PASSENGERS' FARES TO NEW YORK AND VICE VERSA.

*First Class Rates*—Adults, £10; Children between 8 and 12 years, half fare each (£5); Children between 3 and 8, quarter fare (£2 10s.); under 3 one to be carried free, any other under that age to be charged as 3 years and under 8 years. Servants two-thirds of first class passage money (£6 13s. 4d).

*Second Class Rates*—Second class passage fares are three-fifths of first class passage money. Children in same proportion.

## RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

Return tickets, 1st class, £15; children in same proportion; servants, two-thirds (£10).

## WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Robert C. Lambert, Esq., Manager, Liverpool.

## COMPANY'S FLEET.

Bernard Hall	-	2,678 Tons	Jamaican	-	2,009 Tons
Australian	-	2,498 "	Caribbean	-	1,852 "
Haytian	-	2,336 "	American	-	1,838 "
Andean	-	2,147 "	Californian	-	1,831 "
Chilian	-	2,113 "	West Indian	-	1,804 "
Bolivar	-	2,064 "	Venezuelan	-	1,690 "
		Cuban	-	1,334 Tons.	

Steamer leaves Liverpool for Kingston, via St. Thomas and Port-au-Prince, once a month on a day fixed by advertisement. Arrives at Kingston and leaves for Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

## PASSENGERS' FARES.

Through tickets to or from any inland town in England, in railway communication with Liverpool—

Adults	-	-	-	£22	0	0
Children 8 years and under 12 years	-	-	-	11	0	0
" 3 " " 8 "	-	-	-	7	6	8
Servants	-	-	-	15	13	4
One child under 3 years—FREE.						
Return tickets for adults only	-	-	-	35	4	0
Return tickets available for 6 months.						
To Baltimore	-	-	-	9	0	0
Through to New York	-	-	-	10	8	4
Children half fares.			Servants two-third fares.			

McDowell, Hankey and Co., Agents, Kingston, Jamaica.

## THE LONDON AND BELIZE LINE OF STEAMERS.

## PASSENGERS' FARES.

To Belize, adults	£5	5	0	Children under 3 years	Free
" Livingstone, adults	6	6	0	Ditto under 12 years	Half price
" Puerto Cortes, adults	7	7	0	Deck passengers to Belize	£2 0 0

The steamers are despatched from London by Messrs Scrutton, Sons and Co., of Grace Church Street, Messrs. R. G. Jones, Price and Co., 1 Church Court, Clements Lane, Messrs Henry Langridge and Co, 16 Great St. Helen's, Messrs. William Smith and Co., 106 Leadenhall Street.

Agents in Kingston, Messrs. Soutar & Co.

## FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.

*Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.*

## ON THE ATLANTIC LINE.

Salvador 900 Tons Jamaica Venezuela 800 Tons Jamaica

Saint Domingue 800 " do. Desirade 1,000 " do.

The mail ships leave for Jamaica from San Nazaire the 21st of each month as per itinerary given below :—

San Nazaire—departs 21st; Santander (Spain)—arrives 22nd, departs 22nd; St. Thomas—arrives 6th, departs 7th for Porto Rico; on 7th for Havana; on 11th for Vera Cruz (Mexico); on 14th as annexed. Mail Steamer leaves intercolonially from St. Thomas with mails, passengers and cargo transhipped, viz. :—

Arrivals.		Departures.		Arrivals.		Departures.	
St. Thomas	.	7th	.	Kingston	.	16th	.
Ponce, Porto Rico	7th	7th	.	Santiago de Cuba	17th	17th	.
Mayaguez "	8th	8th	.	Port-au-Prince	18th	19th	.
Cape Hayti	9th	10th	.	Cape Hayti	20th	20th	.
Port-au-Prince	10th	11th	.	Mayaguez, Porto Rico	23rd	23rd	.
Santiago de Cuba	12th	12th	.	Ponce "	23rd	24th	.
Kingston, Jamaica	13th	.	.	St. Thomas	25th	.	.

Or vice versa, leaving Jamaica on the 16th at noon and arriving at St. Thomas as per itinerary. In time to meet the mail steamer from Vera Cruz (Mexico) via Havana and Porto Rico, which leaves on the 26th morning for St. Nazaire.

Passengers' fares from Kingston are as follow :—

From Kingston to Santiago de Cuba	£3 12 0	From Kingston to Ponce	£8 16 0
" " Port-au-Prince	5 0 0	" " St. Thomas	10 0 0
" " Cape Hayti	5 0 0	Children under 3 years, free.	
" " Mayaguez, Porto Rico	7 12 0	" from 3 to 8 years $\frac{1}{2}$ passage.	
		" 8 to 12 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

And from 12 years full passage.

From Kingston to St. Nazaire—

1st Class.		1st Class.		1st Class.	
First Category—£42		Second Category—£37		Third Category—£30	
		For Second Class £18.			
		2nd Class.		On Deck.	
From Kingston to Santiago de Cuba	-	£1 16 0	-	£1 0 0	
" " Port-au-Prince	-	2 16 0	-	1 8 0	
" " Cape Hayti	-	2 16 0	-	1 8 0	
" " Mayaguez, Porto Rico	-	3 16 0	-	1 16 0	
" " Ponce "	-	4 4 0	-	2 4 0	
" " St. Thomas	-	5 0 0	-	2 12 0	

Return tickets for first class passengers only are available for two months with a discount of 15 per cent. These are only for those travelling intercolonially. A family composed of 4 or more adults taking first class tickets is allowed also a discount of 15 per cent.

AGENTS :—Arnold L. Malabre & Co., Kingston.

## CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents in Halifax—S. Cunard & Co. | Agent in Bermuda—J. M. Hayward.

Agents in Jamaica—George Solomon & Co.

Beta, Capt. Shaw - 677 Tons. | Alpha, Capt. Crowell - 650 Tons.

These steamers are appointed to sail monthly from Halifax, N. S., to Bermuda, Turks Islands and Jamaica. These steamers connect at Jamaica with the West India Royal Mail Company steamers running between Jamaica and the other West India Islands.

FIRST CABIN.			
Halifax to Turks Island .	£11 9 2	Jamaica to Halifax .	£13 10 0
Return .	19 15 10	Return .	23 0 0
Halifax to Jamaica .	13 10 10	Jamaica to Bermuda .	8 10 0
Return .	22 18 4	Return .	14 12 0
Turks Island to Halifax .	11 6 0	Jamaica to Turks Island .	4 0 0
Return .	20 0 0	Return .	7 0 0
Turks Island to Jamaica .	4 0 0	Jamaica to Liverpool .	28 0 0
Return .	7 0 0	Return .	48 0 0
Bermuda to Jamaica .	8 10 0	Return .	14 12 0

SECOND CABIN.			
Bermuda to Jamaica .	£6 5 0	Return .	£10 10 0
Jamaica to Liverpool .	20 0 0	Return .	35 0 0

Children over 1 year and under 12 years, half fare. Infants under 1 year, free.

Servants in first cabin charged second cabin fare.

Return tickets available for 6 months.

Passengers forwarded from Halifax, N.S., to Liverpool, G.B., by Allan Royal Mail Steamers direct or *via* Runouski.

Freight carried at moderate rates between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica, and through rates of freight can be arranged between Jamaica or Bermuda and towns in Canada or the United States.

### ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(*Jamaica Contract Line.*)

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Pin, Forwood & Co., General Agents, New York.

#### COMPANY'S FLEET.

Alene	--	2,200 Tons	Alps	--	1,800 Tons	Etna	--	1,400 Tons
Alvo	--	2,200	Andes	--	1,800	Avila	--	1,200
Ailsa	--	2,000	Alvena	--	1,800	Alpin	--	700
Athos	--	2,000	Antillas	--	1,400	Arden	--	600
Arran	--	500	Aden (Branch Steamer)	--			--	100

These steamers sail on an itinerary approved of from time to time by the Government of Jamaica.

#### PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—		Through to Glasgow—	
Adults .	£10 8 4	Adults .	£25 0 0
Children under 12 years .	5 4 2	Return Ticket .	45 16 8
Servants .	6 18 10	Through to Havre, Bremen or Hamburg—	
Return ticket for adults only	18 0 0	Adults .	31 5 0
Through to Liverpool—		Return ticket .	52 1 8
Adults .	27 1 8	Children under 12 years half fare.	
Return ticket .	46 17 6	One infant under 3 years—FREE	
Through to London—		Servants, two-thirds cabin fare.	
Adults .	22 18 4	Return tickets available for 12 months.	
Return ticket .	41 13 4		

Through Tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamships :—

To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Line.

To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.

To London—By the National Line and the Monarch Line.

To Havre—By the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.

To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

#### NORTHSIDE JAMAICA SERVICE.

An Atlas steamer leaves once a month from Northside for New York.

The steamers which arrive from New York leave for Savanilla, Carthagena and Colon.

The steamers take through cargo for the Continent.

GLASGOW LINE.

Despatched in Glasgow by Messrs. Sterling and Co.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

S. L. Schloss & Co., Kingston	Phillips & Abrahams, Falmouth
Charles Hannay, Adelphi, P.O.	Emanuel & Johnson, Lucea
Phillips & Co., Montego Bay	David Brown, Savanna-la-Mar
C. S. Cover & Co., St. Ann's Bay	Fred. H. Barker, Port Maria P.O.

GLASGOW LINE.

Despatched in Glasgow by W. Wilkie & Co. and David Caw & Co. once a month. Loading homewards for Glasgow or London as may be agreed upon.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Geo. Solomon & Co., Kingston.	Henry Davis & Son, Lucea.
Jones & Co., Savanna-la-Mar.	Bravo, Bro, & Co., St. Ann's Bay.
Robert Nunes, Falmouth.	G. Cornaldi & Sons, Montego Bay.

JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.\*

The Arran (Contract Steamer) leaves every ten days, namely, Kingston at 7 a.m. on Saturday, returning at 5 a.m. on Sunday, and at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, returning at 5 p.m. on Wednesday. The following ports are called at :—

Morant Bay	Port Morant	Port Antonio
Annotto Bay	Port Maria	St. Ann's Bay
Dry Harbour	Falmouth	Montego Bay
Lucea	Savanna-la-Mar	Black River

and Alligator Pond. Passenger fares at the rate of 12/ for the first port and 6/ for every additional port. Deckers one-third.

COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

McDowell, Hankey & Co., Kingston	R. Beverland, Dry Harbour
D. Sampson & Son, Alligator Pond	C. L. Cover & Co., St. Ann's Bay
Leyden & Farquharson, Black River	J. B. Goffe & Co., Port Maria
Leyden & Co., Savanna-la-Mar	N. S. Henriques, Annotto Bay
A. H. Browne, Lucea	L. D. Baker, Port Antonio
A. Hart & Son, Montego Bay	Haughton & Co., Port Morant
Phillips & Abrahams, Falmouth	J. F. Marchalleck, Morant Bay.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

A few particulars as to how it can be accomplished and the attendant expenses.

I.—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by Mr. G. Morais at the Parade, by Mr R. White in Duke Street, by Mr. Gadpaille in North Street, and by Mr. Egbert DePass in Tower Street; in Spanish Town by Mr. Septimus Feurtado and Mr. W. L. Young; at Gordon Town by Messrs. Bolton and Duval, and in the other more important towns of the island. The following Table shews approximately the general charge for a double buggy and pair of horses from Kingston to the places named in the Table :—

From Kingston to—		From Kingston to—	
Spanish Town	£1 0 0	Porus	£4 10 0
Old Harbour	2 0 0	Chapelton	5 0 0
Linstead	2 0 0	Four Paths	3 4 0
Ewarton	3 0 0	Alley	4 0 0
Moneague	4 0 0	Stony Hill	1 4 0
Ocho Rios	5 10 0	Castleton Gardens	2 0 0
Brown's Town	6 0 0	Annotto Bay	3 0 0
Falmouth	8 0 0	Port Maria	5 0 0
Montego Bay	10 0 0	Buff Bay	4 10 0
Lucea	12 0 0	Port Antonio	7 0 0
Ramble	12 0 0	Gordon Town	0 16 0
Green Island	13 0 0	Easington	2 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	12 0 0	Morant Bay	3 0 0
Black River	10 0 0	Port Morant	4 0 0
Santa Cruz	8 0 0	Bath	5 0 0
Malvern	8 0 0	Plaintain Garden River	5 10 0
Alligator Pond	7 0 0	Manchioneal	6 10 0
Mandeville	6 0 0	Holland Bay	5 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	5 10 0		

\* See Coastal Steamer, p. 428.

The general practice is, for long distances and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a longer period than a week, to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The amounts stated in the above table do not include the cost of feeding the driver and horses. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include these items in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.\*

## II.—RIDING HORSES.

Riding horses can as a general rule be obtained at the livery stables, the charge being arranged for when the horse is taken. From Messrs. Bolton and Duval at Gordon Town a riding horse for mountain work can be obtained at the charge of 8/ a day. From Gordon Town there are mountain roads leading to Craighton, Ropley and Strawberry Hill in one direction; to New Castle and St. Catherine's Peak in another; and in a third to Flamstead, Guava Ridge and the Cinchona Plantation, to Whitfield Hall, Abbey Green and on to Portland Gap, where the climb to the Blue Mountain Peak commences. It may be mentioned here that an omnibus runs between Gordon Town and Kingston daily, leaving the former place at 8 a.m., and returning from Kingston at 3 p.m. The charge is 4/ each trip, or 6/ for the double trip on the same day.

## III.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from and arrival at the several stations of the trains on the existing Railway Line, and the rates of fares between the stations:—

DOWN.		1ST TRAIN.		2ND TRAIN.		3RD TRAIN.		4TH TRAIN.	
		Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kingston	...	7	...	10.30	...	1.0	...	4.15	...
Gregory Park	7.20	7.23	10.50	10.53	1.18	1.20	4.33	4.35	...
Grange Lane	7.31	7.33	11.1	11.3	1.26	1.28	4.41	4.43	...
Spanish Town	7.40	7.45	11.10	11.15	1.35	...	4.50	4.55	...
Hartlands	7.58	8	11.28	11.30	...	...	5. 5	5. 7	...
Bushy Park	8.18	8.20	11.48	11.50	...	...	5.25	5.27	...
Old Harbour	8.30	...	12	...	...	...	5.35	...	...
UP.									
Old Harbour	...	7	...	10.30	...	...	...	4	...
Bushy Park	7. 8	7.10	10.38	10.40	...	...	4. 8	4.10	...
Hartlands	7.28	7.30	10.55	10.58	...	...	4.23	4.25	...
Spanish Town	7.45	7.50	11.15	11.20	...	2.40	4.40	4.50	...
Grange Lane	7.57	7.59	11.27	11.29	2.46	2.48	4.56	4.58	...
Gregory Park	8. 5	8.10	11.35	11.40	2.55	2.58	5. 5	5.10	...
Kingston	8.30	...	12	...	3.15	...	5.30	...	...

FROM	To Kingston.			To Gregory Park.			To Grange Lane.			To Spa. Town.			To Hartlands.			To Bushy Park.			To Old Harbour.		
	Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Kingston	-	-	-	1/4	1/1	6d.	1/9	1/6	9d.	2/6	2/	1/	3/5	2 8	1 3	4/4	3/4	1/9	5/	4/	2/
Gregory Park	1/4	1/1	6d.	-	-	-	9d.	6d.	3d.	1/4	1/1	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane	1/9	1/6	9d.	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	2/6	2 1/1	1/4	1/4	1/1	6d.	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	1/	9d.	3d.	2/	1/4	9d.	2/6	2/	1/
Hartlands	3/5	2 8	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	9d.	3d.	-	-	-	1/4	10d.	3d.	1/10	1/4	6d.
Bushy Park	4/4	3/4	1/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	1/4	9d.	1/4	9d.	3d.	-	-	-	1/1	10d.	3d.
Old Harbour	5/	4/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	2/	1/	1/10	1/4	6d.	1/1	10d.	3d.	-	-	-

\* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses.

## IV.—MAIL COACHES.

*A.—Old Harbour and Mandeville.*—The Mail Coach leaves Old Harbour at 12.10 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calls at May Pen, Four Paths and Porus, and arrives at Mandeville at 6.45 p.m. The coach leaves Mandeville at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calls at Porus, Four Paths and May Pen, and arrives at Old Harbour at 3.25 p.m.

The times fixed for departure and arrival throughout the route are:—

OLD HARBOUR AND MANDEVILLE.					
Leave Old Harbour at 12.10 p.m.		Arrive May Pen,	2.10 p.m.		
" May Pen	2.15 "	" Four Paths	2.55 "		
" Four Paths	3.0 "	" Porus	4.40 "		
" Porus	4.45 "	" Mandeville	6.45 "		

MANDEVILLE AND OLD HARBOUR.					
Leave Mandeville 9.30 a.m.		Arrive Porus	11 a.m.		
" Porus	11.5 "	" Four Paths	12.35 p.m.		
" Four Paths	12.40 p.m.	" May Pen	1.20 "		
" May Pen	1.25 "	" Old Harbour	3.25 "		

The following table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several stations:—

From	To Mandeville.	To Porus.	To Four Paths.	To May Pen.	To Old Harbour
Mandeville	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Porus	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Four Paths	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
May Pen	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Old Harbour	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight of luggage; any excess must be paid for as freight.

*B.—Spanish Town and St. Ann's Bay.*—The Mail Coach leaves Spanish Town at 8 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calls at Linstead, Ewarton, Moneague and Claremont, and arrives at St. Ann's Bay at 5.15 p.m. The coach leaves St. Ann's Bay at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calls at Claremont, Moneague, Ewarton and Linstead, and arrives at Spanish Town at 4.15 p.m.

The times fixed for arrival and departure throughout the route are:—

SPANISH TOWN AND ST. ANN'S BAY.					
Leave Spanish Town 8 a.m.		Arrive Linstead	9.50 a.m.		
" Linstead	9.55 "	" Ewarton	10.55 "		
" Ewarton	11.0 "	" Moneague	2.15 p.m.		
" Moneague	2.20 p.m.	" Claremont	3.30 "		
" Claremont	3.35 "	" St. Ann's Bay	5.15 "		

ST ANN'S BAY AND SPANISH TOWN.					
Leave St. Ann's Bay 7 a.m.		Arrive Claremont	10 a.m.		
" Claremont	10.5 "	" Moneague	11.15 "		
" Moneague	11.20 "	" Ewarton	1.15 p.m.		
" Ewarton	1.20 "	" Linstead	2.20 "		
" Linstead	2.25 "	" Spanish Town	4.15 "		

From	To St. Ann's Bay.	To Claremont.	To Moneague.	To Ewarton.	To Linstead.	To Spanish Town.
St. Ann's Bay	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/
Claremont	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Moneague	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Ewarton	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Linstead	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Spanish Town	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size without charge; any excess must be paid for as freight.

Passengers' tickets will be issued in advance only at the General Post Office, Kingston, and at the Mandeville and Saint Ann's Bay Post Offices.

At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the Local Postmaster.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

#### V.—COASTAL STEAMER.\*

The Steamer under the experimental arrangement of a ten day service at present sanctioned is timed by the Government to work as follows :—

##### EASTERN ROUTE:—

Leave Kingston, Saturday, 7 a.m.	Arrive at Morant Bay, Saturday, noon.
" Morant Bay, Saturday, 1.30 p.m.	" Port Morant, Saturday, 2.30 p.m.
" Port Morant, Saturday, 4 p.m.	" Port Antonio, Saturday, 10 p.m.
" Port Antonio, Monday, 8 a.m.	" Annotto Bay, Monday, 11 a.m.
" Annotto Bay, Monday, 1 p.m.	" Port Maria, Monday, 3 p.m.
" Port Maria, Tuesday, 2 a.m.	" St. Ann's Bay, Tuesday, 6 a.m.
" St. Ann's Bay, Tuesday, 10 a.m.	" Dry Harbour, Tuesday, 12.30 p.m.
" Dry Harbour, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.	" Falmouth, Tuesday, 5 p.m.
" Falmouth, Wednesday, 10 a.m.	" Montego Bay, Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
" Montego Bay, Thursday, 5 a.m.	" Lucea, Thursday, 7 a.m.
" Lucea, Thursday, 11 a.m.	" Savanna-la-Mar, Thursday, 5 p.m.
" Savanna-la-Mar, Friday, noon.	" Black River, Friday, 4 p.m.
" Black River, Saturday, noon.	" Alligator Pond, Saturday, 4 p.m.
" Alligator Pond, Saturday, 8 p.m.	" At Kingston, Sunday, 5 a.m.

Connecting at Kingston with the American Mail Steamer to sail on the Tuesday following.

##### WESTERN ROUTE:—

Leave Kingston, Tuesday, 4 p.m.	Arrive at Black River, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Black River, Wednesday, noon.	" Savanna-la-Mar, Wednesday, 4 p.m.
" Savanna-la-Mar, Thursday, 10 a.m.	" Lucea, Thursday, 4 p.m.
" Lucea, Friday, 8 a.m.	" Montego Bay, Friday, 11 a.m.
" Montego Bay, Saturday, 2 a.m.	" Falmouth, Saturday, 6 a.m.
" Falmouth, Saturday, noon.	" Dry Harbour, Saturday, 3 p.m.
" Dry Harbour, Sunday, 6 a.m.	" St. Ann's Bay, Sunday, 9 a.m.
" St. Ann's Bay, Monday, noon.	" Port Maria, Monday, 4 p.m.
" Port Maria, Tuesday, 6 a.m.	" Annotto Bay, Tuesday, 8 a.m.
" Annotto Bay, Tuesday, 11 a.m.	" Port Antonio, Tuesday, 3 p.m.
" Port Antonio, Wednesday, 12.30 a.m.	" Port Morant, Wednesday, 6 a.m.
" Port Morant, Wednesday, 8 a.m.	" Morant Bay, Wednesday, 9 a.m.
" Morant Bay, Wednesday, 11 a.m.	" Kingston, Wednesday, 5 p.m.

To tranship to New York boat sailing on Friday.

#### FARES, &c.

The charge for passage money for 1st class passengers is according to a scale of 12/ for the first port called at and 6/ for every additional port, and 6/ from port to port intermediately. For deck passengers the charge is one-third the rate for 1st class passengers. The charge for sleeping accommodation is 4/ a night, and that for embarking or landing passengers by the ship's boats is 2/ for each 1st class passenger and 1/ for each deck passenger.

#### VI.—STEAM LAUNCH BETWEEN KINGSTON AND PORT ROYAL.

The Royal Naval Steam Launch leaves Kingston for Port Royal on every day of the week at 8.15 a.m., except on Saturday when it leaves at 9 a.m.

On Thursdays and Saturdays it returns from Port Royal at 1.30 p.m.; and on Thursdays it leaves Kingston again for Port Royal at 2.30 p.m. returning to Kingston at 5 p.m.

The passage is free for persons who receive permits from the Naval Authorities at Port Royal.

#### VII.—TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the Parish of Kingston and as far as Halfway-Tree in St. Andrew. The lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and along Orange Street to the Cross Roads and from thence to Halfway-Tree; along Harbour and East Streets to the Race Course; from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road; (Rae Town) from the

\* See Jamaica Coastwise Service, p. 423.



Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway-Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money. The fare on each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets and 3d. in money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's Office, Lower King Street; at the Model Grocery; at the Station at Halfway-Tree, and at several shops along the lines of Tramway.

VIII.—OMNIBUSSES OR CABS.

Omnibusses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibusses can be hired in Kingston at 4/ per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are :—

King Street, near Harbour Street	In the Day.	King Street, near Tower Street	At Night.
Harbour Street, near East Street		Street	
Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets		Harbour Street near East Street	
Duke Street, near Beeston Street		Street	
Hanover Street, near East Queen Street		Church Street, near Tower Street	

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A list of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

			Prices.													
Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Bed.	Breakfast.		Lunch.		Dinner.		Board and Lodging per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.			
No.	KINGSTON—		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.				
22	North Street	Lodging House	Mrs. W. Stewart	3	0	2	6	2	0	3	6	42	6	0	—	
75	Orange Street	"	Mrs. Shaw	2	6	2	0	1	6	2	6	28	4	3	—	
7	East Street	"	Miss Eliza Grant	2	6	2	0	1	6	3	0	42	6	0	—	
23	Do.	"	Mrs. Lilly	3	0	2	6	2	0	3	0	56	—	—	—	
99	Do.	"	Mrs. A. DeSouza	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	42-50	6	6	—	
40	Harbour Street	"	Mrs. J. Gray	3	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	40	—	—	—	
46	Do.	"	Mrs. James Gall	3	0	2	6	2	0	3	6	50-63	6	6	—	
75	Tower Street	"	Thomas Harry	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	0	30-35	—	—	—	
2	East Queen Street	"	Miss S. Burton	3	6	2	6	2	0	3	6	42-56	—	—	—	
91	King Street	"	Mrs. Wright	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	25	—	—	—	
93	Do.	"	Mrs. Corinaudi	2	6	2	0	1	0	3	0	30-40	—	—	—	
38	Parade	"	Mrs. Aarons	2	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	42	6	6	—	
87	Barry Street	"	Mrs. Lamont	2	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	30	—	—	—	
96	Duke Street	"	Miss Lane	3	6	2	6	2	0	3	0	42	6	6	—	
77	Water Lane	Tavern	Mrs. Esther Ansell	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	30	6	6	—	
83	Harbour Street	"	Charles DePass	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	6	42	6	6	—	
15	Parade	"	Charles Phillips	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	6	30	6	6	—	
141	Tower Street	"	Francisco Borey	1	6	1	6	1	0	1	6	40	4 1/2	6	—	
7	Port Royal Street	"	Egbert DePass	2	0	1	6	1	0	2	6	35	3	3	—	
79	Barry Street	"	Elizabeth Grandison	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	35	3	3	—	
134	Parade	"	Samuel Williams	2	0	1	0	1	6	2	6	42	6	6	—	
134 1/2	West Queen Street	"	Alexis E. Dennison	1	6	0	9	1	0	1	6	21	3	3	—	
119 1/2	Princess Street	"	Edward Francis	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	24	3	3	—	
11	Duke Street	"	W. M. Holland	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	42	6	6	—	
St. ANDREW— Halfway-Tree			Tavern	Charles James Phillips	2	0	2	0	2	0	30	3	3	6		
St. THOMAS— Bath			Inn	Ellen Duffy	3	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	3	3	6	
Yallahs			"	Elizabeth Noel	3	0	*	*	*	*	3	3	3	6		
Morant Bay			"	Agnes Shoult	3	0	3	0	1	6	4	60	3	4 1/2	—	
PORTLAND— Port Antonio			Lodging House	Miss Susan Downer	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	50	4	4 1/2	6
Do.			Tavern	Miss Sarah Ann Phillips	2	6	1	6	1	0	2	0	30	4	6	6
Buff Bay			Lodging House	Miss M. Dunbar	3	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	—	6	4 1/2	6
Manchioneal			"	Miss Joanah Phillips	2	0	2	0	1	6	2	6	—	6	4 1/2	6

\* No fixed charges.

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &C., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, *continued.*

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
			Bed.	Breakfast.		Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.	
ST. CATHERINE—												
Spanish Town	Lodging House	Mrs. Wilson	3	0	2	0	3	0	4	6	6	6
Do.	"	Miss Stewart	2	0	1	0	1	6	2	3	3	—
Do.	"	Miss Castiers	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	4½	4½	6
Do.	Tavern	A. Brodhurst	2	0	2	0	2	6	3	28	3	6
Do.	"	Joseph Feurtado	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	6	6	6
Do.	"	P. Marrero	2	0	1	0	1	6	24	3	3	6
Old Harbour	"	Isaac Dolphy	1	6	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	6
Ditto	Lodging House	Mary McPherson	2	0	2	0	1	6	26	33	4½	4½
Linstead	Tavern	Stines and Co.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ewarton	Lodging House	Mrs. DaCosta	3	0	2	6	1	0	3	0	6	6
ST. MARY—												
Annotto Bay	Lodging House	Emily Lyons	3	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	3	0
Port Maria	" & Tavern	Eno. E. Rankin	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0
ST. ANN—												
St. Ann's Bay	Lodging House	Sarah J. Watson	3	0	2	6	2	6	3	0	35	6
Brown's Town	"	Sarah A. Isaacs	3	0	2	6	2	6	3	0	30-40	6
Moneague	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	3	0	2	6	2	6	3	0	30-40	6
MANCHESTER—												
Mandeville	Brook's Hotel	Miss Brooks	3	6	2	6	1	6	3	0	63	3
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	3	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	42	3
Porus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	3	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	42	3
ST. ELIZABETH—												
Black River	Lodging House	Mrs. E. R. Scott	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	—	3
Do.	"	Mrs. T. McTavish	3	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	—	4½
Do.	"	Mrs. C. Allen	4	0	2	6	2	0	4	0	7	3
Do.	"	Miss Cohen	3	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	56	3
Do.	Hotel	A. T. Hendricks	4	0	2	6	2	0	3	0	—	3
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. C. A. Gooden*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRELAWNY—												
Falmouth	Tavern	Mrs. Robey	3	0	3	0	1	6	4	0	90	6
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	40	6
Do.	"	Miss Robinson	3	0	2	6	2	6	4	0	40	4½
Do.	"	Miss S. Gilbourne	3	0	2	6	2	6	3	0	50	—
Do.	"	Mrs. John DeSouza	4	0	3	0	2	6	3	0	—	—
Rio Bueno	"	G. R. Gordon	3	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	20	—
ST. JAMES—												
Montego Bay	Lodging House	S. E. Payne	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	30	6
Do.	"	Mrs. Fayreman	3	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	21	6
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt	3	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	24	6
Do.	Private Lodging	Mary G. Carter	3	0	2	6	1	6	4	0	24	6
HANOVER—												
Lucea	Lodging House	Margaret Campbell	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	26	6
Do.	"	Ann Hayward	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	30	4½
WESTMORELAND—												
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Sarah Allwood	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	30	2
Great George Street	"	Ann Deleon*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Do.	"	Sarah Herring	3	0	1	6	1	0	3	6	—	3

\* No fixed charges.

## OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

IN 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Grey stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1. Important political news from all parts of the world. 2. Prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3. Prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4. Inter-colonial news; movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1879. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island; but great dissatisfaction has been expressed with the irregular supply, the brevity and the uninteresting character of the telegrams.

In a Circular Letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interests of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to shew that the revenues derived from it are insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony, and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it could serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,500, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins was withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to

reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint-expense of England and the colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies via Bermuda with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system via Bermuda to Halifax instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

#### WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

##### *Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
Antigua . . . . .	4 11	Panama . . . . .	3 11
Barbados . . . . .	6 8	Porto Rico, San Juan . . . . .	3 6
Berbice . . . . .	8 11	" All other Stations . . . . .	3 8
Colon . . . . .	3 1	Santiago de Cuba (min. charge 5s.) . . . . .	1 0
Demerara . . . . .	8 10	Santa Cruz . . . . .	4 1
Dominica . . . . .	5 6	St. Kitts . . . . .	4 8
Grenada . . . . .	6 7	St. Lucia . . . . .	5 11
Guadeloupe, Basse Terre } . . . . .	5 3	St. Thomas . . . . .	3 10
" Pointe à Pitre } . . . . .	5 4	St. Vincent . . . . .	6 3
Havana and Capesterre . . . . .	3 10	Trinidad, Port of Spain . . . . .	7 1
Martinique . . . . .	5 8	" All other Stations . . . . .	7 2

##### *To North America, Europe, &c., via Havana.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
United States, East of Mississippi . . . . .	5 8	Canada . . . . .	5 11
West of Mississippi } . . . . .	6 1	Key West . . . . .	4 10
Nova Scotia . . . . .		Newfoundland . . . . .	6 9
New Brunswick . . . . .		Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	6 5
Cape Breton . . . . .		Great Britain, Ireland and } 6/8½	7 9
Vancouver Island . . . . .		France . . . . .	8 1½
British Columbia . . . . .	Germany and Italy . . . . .	8 1½	
	Spain, via Santander . . . . .	7/4½ . . . . .	

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

For messages addressed to stations in South America, *via* Demerara, the Demerara rate is charged, plus the rate from Demerara to destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

## PART XIX.

## MILITARY.

THE following Table shows the strength of the Military stationed in Jamaica during the last ten years :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Brigade Staff	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Regimental Field Officers	5	6	5	5	7	4	5	5	5	7
" Captains	8	4	7	8	4	7	6	6	6	6
" Subalterns	10	10	12	21	25	23	16	7	12	9
" Staff	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2
Department Royal Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Comm't. & Transport	No	record		3	3	3	2	3	4	4
" Army Pay	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" Army Medical	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	7
" Ordnance Store	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Warrant Officers						1	1	3	3	3
Sergeants	45	52	55	73	57	57	59	36	62	69
Trumpeters and Drummers	13	15	15	17	13	17	17	12	18	20
Rank and File	694	794	774	912	770	799	629	384	506	789
Total	791	898	885	1056	986	928	751	473	634	924

The Staff, Regimental, and Departmental Officers now stationed in Jamaica are :—

## STAFF.

Major-General D. J. Gamble, Commanding the Troops.

Aide-de-Camp—Capt. L. G. Fawkes, R.A.

Colonel S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, Colonel on Staff.

Brigade Major—Major E. R. P. Woodgate, Rl. Lanc. Regt.

Garrison Adjutant—Lieut. H. A. S. Barkworth, 1st W. I. R.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—5th Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque-Ports Division.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Gorham (on leave)

Captain J. A. Coxhead

Lieut. F. W. G. Tothill

Lieut. H. S. Jeudwine.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Colonel V. G. Clayton, C. R.E.

Major B. Lowsley (on leave)

Lieut. H. A. L. Paterson

R. B. Tucker, Assistant Surveyor.

## THE ROYAL SCOTS—Lothian Regt.

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hassell

Lieut. E. A. Altham

Major Booth

Lieut. A. McLachlan (on leave)

Captain G. S. Rodon

Lieut. L. F. Barton

Captain H. Gardner

Lieut. W. E. G. Login.

## 1ST W. I. REGIMENT.

Colonel F. B. P. White

Captain J. C. Gray

Major J. Tinkler

Lieut. V. J. Garland

Captain A. Bosworth

Lieut. H. A. S. Barkworth

Captain J. R. H. Wilton

Lieut. M. R. Portal.

Quarter-Master H. Christie.

## COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

A. C. General—E. Grattan, Senior Commissariat Officer.

D. A. C. General—W. T. Whitehead.

" " L. Tracey.

## ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon R. W. Clifton, Up-Park-Camp.

Surgeon-Major J. A. Anderson

Surgeon W. G. A. Bedford

Surgeon W. Heffernan

Surgeon J. H. A. Rhodes

Surgeon T. A. Dixon.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS—Quartermaster J. Hunt.

## ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

D. A. C. General of Ordnance—R. B. Baker, Senior O.S. Officer.

" " C. W. H. Tate.

## ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster—Major J. Muskett, Dist. Paymaster.

Paymaster E. V. Raynes, 1st W.I.R.

INSPECTOR OF WARLIKE STORES—Captain W. H. Newton, R.A. (absent on leave).

## THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston	Ordnance Yard	Occupied by War Department.
	Head Quarter Offices	ditto ditto
Up-Park Camp	The Barracks	ditto ditto
The Gardens	Picquet House	ditto ditto
Newcastle	The Cantonment	ditto ditto
Port Royal	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery	Fortifications and Magazines	ditto ditto
"	The Barracks	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence	Battery	ditto ditto
Fort Augusta	Fortifications and Barracks	Occupied by Col. Department
"	Magazines	Occupied by War Department
Rock Fort	Fortifications and Magazine	ditto ditto
"	Barracks	Occupied by Col. Department
Fort Nugent	Ditto	Occupied by War Department
Hope Road	Camp of Isolation	Rented by War Department.

*Note.*—For Military Posts and Barracks belonging to the Local Government see Handbook of 1881, page 419.

## STATION OF CORPS AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

## STAFF AND REGIMENTS.

General Gamble	King's House.
Capt. Fawkes	King's House.
Colonel Clarke	Ellerslie, Gordon Town and Up-Park Camp.
Major Woodgate	Elm Tree Cottage, Cross Roads.
Officers 5th Battery, 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery	Newcastle.
Captain Newton, R.A.	Absent on leave.
Colonel Clayton, R.E.	Up-Park Camp.
Lieutenant Paterson, R.E.	Port Royal.
Assistant Surveyor Tucker	Up-Park Camp
The Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment	Newcastle.
1st West India Regiment	Up-Park Camp.

## COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Com. Gen. E. Grattan	Drumblair, St. Andrew.
Dep. ditto W. T. Whitehead	Up-Park Camp.
Ditto ditto L. Tracey	Elm Tree Cottage, Cross Roads.

## ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Asst. Com. Gen. R. B. Baker	Up-Park Camp.
Dep. ditto Tate	Beauvoir Pen, Halfway-Tree.

## ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster Muskett	Park Lodge, East Queen Street, Kingston.
Paymaster Raynes	Up-Park Camp.

## ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon Clifton	Up-Park Camp.
Surgeon Major Anderson	Newcastle.
Surgeon W. Heffernan	22 North Street, Kingston.
Ditto Bedford	Up-Park Camp.
Ditto Rhodes	Port Royal.
Ditto T. A. Dixon	Newcastle.
Quarter-Master J. Hunt	Up-Park Camp.

The offices of these Departments are in the Head Quarter Offices, Hanover St., Kingston, with the exception of the Ordnance Store Department, which is located at the Ordnance Stores, Port Royal St., Kingston.

## LIST OF H. M.'S. SHIPS

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATIONS.

*Dido*—12, S. Corvette. 1760 (1277) Tons. 2520 (350) H. P.

Captain	.	Compton E. Domville	.	20th September, 1879
Lieutenant	.	Frederick Maitland	.	3rd June, 1881
"	.	(G) Henry A. Ogle	.	27th May, 1879
"	.	James W. Little	.	15th July, 1881
Navg. Lieut.	.	Charles Heyward	.	1st January, 1880
Chap. & Nav. Instruc.	.	Rev. Alexander Nicolls, B.A.	.	19th January, 1880
Staff-Surgeon	.	Thomas H. Atkinson	.	29th May, 1879
Paymaster	.	George S. Goddard	.	28th August, 1882
Chief Engineer	.	James Jack	.	2nd September, 1878
Sub-Lieutenant	.	Alfred E. A. Grant	.	5th January, 1883
Surgeon	.	Herbert M. Nash	.	5th January, 1883
Engineer	.	Robert Boots	.	27th May, 1879
"	.	George W. Barry (act)	.	27th May, 1879
Gunner	.	George Bradburn	.	6th January, 1879
Boatswain	.	Wm. Hurlow	.	6th January, 1879
Carpenter	.	Henry Boryer	.	18th February, 1882
Midshipman	.	Vivian O. L. C. de Crespigny	.	25th April, 1882
Clerk	.	Gover H. Miall	.	27th May, 1879
"	.	James B. Cronin	.	27th May, 1879.

Commissioned at Portsmouth, 27th May, 1879.

This Ship will shortly be paid off and the following Officers are borne in the "Northampton" as additional for the "Dido" when she re-commissions:—

Captain	.	Frederick S. Vander-Meulen	.	17th February, 1883
Lieutenant	.	Robert K. McAlpine	.	7th February, 1883
"	.	(N) George L. B. Bennett	.	7th February, 1883
"	.	John S. de B. Yelloly	.	7th February, 1883
Staff-Surgeon	.	Edward W. Doyle	.	7th February, 1883
Chief Engineer	.	William A. Harvey	.	3rd January, 1883
Surgeon	.	Charles W. Sharples	.	7th February, 1883
Asst. Paymaster	.	Edward L. J. Bridgman	.	6th February, 1883
Engineer	.	Cornelius H. Steward	.	3rd January, 1883
Gunner	.	Thomas C. Bull	.	7th February, 1883
Boatswain	.	Michael Gould	.	7th February, 1883
"	.	Charles H. Rowe	.	7th February, 1883.

*Fantome*—4, S. Composite Sloop. 940 (727) Tons. 970 (120) H. P.

Commander	.	Wollaston C. Karslake	.	1st January, 1880
Lieutenant	.	Houston Stewart	.	20th July, 1880
"	.	William Ainger	.	1st January, 1880
"	.	(N) Sidney Hughes	.	19th June, 1879
Staff-Surgeon	.	Matthew F. Ryan	.	11th July, 1882
Paymaster	.	Cecil P. Walker	.	1st January, 1880
Chief Engineer	.	John Jefferies	.	3rd February, 1879
Sub-Lieutenant	.	Aylmer H. G. Williams	.	1st January, 1880
Engineer	.	Charles M. B. Dyer (act.)	.	16th December, 1879
Gunner	.	John W. S. Powell	.	18th April, 1879
Carpenter	.	Alfred Roberts	.	3rd March, 1879.

Commissioned at Devonport, 1st January, 1880.

This ship will shortly be paid off and the following Officers are borne in the "Northampton" for appointment to her when she recommissions, viz:—

Commander	.	George A. G. Grey	.	16th March, 1883
Lieutenant	.	Angus W. S. Douglas	.	8th March, 1883
"	.	(N) George E. R. Bairnsfather	.	8th March, 1883
"	.	Frederick S. Sieveking	.	8th March, 1883
Paymaster	.	Cecil Reid	.	8th March, 1883
Chief Engineer	.	George Rigler	.	10th March, 1883
Gunner	.	Patrick Sweeney	.	8th March, 1883
Boatswain	.	Samuel C. Philpot	.	8th March, 1883
Carpenter	.	(For Quarter-Deck duties.) Edward G. H. Rosevere	.	10th March, 1883.

*Flamingo*—3, S. Composite Gun-Vessel. 780 Tons. 750 H. P.

Commander	Reginald N. Custance	23rd November, 1880
Lieutenant	Frederick B. Warren	20th July, 1881
"	Walter V. Anson	1st July, 1882
Navg. Lieut.	H. H. Sabben	3rd June, 1880
Paymaster	J. J. Hoa	31st July, 1882
Surgeon	John Hunter, M.B.	23rd November, 1880
Asst. Engineer	Joseph H. Pill	23rd November, 1880
Engineer	Henry G. Cocking	28th October, 1881
Gunner	George T. Manning	23rd November, 1880.

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 23rd November, 1880.

*Garnet*—12, Composite S. Corvette. 2120 Tons. 2000 H. P.

Captain	Hon. Victor A. Montagu	7th September, 1882
Lieutenant	Daniel McN. Riddel	17th March, 1883
"	Charles G. Gardiner	12th September, 1882
"	Edward D. Hunt	7th September, 1882
"	William H. du C. Chads	7th September, 1882
Navg. Lieut.	Edwin H. Richards	7th September, 1882
Chap. & Nav. Instruc.	John M. Clarkson, M.A.	5th October, 1882
Staff-Surgeon	St. Lawrence French Mullen, M.D.	7th September, 1882
Paymaster	Cuthbert R. Rodham	7th September, 1882
Chief Engineer	James Barber (a)	30th August, 1882
Sub-Lieutenant	James W. Pochin	30th September, 1882
Engineer	Charles W. Thorne	7th September, 1882
Asst. Engineer	Frederick J. Flood	7th September, 1882
Gunner	Richard Stuttford	7th September, 1882
Boatswain	James Waugh	31st August, 1882
"	John Saxon	15th September, 1882
Carpenter	Alfred Evans	31st August, 1882
Midshipman	Edward Winthrop	12th September, 1882
"	Harry Jones	12th September, 1882
"	Stewart C. Weigall	12th September, 1882
"	Herbert C. C. DaCosta	12th September, 1882
"	George E. Armstrong	12th September, 1882
"	Francis G. Dineley	12th September, 1882
"	George B. Hutton	12th September, 1882
Clerk	Frederick J. Ryan	4th November, 1882.

Commissioned at Sheerness, 7th September, 1882.

*Griffin*—3, S. Composite Gun-Vessel. 780 Tons. 790 H. P.

Commander	Robert W. Davies	30th June, 1882
Lieutenant	Frank W. Wyley	20th July, 1881
"	(N) Henry Savile	19th October, 1882
"	Charles B. Macdonald	3rd February, 1881
Staff-Surgeon	William Galloway, M.D.	6th June, 1881
Paymaster	John W. Seccombe	25th January, 1881
Chief Engineer	Frederick Skelton	29th January, 1881
Asst. Engineer	Walter Brown	9th September, 1879
Gunner	John H. Roebuck	4th February, 1881

Recommissioned at Bermuda, 8th March, 1881.

*Mullard*—4, S. Composite Gun-boat. 455 Tons. 400 H. P.

Lieut. & Com.	Henry W. A. Littedale	11th November, 1881
Sub-Lieutenant	Vacant	
"	(N) Bertram C. P. Wolferstan	31st March, 1881
Surgeon	Alfred Patterson	31st March, 1881
Asst. Paym. in Charge	Edward H. Truscott	31st March, 1881
Engineer	William J. Pirks	27th August, 1881
Gunner	Vacant	

Commissioned at Devonport 31st March, 1881.



**Northampton—12, Double S. Iron Armour-Plated Ship. 7630 Tons. 6070 H.P.**

Vice-Admiral	Sir John E. Commerell, } K.C.B., V.C.	7th November, 1882
Flag-Lieutenant	Francis J. M. Stuart-Wortley	7th November, 1882
Secretary	Herbert F. Roe	7th November, 1882
Clerk to Secretary	Francis E. G. Dent	7th November, 1882
"	Henry B. B. Creagh	30th January, 1881
Captain	Noel S. F. Digby	6th November, 1882
Commander	Wilmot H. Fawkes	31st March, 1880
Lieutenant	Marmaduke L. Kelham	7th January, 1882
"	(G) Henry Leah	4th March, 1881
"	Hon. Francis Spring-Rice	1st November, 1882
"	Wm. H. Maitland-Dougall	1st November, 1882
"	(T) Paul W. Bush	1st November, 1882
"	Herbert W. Savory	1st November, 1882
Staff Commander	John B. Johnson	5th January, 1883
Major Mar. Art.	Fredk. A. Ogie (Bt. Lt.-Col.)	22nd November, 1882
Lieut. Mar.	William H. Palmer	22nd November, 1882
Chaplain	Rev. Stephen S. Browne, B.A.	26th October, 1882
Fleet Surgeon	Charles H. Slaughter	13th November, 1882
Paymaster	William B. Ramsay	8th November, 1882
Chief Engineer	Jeremiah P. Lloyd	1st November, 1882
Nav. Instructor	John R. Walker, B.A.	24th April, 1880
Sub-Lieutenant	Henry D. Kirwan	17th August, 1881
"	Herbert L. Heath	1st November, 1882
Surgeon	Thomas M. Sibbald	26th June, 1880
"	Wm. G. K. Barnes, M.D.	1st November, 1882
Asst. Paymaster	Beresford C. Scott	12th March, 1881
"	James E. V. Morton	1st November, 1882
Engineer	Richard J. P. Jones	1st November, 1882
"	Benjamin J. Barnes	1st September, 1881
"	Percy J. L. Bolland (temp.)	28th October, 1881
"	Jas. A. Reynolds (temp.)	19th May, 1882
Gunner	Dennis Sullivan	1st November, 1882
"	(T) James Cook	1st November, 1882
Boatswain	William Saunders	27th May, 1882
"	Peter Shea	1st November, 1882
Carpenter	George H. Thomas	1st November, 1882
Midshipman	Somerset A. G. Calthorpe	7th January, 1880
"	Edgar G. H. Gamble	1st November, 1882
"	Cecil S. Hickley	9th August, 1881
"	John C. Watson	16th November, 1882
"	Philip Egerton	8th September, 1881
"	John F. E. Green	1st November, 1882
"	Edward C. Villiers	3rd August, 1881
"	Berkeley W. Drummond	1st November, 1882
"	Edward F. Bruen	10th January, 1882
"	Trevillyan D. W. Napier	1st November, 1882
"	William E. Goodenough	10th January, 1881
"	Hon. Francis E. H. J. Fielding	1st November, 1882
"	Adrian G. Allgood	1st November, 1882
"	William J. S. Alderson	1st November, 1882
Naval Cadet	John K. Laird	1st November, 1882
"	Wathen H. Waller	1st November, 1882
"	Charles A. Lyle	1st November, 1882
"	Percy St. C. Pilcher	1st November, 1882
"	Sholto G. Douglas	16th November, 1882
"	Philip H. Colomb	10th January, 1883
Clerk	Francis W. Osburn	10th February, 1881
"	Francis R. Luke	6th February, 1883
"	Gerald L. Clarke	10th February, 1881
Asist. Clerk	Tom Seaman	1st November, 1882
"	Henry Constantine	6th February, 1883
"	Ralph B. H. Moore	6th February, 1883

The following Officers are borne as additional.

Staff Commander	William F. Maxwell	27th September, 1875
Navg. Lieut.	Walter N. Goalen	16th June, 1881
"	Frank Haslewood	15th October, 1880
	For Surveying Service.	

Additional Officers for Northampton, *continued*.

Chief Engineer	. Chas. Salmon	. 26th April, 1882
Boatswain	. Thomas C. Lidbury	. 22nd April, 1881
Carpenter	. Mark Pethybridge	. 20th March, 1882
	For Halifax Yard.	

Recommissioned at Antigua, 16th December, 1882.

*Tenedos*—12, S. Corvette. 1760 (1275) Tons. 2030 (350) H. P.

Captain	. Charles G. Fane	. 2nd November, 1880
Lieutenant	. (G) Bryan J. H. Adamson	. 7th January, 1882
"	. (N) Thomas Y. Greet	. 13th November, 1882
"	. John A. M. Fraser	. 1st November, 1882
"	. Arthur H. D. Ravenhill	. 1st November, 1882
Chap. and Nav. Inst.	. Rev. James Black, M.A.	. 3rd February, 1883
Staff-Surgeon	. John Shields	. 25th November, 1879
Paymaster	. Allen F. Gain	. 4th November, 1881
Chief Engineer	. John T. Morgan	. 1st November, 1882
Sub-Lieutenant	. Julian C. Gaisford	. 13th May, 1882
Asst. Paymaster	. Wm. V. T. Leonard	. 25th March, 1878
"	. Henry J. Ollard	. 16th February, 1883
Engineer	. Walter Coleman	. 2nd November, 1882
Asst. Engineer	. Sylvester Rawling	. 10th February, 1882
Gunner	. Nicholas Mills	. 19th July, 1881
Boatswain	. William Ingram	. 1st November, 1882
"	. William Fairfoot	. 10th November, 1882
Carpenter	. Henry Robinson	. 1st November, 1882
Midshipman	. Henry St. G. S. Clive	. 14th February, 1883
"	. Francis W. Chaine	. 1st November, 1882
"	. Henry B. Bradshaw	. 1st November, 1882
"	. Charles G. Bolton	. 1st November, 1882
"	. Wm. G. E. Buck-Keene	. 1st November, 1882
Naval Cadet	. Raymund A. L. Ozzard	. 1st November, 1882.

Re-commissioned at Antigua, 14th December, 1882.

*Terror*—8, Iron Floating Battery, Armour-plated. 1844 (1971) Tons.

(Late Screw; Machinery removed.)

Captain	. Thomas Barnardiston	. 7th March, 1881
Lieutenant	. Henry Crawford	. 15th August, 1881
Paymaster	. Thomas W. Snell	. 16th March, 1882
Surgeon	. Anthony Kidd	. 5th January, 1883
Asst. Paymaster	. Robert L. Dymott	. 20th July, 1881
Gunner	. John Batsman	. 6th March, 1880
Boatswain	. Thomas Woollacott	. 19th August, 1881.
"	. William Marshfield	. 17th December, 1882.

Officers borne for various services.

Inspr. of Machinery	. Francis C. Alton	. 18th April, 1882.
Engineer	. William L. Weshart	. 23rd November, 1883
Boatswain	. John Bumpus	. 20th January, 1881.

(For Bermuda Yard)

E. C. Collins	. 12th June, 1882.
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(For 'Irresistible'.)

Major Mar.	. Francis M. Shairp	. 6th April, 1881
Capt. Mar.	. Harry M. Clements	. 1st April, 1880.
Lieut. Mar.	. R. K. W. R. Clavell	. 6th April, 1881
"	. C. E. Hardy	. 23rd December, 1881

Recommissioned 1st July, 1880.

*Urgent*—3, Depôt Ship, Jamaica. 2801 (1981) Tons.

Captain	John C. Purvis (Commodore of the 2nd Class.)	15th August, 1882
Secretary	George J. Clow	29th August, 1882
Commander	Oswald P. Tudor	29th December, 1882
Lieutenant	Joseph Swan	18th May, 1882
Staff Commander	Edmund Nankivell	1st August, 1882
Chaplain	Rev. Reginald Dolby, M.A.	13th September, 1881
Surgeon	John Acheson, M.D.	2nd November, 1881
Asst. Paym. in Charge	Samuel Crooke	8th March, 1883
Gunner	John J. Bentley	12th May, 1882
Boatswain	Alexander Johnston	6th March, 1882.
Officers borne additional for various services.		
Chief Engineer	John Y. Mayston	5th February, 1883
Boatswain	William Stanlake	20th April, 1883
Carpenter	William Relf	25th July, 1882.
Engineer	Vacant	

For *Heron*.

Recommissioned at Jamaica, 21st July, 1877.

TENDER—'Tyrian.'

## ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD, PORT ROYAL.

Commodore, J. C. Purvis	Clerk Lower Division, J. Ilsley
Secretary, George J. Clow	Chief Engineer, John Y. Mayston
Writer, J. G. McMahon	Boatswain, William Stanlake
Storekeeper, A. J. B. Duckam	Carpenter, William Relf,

## ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and	
Fleets	Henry Fegan, C.B., M.D.
Surgeon	T. D. Popham, M.D.
Surgeon	Justin F. Donovan, M.D.
Dispenser	William C. Marshall.

The Royal Naval Club at Port Royal is conducted by a Committee of Naval Officers, five in number; Dr. Donovan, Hon. Sec.

The Seamen's Canteen is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Club.

There is a Naval Rifle Range at Port Royal where the crews carry out the usual course firing.

## NEWSPAPERS, &amp;c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Colonial Standard	George Levy	Daily	Kingston
The Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
Gall's News Letter	James Gall	"	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The Jamaica Creole	S. Powell Thomson & Co.	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	Tri-weekly	"
The Trelawny	H. G. Delisser	Bi-weekly	Falmouth
The Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	"	"
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	Weekly	Kingston
The Police Gazette	"	"	"
The Jamaica Family Journal	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
The Jamaica Churchman	Rev. H. H. Kilburn	Monthly	"
The Westmoreland Telegraph	G. L. Phillips	"	Savanna-la-Mar
The Baptist Reporter	...	"	Falmouth
The St. Elizabeth Messenger	Archibald Levy	Bi-monthly	Black River
The Jamaica Witness	Alexander Robb, D.D.	"	Kingston
The Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Nineteenth Century	D. A. Corinaldi	Bi-weekly	Montego Bay
The Colonist	John McKenzie	Weekly	Savanna-la-Mar

## PART XX.

## METEOROLOGY.

*(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.)*

In the Handbook for 1881 an account was given of (1) the Barometer, (2) the Wind, (3) the Thermometer, (4) Vapour, (5) Rain, (6) Daily Weather Reports, (7) Average Rainfall, (8) the Trade Winds, (9) the Winds and Rains of Jamaica, (10) the influence of Forests on the Rainfall, (11) Cyclones and (12) the system of Storm Warnings proposed for the West Indies.

In the Handbook for 1882, the Meteorological Results for the preceding year were given, and we have now to add the Results for the year 1882.

## KINGSTON, JAMAICA—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

MONTH.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° and sea level.				Thermometers.							
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Diff.	Min. on gross.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	30-085	30-918	30-097	30-067	69-0	83-3	70-7	74-3	84-8	66-8	18-0	—
February	30-109	30-042	30-123	30-091	68-6	82-0	71-3	74-0	84-0	66-6	17-4	60-9
March	30-097	30-033	30-110	30-080	70-9	82-2	71-4	74-8	84-1	67-6	16-5	62-0
April	30-037	29-976	30-048	30-020	77-0	82-4	74-4	77-9	84-7	70-1	14-6	64-5
May	30-024	29-956	30-031	30-004	79-7	83-3	76-6	79-9	85-9	72-8	13-1	67-0
June	30-048	29-981	30-063	30-031	81-7	86-0	79-0	82-2	88-7	74-8	13-9	68-4
July	30-071	30-000	30-085	30-052	81-1	85-4	77-8	81-4	88-4	73-9	14-5	68-4
August	30-033	29-937	30-048	30-023	79-2	85-1	76-8	80-4	88-4	73-6	14-8	64-9
September	29-970	29-918	29-986	29-960	78-3	85-4	77-1	80-3	88-2	74-2	14-0	69-6
October	29-951	29-887	29-957	29-932	76-3	83-8	75-9	78-7	87-2	72-7	14-5	68-7
November	29-983	29-914	29-964	29-964	73-0	84-7	73-5	77-1	86-4	69-9	16-5	64-6
December	30-021	29-947	30-025	29-998	72-6	84-1	73-8	76-8	86-1	70-9	15-2	58-0
Mean	30-036	29-972	30-047	30-018	75-6	84-0	74-9	78-2	86-4	71-2	15-2	—

MONTH.	Wind.		Dew Point		Cloud, %	Rainfall.	Absolute.			Weather.
	Direction (from)	Miles per hour.	and Humidity.	°			Max.	Min.	Diff.	
January	S E by S	3-1	66-1	77	28	0-44	89-9	62-0	27-9	Fine and dry.
February	S E by E	3-4	66-0	78	25	0-28	88-6	61-5	27-1	Fine and dry.
March	S E by S	3-3	67-4	79	31	1-23	88-5	64-9	23-6	Cloudy at beginning of month, afterwards fine.
April	S E by E	4-5	69-4	76	26	0-15	89-6	66-8	22-8	Fair, with strong sea breezes.
May	S E	5-6	71-6	77	43	2-17	88-3	67-8	20-5	Fair, with strong sea breezes.
June	S E by E	7-6	73-5	75	51	0-76	90-9	71-1	19-8	Fine, with strong sea breezes.
July	E S E	6-1	73-2	77	41	2-03	90-8	71-8	19-0	Fair at first afterwards cloudy.
August	S E	4-2	73-0	79	54	1-56	92-2	71-2	21-0	Fair, with showers.
September	S E	3-7	73-4	80	65	3-68	90-8	72-6	18-2	Fair, with showers and passing disturbances.
October	S E	3-9	73-3	84	55	6-39	89-4	69-7	19-7	"Seasons" early part of month, afterwards fair.
November	S S E	2-8	68-5	76	43	1-20	89-3	65-4	23-9	Fair, "norther" about middle of month.
December	S E by S	3-5	69-1	78	49	0-35	89-6	67-8	21-8	Fair and dry.
Mean	S E	4-3	70-4	78	43	—	89-8	67-7	22-1	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	20-33	—	—	—	
Absolute	—	—	—	—	—	—	92-2	61-5	30-7	

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that the average height of the Barometer, properly corrected and reduced to the level of the sea, was 30 inches and 2 hundredths of an inch ; that the average temperature of the air was  $78^{\circ}.2$ , generally rising to  $86^{\circ}.4$  during the day, and falling to  $71^{\circ}.2$  during the night, and that at Kingston the sea breeze almost continually blows from the S.E.

The following Table of the average Rainfall in Jamaica, and the explanatory remarks, have been re-printed from the Handbook for 1881 ; the reduction of the old registers is now going on, and it is to be hoped that this Table may be greatly enlarged before long :—

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL IN JAMAICA.

No.	Place.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	Morant Point Light House	5.28	2.98	2.14	3.90	9.26	6.24	3.48	5.46	7.64	13.40	8.72	6.78	75.28
2	Cinchona Plantation	10.60	2.56	8.83	9.34	9.72	6.33	4.78	8.18	13.21	20.58	13.66	13.83	121.62
3	Castleton Gardens	9.71	2.09	4.73	6.14	12.28	8.24	7.32	10.48	11.22	12.49	10.68	13.17	108.55
4	Water Valley, St. Mary	10.72	3.68	4.80	3.78	9.12	4.88	4.43	4.24	7.28	8.69	9.82	10.25	81.69
5	New Ramble	7.68	4.25	6.55	3.04	8.81	4.23	3.65	5.69	5.88	7.08	11.69	10.58	79.13
6	Unity Valley, St. Ann	7.63	2.34	4.97	5.22	11.15	8.70	6.91	5.33	7.62	7.85	7.59	10.74	86.05
7	Albion	6.15	3.30	4.18	4.19	8.62	5.58	4.13	5.85	6.36	7.38	10.23	8.07	74.04
8	Bradfield	8.24	4.57	5.58	4.11	9.50	4.86	4.28	5.05	6.19	7.67	13.16	10.91	84.12
9	Drax Hall	7.30	4.52	4.04	2.43	7.74	3.26	2.91	3.81	4.21	7.30	11.06	8.57	67.15
North-Eastern Division		8.15	3.37	5.09	4.68	9.58	5.81	4.65	6.01	7.73	10.27	10.73	10.32	86.40
10	Braco, Trelawny	5.01	2.21	2.10	2.38	6.74	2.37	2.41	3.88	4.55	4.81	6.13	7.20	49.79
11	Brampton Bryan	5.32	1.94	2.40	2.42	7.27	2.63	3.37	4.64	4.34	5.28	6.43	7.24	53.00
12	Bryan Castle	5.31	1.94	2.34	2.23	6.74	2.48	2.46	3.54	4.04	5.18	6.61	7.61	50.48
13	Hopewell	7.21	2.22	3.06	3.37	7.39	3.62	4.16	5.50	5.11	6.08	7.97	9.75	65.44
14	Vale Royal	5.39	2.73	2.66	2.80	8.09	3.39	3.48	5.44	4.98	5.91	7.05	9.29	61.21
15	Georgia	5.02	2.53	2.42	2.19	7.99	2.94	2.92	4.64	4.08	5.29	6.10	8.41	54.53
16	Lancaster	5.12	2.32	2.56	2.14	6.86	2.30	2.66	3.87	4.80	5.16	6.76	7.57	52.15
17	Lottery	4.18	2.02	2.32	2.08	8.15	3.39	2.40	3.96	4.77	6.12	4.93	5.83	50.11
18	FALMOUTH	4.01	1.59	2.03	1.80	6.51	2.01	1.49	3.00	3.29	6.07	4.93	5.05	41.78
19	Orange Valley	4.79	2.57	2.28	2.20	6.70	2.80	2.84	3.57	2.73	5.31	5.24	6.99	48.02
20	Gates Valley	4.47	1.97	2.35	2.06	8.16	5.66	5.30	6.88	5.73	7.43	4.75	5.30	60.34
21	Dundee	5.31	2.57	2.22	2.50	6.05	3.26	3.91	5.36	3.98	5.70	7.55	6.46	55.87
22	Content, St James	4.43	2.21	3.01	2.45	8.93	3.73	2.54	5.58	4.44	6.65	4.54	6.95	55.46
23	Spring Vale	5.65	2.04	3.77	4.48	12.02	9.21	8.29	12.84	9.72	8.62	5.03	6.67	88.34
24	Success	4.51	1.84	2.30	2.11	5.41	2.65	1.51	2.59	3.68	5.37	4.96	3.86	40.19
25	Running Gut	3.78	1.43	1.60	1.56	6.10	2.32	1.11	2.33	3.66	5.63	4.95	5.71	40.18
26	Salters Hill	5.03	2.68	3.09	3.45	12.93	8.23	6.99	8.47	7.21	8.53	7.58	6.77	81.21
27	Irwin	4.32	1.45	2.62	2.58	8.93	6.26	3.07	6.40	6.75	8.10	5.95	4.86	61.49
28	Catherine Mount	4.36	1.63	1.77	2.99	8.43	6.55	4.89	8.31	6.10	7.67	4.16	6.74	63.60
Northern Division		4.91	2.09	2.52	2.51	7.86	3.96	3.40	5.31	4.95	6.26	5.89	6.77	56.47
29	CHAPELTON, Clarendon	2.37	2.88	3.89	2.72	8.29	4.92	4.37	10.28	8.09	13.40	4.34	3.09	68.64
30	Cave Valley, St. Ann	2.95	2.66	4.51	4.55	11.93	5.76	5.15	8.68	7.36	10.41	5.26	2.75	71.97
31	MANDEVILLE, Manchester	2.37	2.47	4.76	3.98	12.76	6.46	6.08	10.60	10.07	17.19	6.56	3.84	88.84
32	Orange Cove, Hanover	3.96	2.49	2.64	3.31	8.49	7.72	6.62	7.45	8.19	9.06	4.84	4.06	68.83
West Central Division		3.16	2.62	3.95	3.64	10.37	6.22	5.56	9.25	8.43	12.52	2.55	3.44	74.40
33	BLACK RIVER, St. Elizabeth	1.75	1.85	2.44	3.10	6.95	2.68	5.15	7.21	5.07	9.32	5.43	2.29	53.25
34	Fuellerswood Park	1.59	1.28	2.66	3.64	5.94	2.64	3.99	6.12	6.44	6.87	5.34	2.41	48.92
35	Denbigh, Clarendon	1.75	1.64	2.33	2.23	8.90	5.67	3.24	5.80	6.54	9.29	5.31	2.00	53.70
36	Hope, St. Andrew	2.90	1.13	2.61	2.43	5.85	4.17	3.55	8.13	7.78	9.56	5.04	3.04	55.99
37	Monaltrie	1.56	1.21	1.60	1.48	4.92	3.53	2.73	6.06	7.20	11.64	5.71	2.37	50.31
38	KINGSTON	1.78	1.02	1.47	1.19	4.82	3.32	2.03	6.01	5.03	10.28	3.90	2.33	43.18
39	Plumb Point Light House	1.16	1.04	0.94	1.13	4.64	3.79	2.17	5.32	4.30	9.96	3.50	1.57	39.52
Southern Division		1.78	1.31	2.01	2.17	6.00	3.69	3.24	6.42	5.91	9.56	4.89	2.29	49.27
Mean of the four Divisions		4.50	2.35	3.39	3.25	8.45	4.92	4.23	6.75	6.76	9.65	6.69	5.70	66.64

Again, it will be seen that the Table has been arranged according to a certain systematic distribution of the rainfall over the island.

It appears that while the May and October rains are everywhere strongly marked, the northern part of the island has winter rains in November, December and January, the southern part has summer rains in August and September, and each part is further divided by the amount of the rainfall, thus giving four divisions.

The *North-eastern Division* is cut off by a straight line drawn from Port Morant to St. Ann's Bay; it includes the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and their continuation as the hills of St. Mary; it faces the rain-bringing winds of winter; and it has a large rainfall in November, December and January, as well as in May and October. This division has the greatest annual rainfall.

The *Northern Division* includes the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. It is that part of the island which lies to the north of those broken ranges of hills which run through the centre of the island in a direction more or less parallel to the Blue Mountain range. The annual rainfall is less than in the first division, but it has the same characteristics.

The *West-central Division* stretches in the same direction from Chapelton to Lucea. It is deprived of the greater part of the winter rains by the two former divisions, whose hills precipitate the abundant vapour in the east-north-easterly winds; but it has well-marked summer rains in August and September, as well as the usual rains in May and October. It has a larger annual rainfall than the *Northern Division*.

The last and *Southern Division* has the same characteristics as the third, but the annual rainfall is much smaller.

The registers giving this systematic distribution all end with the year 1879; and their average duration is about 10 years. But there is evidence that this distribution has existed for at least 200 years, although it has never been so clearly demonstrated. In the preface to Sloane's *Natural History of Jamaica* we read: "According to the different positions of the places, so the rains are more or less violent, and come at different times; but generally speaking the two great rainy seasons are in May and October, in which months, at new or full moon, they begin, and continue day and night for a whole fortnight with great violence, so that the earth in all level places is laid under water for some inches. And these seasons, as they are called from their being fit to plant in, are generally so over the whole island, though they are much altered in their time and violence of late years, which arises from the clearing the country of much wood.

"In the month of January is likewise expected a season or rain, but this is not so constant nor violent as are the other two; and probably may come from the violent *norths* coming over the mountains with part of their rains with them; for in the north side of the island rains in that month are generally very frequent and violent, coming along with great winds, which nevertheless seldom pass the hills or ridge of mountains running through the middle of the island, so that very often the seasons of the one are different from those of the other.

"For all the summer months, or when the sun is near or over their heads or through almost the whole year, towards noon, it rains on some part of the ridge of mountains, running through the island, with thunder and lightning. These rains seldom reach two or three miles into the plains; wherefore, on account of these rains, any valleys lying very near or amongst the mountains have more seasons and are more fertile than the plains farther off which, if they have any rain, is but the outskirts of that in the mountains, and therefore inconsiderable. At other times of the year, sometimes for three or four days together, there may be a shower about 12 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which only serves to moisten the surface of the ground without any profit."

It thus appears that Sloane has alluded to the May and October rains, to the winter rains on the *north side*, to the summer rains on the central hills, and to the small rainfall on the southern plains. Consequently the characteristics of the rainfall have not altered for at least two hundred years.

## JAMAICA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

(By Staff Commander E. Nankivell, R.N., H.M.S. "Urgent.")

Now that we almost seem to be getting within measurable distance of the Panama Canal becoming an accomplished fact, it may perhaps be not too soon to look about us and consider whether there is anything to be done by Jamaica with a view to tapping the great stream of commerce which will probably ere long be flowing past this island. A glance at a chart of the North Atlantic Ocean will at once show what a

commanding position this island holds on the ocean highway from America and Europe to the Pacific via the Panama Canal. All vessels from ports in the United States on the Atlantic seaboard necessarily pass within sight of it.

The course from British ports, and those of all Northern Europe, lies but a short distance south of it, and even those ships which sail from Southern Europe and the Mediterranean if bound for the Canal would have to go but little out of their way to call at Jamaica, while the greater facilities for shipping which Jamaica could supply would more than make up for the slight digression; for the islands lying more directly in their route are so unfortunate as not to possess among them a single harbour sufficiently safe and commodious as to fit it for a port of call.

St. Nicholas Mole in Haiti has been mentioned in commercial circles as an alternative port, but it has no advantage in the way of position over Kingston, and the unsettled state of the Haitian Republic more than neutralizes any natural advantages it may possess. What the Suez Canal has done for Aden, the Panama Canal will do for that port which shall become to it what Aden is to the Suez Canal. Before the opening of Lesseps' great work Aden had a population of 500; now it numbers no less than 20,000! The question therefore arises what must be done so to supplement our great natural advantages with artificial ones as to make it overwhelmingly advantageous to shipping to call here to supply their wants?

First of all either Port Royal, or Port Royal and Kingston both, should be made free ports for vessels simply calling for coals and supplies; and every possible convenience should be provided for them in the way of Custom House arrangements, so that vessels arriving and sailing at night should have equal facilities to those by day.

Secondly—An entirely new system of Quarantine must be adopted, and a coaling wharf and water supply provided for ships that cannot be given pratique.

Thirdly—Additional Lights must be provided; a few wrecks soon bring a harbour into disrepute. There should be a light on Morant Cays and another on the Pedro Bank. Two leading lights would also be required at Port Royal to enable vessels to enter and leave the harbour at all hours of the night. This could easily be effected at a small cost by placing one light on Beacon Shoal off Port Royal Point and another near the Lazaretto in Green Bay. These two lights kept in line would lead ships, when off Plumb Point, right into Port Royal Harbour clear of all dangers.

Fourthly—Large wharves and storehouses, similar to those in Havana harbour, should be built along the edges of the shoal which extends from Gallow's Point in the direction of Fort Augusta. These would contain coals and would afford great facilities to steamers, enabling them to arrive and sail at all hours after taking such quantities of fuel, &c., as they required.

Fifthly—A good Graving Dock should be constructed somewhere between the Asylum and Rock Fort at Harbour Head. This and the wharves at Port Royal would certainly pay a handsome dividend.

Sixthly—Improved telegraphic communication. The proportion charged on messages to the United Kingdom between here and America is out of all reason. Though even as matters stand, we are better off than the more eastern islands who have often no direct communication at all.

The suggestion to cut a channel into Kingston harbour through the Palisadoes is open to many grave objections; it would be very costly, difficult to keep open, and, unless made of very considerable width, not easy of access during the prevalence of the strong trades and sea breezes.

It is of course impossible in the limits of such a Paper as this to enter into details, or to point out everything that might be done, but enough has been said to call the attention of those interested to the subject. In Port Royal and Kingston we possess one of the finest harbours in the world—certainly the finest in the West Indies—and if it is made perfectly safe of approach, easy of access, and with facilities for supplying vessels calling in, it cannot fail to rival such ports as Valetta, Aden, Singapore and Hong Kong, which, with no trade of their own, support a numerous population and raise a large revenue.

## CINCHONA.\*

(By D. Morris, M.A., F.G.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.)

## I. INTRODUCTION OF CINCHONA TO JAMAICA.

FOR the first seeds of Cinchona introduced to Jamaica the island is indebted, according to Mr. Wilson's botanical report for 1861, to the liberality of the English Government, who, at the recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, sent liberal supplies of seeds of three species, namely, *Cinchona nitida*, *C. micrantha* and *C. succirubra*, direct from Peru and Guayaquil. These seeds were sent, Mr. Wilson remarks, "with a view of rearing plants to carry out an experiment of establishing its cultivation here on a large scale, and I have now (1861) the satisfaction of stating that I have succeeded, beyond expectation, in rearing the plants, and have several hundred of them on hand in a healthy condition, many of them ready for planting out." At the close of the report above mentioned, Mr. Wilson draws attention to the importance of the subject, in the following words which, in view of the success subsequently achieved by the cultivation of Cinchona at the Government Plantations, are full of interest and meaning. Mr. Wilson says:—

"I have no hesitation in saying, from my knowledge of this climate and experience with the treatment of the plants, that the Cinchona plant can be grown here to any extent, and to as great perfection as it is in Java or elsewhere, more particularly by skilled labour, placed under proper management. And I therefore hope that the successful issue of this experiment in my hands may not be lost sight of by either the English or this Government, but meet with approbation and a desire to cultivate the plant here; and this is not a question, like many others, involving a great expenditure of labour and money, but one which requires to be assiduously conducted on practical principles, when cultivation might rapidly extend to many parts of the island, clothing the mountains to their summits, ultimately proving as remunerative as our richest vales, and thereby improving the social condition of the country." Though it is now twenty years since Mr. Wilson penned these words, it is gratifying to find his aspirations as regards the extensive cultivation of Cinchona on the elevated slopes of the Blue Mountains are about to be realized. Mr. Wilson's first experiment with the Cinchona plants appears, however, to have failed in meeting with due recognition, and we find that it is only by the direct representations of the English Government, made to the Governor of the colony, that land and the necessary funds were placed at Mr. Wilson's disposal for carrying on the cultivation. The further progress made by Mr. Wilson in the introduction of Cinchona into the island is given in the following report, published in the *Technologist* (Volume VI., 1864, p.p. 302 and 303):—"By the month of October in the following year I succeeded in rearing over four hundred healthy plants, quite ready for planting out; but, unfortunately, the selection of a proper site for their final establishment was overlooked, and the consequences of subsequent treatment the plants had to undergo proved the destruction of one-half their number. However, being wishful to prove by every means in my power the result of the experiment of testing the adaptability of the plant (constitutional and climatic) for cultivation in the higher altitudes of this island—finding the climate of Bath as the summer approached by far too warm—I had the whole of them removed in small pots to Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, the elevation being about four thousand feet, and placed under artificial treatment. I soon found the climate and soil of that locality to be all I could desire for the plants; and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment I at once availed myself of it and planted out in the coffee fields on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two or two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and a half inches long, by eight and three quarter inches broad. The same plant, now two years old, measures six feet in height,

\* This Paper, which contains some information already published in the Handbook for 1881, has been prepared at the request of the Crown Agents and others who have been asked for particulars respecting the prospects of Cinchona cultivation in Jamaica. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Morris is engaged in preparing a *Cinchona Planters' Manual* with special reference to Jamaica, which it is hoped will be published during the present year.—COMPILERS.



with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at base of four-and-a-half inches." "Thus," Mr. Wilson adds, "a very important fact has now been established, namely, that the climate of our higher, and many of our intermediate mountains, is suited to the growth of valuable species of quinine-yielding plants; and also a knowledge of the method of increasing the plants, and the soil best adapted for their full development, has been obtained."

After Mr. Wilson's retirement in 1866-67, Mr. Robert Thomson, who, since 1863 had been acting as his Assistant Gardener at Bath and Castleton, was appointed superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

## II. ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PLANTATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

After carefully selecting sites and experimenting with Cinchona plants at Cold Spring, the property of the late Dr. Hamilton, and at Whitfield Hall, Hibernia, &c., it was ultimately decided by Governor Sir John Peter Grant to establish permanent Cinchona Plantations on land known as Latimer's Patent on the St. Andrew's slope of the Blue Mountains, at elevations of 5,500 feet to 6,300 feet. The first trees, transplanted from sites already tried and raised from seeds, were put on a forty acre clearing in the Autumn of 1868.

The establishment and development of the Government Cinchona Plantations are given below in an extract from Mr. Thomson's Annual Report for 1875 :—

"The first permanent planting out of Cinchona was made near the end of the year 1868 to the extent of forty acres; the number of acres annually planted being as follows :—

1868	.	.	40 acres
1869	.	.	20 "
1870	.	.	30 "
1870-71	.	.	40 "
1871-72	.	.	40 "
1872-73	.	.	40 "
1873-74	.	.	40 "
1874-75	.	.	50 "

"The total area planted is thus about 300 acres. The number of plants to each acre averages about four hundred, hence the total number of plants permanently planted out is approximately one hundred and twenty thousand. Of this number *C. succirubra* and *C. officinalis*, with their varieties, comprise each some fifty thousand plants, and *C. calisaya* twenty thousand.

"The cultivation of *C. paludiana*, of which several thousand plants were established, has been abandoned, owing, as reported on previous occasions, to its proving unsuited to the climate. The cultivation of *C. micrantha*, of which only a few hundred plants were set, has not been extended.

"All the seeds from which our plants were propagated came from Ceylon. The seeds of *C. officinalis* were received in larger quantities than any other species. They were propagated with expedition and largely planted. By way of experiment they were planted very thickly together, but they have since been thinned out. Sixty acres of this kind, numbering about fifty thousand plants, were established during the first three years of the existence of the plantations. In 1872 the first analysis of our bark was made. *C. calisaya*, and *C. succirubra* were highly satisfactory, but *C. officinalis* was reported upon unfavourably, and no further attempt has since been made to extend the cultivation of it."

In Mr. Thomson's reports, published in the Government Gazette, the progress of the plantations have been given year by year; and though in the light of our knowledge of Cinchona cultivation as developed for the last 20 years in India and Ceylon, the methods of cultivation pursued were not of the best kind, I would desire to bear willing testimony to Mr. Thomson's devotion, and his earnest desire to establish Cinchona in the island and render its cultivation successful and general.

The chief hindrance to success here\* has been the want of extensive open air nurseries, from whence strong, healthy and well hardened plants might be procured for

\* And I mention it more for the purpose of giving information than of recalling failures in the past.

planting out in the fields. Too much dependence had been placed on the glass-houses and the frames; and too little on the materials within reach of the ordinary planter. Again, owing to scarcity of good plants and the adoption of a system of wide-planting, many fields had only one-sixth or in some instances only one-tenth of the actual plants which they could carry. Thus the expenses of maintaining the plantations were higher than they would otherwise have been, and the returns relatively lower.

At the close of Mr. Thomson's Report for 1875 he mentions that owing to the unsatisfactory character of the Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*, "no further attempt has been made (since 1872) to extend its cultivation."

How this unfavourable character was maintained by this bark for more than six years it is difficult to understand. In every other part of the world it has been the chief object of Cinchona growers next to the Yellow Bark, and where the Crown Bark could be grown few others were attempted.

Throughout the sales of the past 15 months, the Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*, as will be seen from the subsequent remarks, has maintained its position as the most valuable of three kinds cultivated in Jamaica. The average price on all qualities has been at the rate of 6s. 7d. per pound, as compared with 3s. 11½d. for the Red Bark, *C. succirubra*.

The following includes the principal kinds of Cinchona barks cultivated in Jamaica and the plants producing them, to which is added the approximate elevations at which they may be successfully grown:—

Crown Bark	.	{	<i>C. officinalis</i> , LINN.	{	4,800 feet
			do. var- <i>arutusinga</i> , PAV.		to
			do. var- <i>Bonplandiana</i> , HOW.		6,300 "
			do. var- <i>crispa</i> , TAF.		
Red Bark	.	{	<i>C. succirubra</i> , PAV.	{	2,400 "
			var- <i>sub-pubescentis</i> , HOW.		to 5,000 "
Hybrid Bark	.	{	<i>C. officinalis</i> , LINN.	{	2,700 "
			<i>C. succirubra</i> , PAV.		to 6,000 "
Yellow Bark	.	{	<i>C. calisaya</i> , WEDD.	{	3,500 "
			do. var- <i>vera</i> .		to
			do. var- <i>Josephiana</i> , WEDD.		5,500 "
			do. var- <i>Ledgeriana</i> , WEDD.		
Carthagen Bark	.	{	<i>C. lancifolia</i> , MUTIS.	{	5,000 "
					to 7,000 "

### III. RESULTS OF CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA.

As indicating the value of Cinchona cultivation in Jamaica I would quote the results of the sales which have taken place during the year 1879-80 of bark grown at the Government Cinchona Plantations.

On reference to Appendix A., attached to this Paper, it will be noticed that four consignments were made within the year, containing in the aggregate 27,299 pounds. The gross return on this quantity was £5,380, leaving, after deducting shipping-charges, insurance, brokerage and expenses in England, a net return of £5,145 19s.

The bark, above mentioned, was produced by 8,246 trees of all kinds, from 8 to 10 and 12 years old; giving an average return of 3½ pounds of dry bark per tree, and an average net value of 12s. 5½d. per tree. Of the 8,246 trees 210 were of the hybrid variety, which, according to returns contained in Appendix A, yielded an average of 4½ pounds of dry bark per tree, or a value for each tree of £1 4s. 2d. Of the remainder 3,945 trees were the Crown bark, *C. officinalis*, yielding an average of 1½ pounds of dry bark per tree and a value of 9s. 3½d. Again, 4,091 were Red bark trees, *C. succirubra*, yielding an average of 4½ pounds of dry bark per tree, with an average value of 16s. 1d. per tree.

Taking the above average values it would appear that, tree by tree, the hybrid variety was the most valuable of all; but taking into consideration the small number of trees barked, 210, and the fact that they were exceptionally fine specimens, the comparison of these with the 3,945 trees of the Crown bark of all sizes is not quite a

fair test; also with the Red bark, the average value of these trees at 16s. 1d. compares most favourably with the Crown bark trees at 9s. 3½d. Here, again, it must be remembered that the Red bark trees cannot be planted so closely as the Crown bark and they take several years longer—probably twice as long—in arriving at maturity; and on our highest ridges, where the Crown bark is completely naturalized, it attains maturity in 5 to 7 years, whereas the Red bark, suitable only for lower elevations, would require from 10 to 12 years.

This comparison is made on the supposition that the Red and Crown barks are equally in demand. But as the Red bark is not a good quinine-yielding bark it is not bought by the quinine manufacturers but the druggists. Hence, if there should be a fall in the prices of Cinchona bark, from its more abundant supply, and the purposes for which it is used, the Red bark would suffer first; whereas good Crown bark from its more abundant percentage of quinine and larger demand would always meet with ready sales.

Taking the actual returns of the Crown bark as mentioned above, and assuming that they were planted at elevations 5,500 to 6,300 feet, and at distances of 6 feet by 6 feet, or at the rate of 1,210 per acre, an acre of this species would give a gross return of £573. From the working expenses of the Government Cinchona Plantations it may be safely assumed that an acre of Cinchona trees could be established, including purchase of land and all expenses up to the third year, for £30, or up to the sixth or seventh year, when the bark would probably be ripe, for about £40 per acre. The cost of barking, curing, shipping and brokerage has hitherto averaged about 8d. per pound. This would make a total cost of about £100 to grow and put in the market 1,815 pounds—the produce of an acre—of dry bark realizing £563.

As the yield of an exceptional tree Mr. Nock records the following:—One of the largest trees on the Plantations was uprooted and barked on the 7th of April last. It yielded 40 pounds of trunk bark, 5 pounds of twig bark and 9 pounds of root bark, equal in all to 54 pounds of green bark. This when thoroughly dried was reduced to a total of 16 pounds. At the average price obtained for this kind—the hybrid variety—viz., 6s. 1½d. per pound, the produce of this one tree was worth £4 18s. 4d. It may be added that this tree was growing in a sheltered situation in good soil, and was nearly 12 years old. It measured 40 feet in height and a circumference at the base of about 30 inches.

In reviewing the results of the sales of some 15,000 pounds of Cinchona bark which was obtained from trees blown down by the hurricane of August, 1879, I remarked in a communication addressed to the Local Government as follows:—

“Compared with the average prices realized for the shipments of last year, the Crown bark, *C. officinalis*, has obtained an average of 5s. 6d. per pound on all qualities as against 6s. 7d. on the consignments of last year. If the general fall in the market is, however, taken into consideration, it will be noticed that the relative prices obtained have been fully equal to those of last year. Again, with the Red bark, *C. succirubra*, the same position is maintained, the average price obtained for the present consignment being 3s 1½d. as against 3s. 11½d. for former consignments.

“The average price on the whole consignment is more favourable, giving a total average of 4s. 5d. per pound, as compared with 4s. 8d. on last year's consignments, an actual fall of only 3d. per pound when the market prices had fallen from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per pound.

“As compared with prices obtained by Cinchona bark from other countries the Brokers having, in this instance, not quoted the prices obtained for South American and East Indian barks, I am unable to give particulars. I may, however, quote the following from *The Colonies and India*, in which a comparison is thus drawn:—

“‘At the sale of Cinchona bark in November last, 180 bags of Jamaica bark were offered for sale and disposed of; the Red and Crown barks obtaining, as on former occasions, better prices than either the Ceylon or East Indian barks, with the exception of the ‘good renewed’ red from Madras. But while the whole of Jamaica bark was sold, it may be noted that at the same sales out of 732 packages of Ceylon bark 680 only were sold, and only nine out of 61 packages were disposed of. It is obvious from the above figures that the Jamaica bark obtains such good prices from its quality and not from any scarcity of bark in the market.’”

The stability of *Cinchona* cultivation, as thus shown, even under adverse circumstances, is most encouraging, and this experience may well commend itself to all coffee planters who are able to combine *Cinchona* with coffee cultivation.

The *Cinchona* when once established is evidently independent of times and seasons, and in years unfavourable to coffee the *Cinchona* may well be utilized as a compensating product.

#### IV. FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA.

The spontaneous growth of *Cinchona*, especially of the Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*, by self-sown seedlings, now literally forming patches of *Cinchona* forests on the Blue Mountain slopes, has been specially noticed. This, as showing the suitability of both the soil and the climate of the Blue Mountains for the successful growth of this valuable plant, is a most significant fact and one that, combined with high prices obtained for the bark, bespeaks most eloquently the future which lies before *Cinchona* enterprise in Jamaica. Another fact, of a different character, but still of the same tendency, has lately come under my notice, which I venture to record.

It appears that in 1867-68, before the sites of the present Government Plantations had been fixed, Mr. Robert Thomson, the late Superintendent, planted out with the consent of the owners several seedlings in nurseries on Hibernia, Whitfield Hall, Farm Hill and other estates for experimental purposes. When the Latimer Plantation was finally opened in 1868 most of these seedlings were removed—a few only of the smaller and weaker plants being left behind.

The patch planted at Whitfield Hall occupied a small area at an elevation of 4,800 feet surrounded by forest, about two miles from Whitfield Hall Great House. After the removal of the plants in course of time the road to the nursery became overgrown, and the locality and its associations had apparently passed out of notice.

While in the neighbourhood last year, meeting with a man who had assisted in removing the plants from Whitfield Hall to Latimer in 1868, and hearing that a few *Cinchonas* were still left I was led to visit the spot in order to examine the trees and their condition after the lapse of so many years.

It was evident that since 1863 nothing whatever had been done to the spot. The road was quite overgrown and the surrounding forest was thick and almost impenetrable. The condition of the *Cinchona* trees occupying an area of about 120 square yards was, however, very remarkable. By carefully counting them I found that there were 379 trees on this small area, some of which were only 9 inches apart. Most of the trees consisted of the Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*; they were about 20 feet high, with tall clean stems; the largest measuring 15 inches in circumference at the base and the smallest 8 inches. Being the remains of a nursery it was naturally expected that some of the trees would be very close and others considerably isolated. They appear, however, to have grown up and completely shaded the ground, for underneath the soil was clear of weeds and covered with a thick covering of fallen leaves.

The condition of the trees and the locality in which they were found showed clearly that *Cinchona* trees thrive best when they are planted closely together, and when the ground is well shaded and kept cool and moist. Moreover, these trees indicated that when a *Cinchona* plantation has been thoroughly established and the trees completely cover the ground (say in the 3rd year from planting) no further attention is necessary till they have arrived at maturity and are fit for barking.

As indicating the value of *Cinchona* planting in the Blue Mountains—taking these 379 trees, which occupied an area of less than 120 square yards—it was estimated that if they yielded on the average one pound of dry bark per tree (younger trees at the Government Plantations yielded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per tree) each tree would be worth at least 5s.; this would give £94 15s. as the value of 379 trees on an area of 120 square yards—one fortieth of an acre. Under ordinary conditions it would not, however, be advisable to plant the trees so closely as this, but the value of an acre of land planted with trees even at one-half the above rate would amount to more than £1,890. Large as this sum may seem, it appears that with the previous Ledgeriana Bark grown by the Dutch in Java (a few plants of which have just been introduced to Jamaica) the yield per acre, as quoted by Mr. John Eliot Howard, F.R.S. (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, No. 534, p. 244) is estimated, from actual sales, at £2,000 per acre.

The natural inference from these remarks will be:—If Cinchona is so productive a cultivation and these large sums are obtainable with so much ease and facility, will not such large areas be ultimately planted with Cinchona as to lower the prices and render the culture unremunerative? Commercially, of course, cheapness means small profits, and, as with all other products, so with Cinchona, the supply should not exceed the demand. But to examine these points in detail. The demand for quinine is so extensive, and the terrible death-roll amongst all nations of the world from fevers, for which quinine is the sole remedy, is so vast that there is no prospect whatever at present of the price of quinine being seriously reduced. On the other hand, the prices of good quinine-yielding barks have been steadily rising. Again, when we consider the comparatively small areas in which all the conditions necessary to the productions of the best qualities of Cinchona bark obtain, we shall find that very few tropical countries can enter successfully upon the cultivation; and of these possibly only two or three will possess in so eminent a degree all the favourable conditions enjoyed by Jamaica. What is absolutely necessary is to select suitable sites where the plants will enjoy the requisite climate, shelter and soil; to cultivate only the more valuable and quick-growing species; and to establish plantations on systematic and scientific principles, whereby the utmost value is obtained for the outlay and the conditions of growth carefully studied.

#### V. EXTENSION OF CINCHONA CULTIVATION BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

At the close of the year 1879, although the systematic cultivation of Cinchona had been carried on at the Government Plantations for more than eleven years, the number of specimens grown by private enterprise in the whole island would probably not exceed nine hundred or a thousand plants. Of these about 250 plants, chiefly of the Red bark, *C. succirubra*, were under cultivation by Mr. Swaby, among coffee trees at an elevation of 2,700 feet, in the parish of Manchester; and from trees at this elevation a good marketable bark has been produced.

The remaining plants were distributed, a few here and there among coffee properties in the Blue Mountains, at Cold Spring, Clydesdale, Chester Vale, Whitfield Hall, Farm Hill, Hibernia, Sherwood Forest, Mount Moses, &c.

The trees at Cold Spring, very few in number but consisting of various species, are interesting, because they are some of the first plants grown in the island,—being a few of those raised by Mr. Nathaniel Wilson at Bath in 1860. They were planted out in the coffee fields at Cold Spring by permission of the late Dr. Hamilton by Mr. Wilson himself in 1861, and the success of these led ultimately to the establishment of the present Cinchona Plantations under Mr. Robert Thompson in 1868. The successful issue of the recent shipment of Cinchona bark from the Government Plantations has led this year to a more general desire to embark in Cinchona cultivation, and I am glad to find that some 12,000 trees of the Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*, are now being planted at Whitfield Hall, near the site occupied by the trees mentioned in the last section; some 6,000 of the same species are being planted at Clydesdale and 4,000 at Radnor. Numerous applications for seeds and plants are being received, and it is hoped that several acres of the most valuable kinds will be established in favourable situations before the close of the present year.

The demands of the market for the best bark are so extensive that for many years to come the quantity likely to be sent from Jamaica will be very small compared with the extensive shipments from South America and the East Indies; but if chief attention is devoted to the kinds which are rich in quinine and of quick growth, Cinchona cultivation in Jamaica, as already proved by the quality of the produce, cannot fail to be a remunerative industry.

The objects of the Government in maintaining the Cinchona Plantations for so many years, were, I apprehend, not of a pecuniary character—merely for the return they were likely to yield—but in order to prove that Cinchona bark of good quality could be successfully grown in the island. In addition to this, the Plantations had an important work in the successful introduction and cultivation of new or richer kinds, and in such necessary pioneering and experimental work private enterprise could not, or would not, undertake. The first of the above objects having been attained, the Plantations may not unnaturally now devote special attention to the propagation and distribution of Cinchona plants for the purpose of establishing the cultivation on a large

scale in private hands. Much remains to be done in this respect, and while the Plantations are thus engaged, such valuable species as are the result of discoveries or improved methods of cultivation may be introduced, from time to time, and such careful and systematic experiments prosecuted and made generally known, as will place the island in a position to compete successfully with other countries.

The lands now proved to be so valuable for Cinchona culture have hitherto been considered of little use. Being too high for coffee they have been almost given away and deemed fit only for negro provision grounds. They are tracts of extensive forests clothing the higher slopes of the Blue Mountains. On the southern slopes it is estimated that, above the line suitable for coffee, there are some 12,000 acres of land on the greater portion of which Cinchona may be very remuneratively grown. On the northern slopes very little coffee has hitherto been grown, although that produced is of superior quality; and an extensive zone, quite unopened, about 12 miles long and 4 to 6 miles wide, rising from 2,500 feet to 4,000 feet is still available for this profitable culture. Above 4,000 feet, and up to 6,500 feet, this extensive tract would be most suitable for Cinchona cultivation. I am glad to find that in one or two instances in which application has been made the Government has encouraged the experimental cultivation of Cinchona by favourable concessions of portions of these lands; and I have no doubt that, if the circumstances attending Cinchona cultivation in this island were more generally known, English capital and energy would soon develop on these hitherto uncleared lands, and in one of the most salubrious climates in the world, a most successful and flourishing enterprise.

#### VI. HOW TO CULTIVATE CINCHONA IN JAMAICA.

The following hints and suggestions for raising Cinchona plants from seed and establishing Cinchona Plantations have lately been issued, and as they give useful and detailed information of a practical nature they are here reproduced in full:—

##### I.—RAISING SEEDLINGS IN BOXES.

**BOXES.**—For raising small quantities of plants—say from 30 to 80,000—it is desirable to sow the seed in small shallow boxes under cover, where they can be conveniently attended to.

The boxes may be of any size as regards length and breadth, but should not be more than about 3 or 4 inches deep. Ordinary brandy or wine cases reduced to the above depth answer well.

To promote drainage holes about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter should be made in the bottom of the boxes at distances of about 6 inches apart. The inside of the boxes should be treated with whitewash, or thoroughly dusted with quick lime, to prevent mouldiness of the soil and subsequent injury to the young seedlings. Over the holes in the bottom of the boxes place pieces of broken pots or brick, and cover the surface to the depth of one inch with rubble or broken stones.

**SOIL.**—The soil for the boxes should consist of one-third of leaf mould, or that kind of soil of a black peaty character which is often to be found under large trees in the forest; one-third of good ordinary garden soil and one-third of sharp sand or fine river gravel. These should be mixed thoroughly together and passed through a quarter inch sieve.

The boxes may then be filled within one quarter inch of the top, with the sifted soil placed over the broken stones, &c., and slightly pressed so as to present an even unbroken surface.

**SOWING THE SEED.**—After slightly watering the soil in the boxes the Cinchona seed, which is very light and small, should be sprinkled rather thickly over the surface, so as to cover nearly every part with a rich brown tint. When this has been done take a small quantity of fine sifted soil, mentioned above, and sprinkle it over the seeds, *barely covering them.\**

**WATERING AND SHADING.**—The boxes should then be placed in the shade, sheltered from sun, wind and rain, and kept regularly watered, daily, with the finest possible spray from a watering can. Under the conditions above mentioned, the seeds will begin to germinate in about 3 or 4 weeks. They will require regular watering, however, till they are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches high, when they are ready for the nurseries.

\* With the view of promoting the general culture of Cinchona in the island, seeds of the valuable *C. officinalis*, producing the Crown Bark of commerce, and suitable for cultivation at elevations above 4,000 feet, are supplied, free of postage, at the rate of 3' per ounce.

Seeds of the Red Bark, *C. succirubra*, suitable for cultivation at elevations between 2,500 and 4,000 feet, are supplied, by post, at the rate of 5' per ounce.

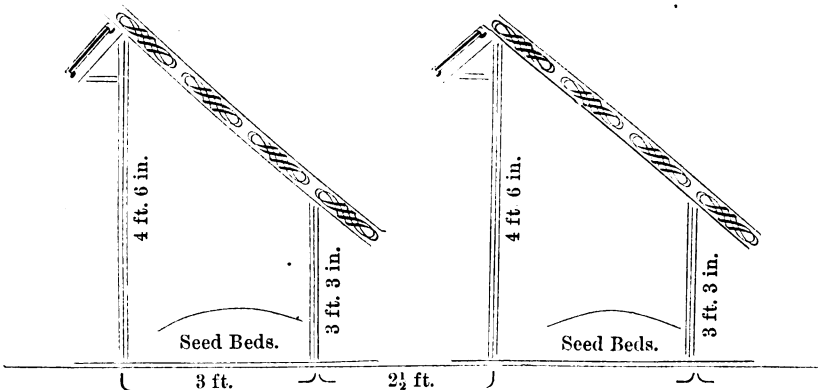
An ounce of Cinchona seed is sufficient to produce 20,000 seedlings, which, if carefully raised, will plant up three acres of land.

Applications for seed, accompanied by a remittance in postage stamps, or order on the Treasury, Kingston, should be addressed to the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Gordon Town.

## II.—RAISING SEEDLINGS IN BEDS.

Where seedlings are required to be raised on a large scale it is advisable to grow them in beds, protected by a roof of shingles or good thatch. The roof sloping south and supported on posts 4 feet 6 inches high on the north and 3 feet 3 inches on the south side, should completely cover the beds and keep off both sun and rain. It is also advisable to shelter the side of the sheds by grass or wattle fence, so as to keep off the slanting rays of the sun and strong winds.

The beds should run in parallel rows due east and west; be about 3 feet wide and with a path between each bed about 2½ feet wide. After the beds are laid out the surface should be covered to the depth of 2 or 3 inches with the same mixture of soil as recommended above for the boxes. The seeds may then be sown and kept regularly watered night and morning. The following is an approximate representation of the seed sheds:—



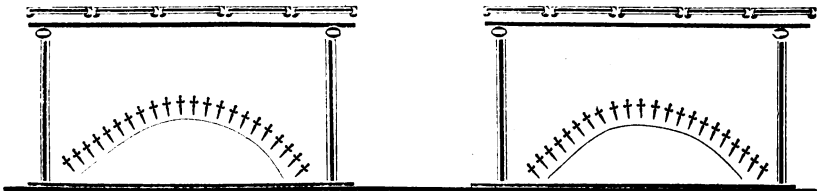
## III.—ESTABLISHING CINCHONA NURSERIES.

**NURSERY BEDS.**—When seedlings have been raised either in boxes or beds and are about 1½ or 2 inches high the next step is to transplant them into the nurseries. In selecting situations for seed beds and nurseries it should be borne in mind that a sheltered situation, with a plentiful supply of water, are no less important considerations than nearness to the land intended to be planted.

The beds for the nurseries should be laid out in every respect as for seed beds, *i.e.*, about 3 feet wide, with paths 2½ feet wide, treated on the surface with a mixture of good soil and placed in row due east and west.

Before the seedlings are transferred to these beds it would be well to prepare, beforehand, the necessary materials for shading them.

These may consist of long straight wattles, supported on forked sticks and covered with grass, ferns or palm leaves. Side shading is also advisable especially on the south side. The shading for nurseries would appear somewhat as follows:—



Pricking out seedlings into nurseries is a work requiring great care; but with a little experience it can be done very successfully and expeditiously.\*

The seedlings being about 1½ or 2 inches high may be carried in the boxes or raised from the seed beds in lots of 200 or 300 and brought into the nursery. The beds already prepared for them should receive a good watering and be pressed evenly by gentle tapping with a piece of board. The person about to prick out should be provided with a small wooden peg about 4 or 5 inches long and ¼ inch in diameter at one end, tapering to a dull

\* At the Cinchona Plantation pricking out seedlings is done by contract at the rate of 9d. per thousand. A man or woman after a little experience can prick out about 2,000 per diem.

rounded point at the other. Taking up a seedling carefully by the leaves with the left hand, a small hole should be made with the peg in the right hand, just deep enough to take the tender roots of the seedling without bending or crushing them. When placed in the hole, the soil should be pressed closely to the rootlets by means of the peg, and the seedling left firmly fixed with its leaves and stem well above ground. The seedlings should be placed in rows at regular distances apart so as to allow about two inches between each plant.

As soon as an appreciable number of seedlings have been pricked out, the shading, as shown above, should be immediately placed over them to prevent injury from sun or rain.

The nursery beds will require regular watering for some time, but when the plants are about 4 or 5 inches high it would be well to remove the shading, little by little, in order that the plants may become gradually hardened and ultimately fit for transplanting to their permanent places in the field.

#### IV.—ESTABLISHING CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

**CLIMATE.**—It may be generally accepted for Jamaica (between 17° and 19° latitude North and 75° and 79° longitude West) that at all elevations, from about 2,500 feet to the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,335 feet, the climatic conditions are all favourable for the successful cultivation of one or other of the various species of Cinchona. For comparison, it may be mentioned that *Cinchona succirubra* flourishes in the parish of Manchester, according to information supplied by Mr. Swaby, at an elevation of 2,700 feet, with a rainfall of about 120 inches, and a mean annual temperature of 70° Fahrenheit. This elevation may be taken as nearly the lowest at which the more valuable Cinchonas may be remuneratively grown in Jamaica.

At the Government Cinchona Plantations *Cinchona succirubra* flourishes at 5,000 feet. The records here show a mean annual rainfall of 136 inches and a mean annual temperature of 60° Fahrenheit. The trees at this elevation do not seed freely, and are apparently so slow in maturing that this elevation may be taken as the highest at which it would be advisable to cultivate Red Bark in Jamaica.

For the valuable Crown Bark, *Cinchona officinalis*, as it flourishes at 4,500 feet near Whitfield Hall, and at 4,800 feet at the Cinchona Plantation, possibly it may grow as low as 4,000 feet. Its range of cultivation, so far, in Jamaica, is between 4,500 and 6,300 feet. A few plants of this species planted by Mr. Nock, on Blue Mountain Peak in 1878, though they have suffered from their exposed position, would indicate that the conditions, even at this elevation, are not unfavourable to the growth of small leaved and hardy Cinchonas.

**SOIL.**—All species of Cinchonas are most impatient of stagnant moisture at their roots and therefore require an open sub-soil, a sloping exposure, and other conditions of perfect drainage. They naturally prefer a rich soil, and do better in newly cleared forest than in grass lands. *Cinchona officinalis* is, however, more tolerant than *C. succirubra* of a soil poor in vegetable humus, and grows on grass land as well as on exhausted coffee soils.

The freer and more friable the surface soil the better, but the ultimate success of the Cinchona plant depends essentially upon the character of the sub-soil. An open well drained sub-soil is above all things indispensable to Cinchona cultivation.

As soon as the roots of a Cinchona tree get down into sub-soil, in which there is any tendency for moisture to collect, the plant most certainly begins to sicken and die.

The best trees at the Government Cinchona Plantations grow in a good friable surface soil, overlying a porous stony sub-soil produced by decomposed rock of the metamorphosed series of Jamaica geology. This sub-soil is found generally distributed throughout the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland. In limestone districts of the island, eastward, the soil generally must be very favourable to Cinchona cultivation, the only qualifying conditions being the elevation and mean annual rainfall.

**SITES FOR PLANTATIONS.**—In selecting sites for Cinchona Plantations it is important to bear in mind the points above mentioned, as regards climate and soil, and the species of Cinchona naturally adapted for them.

Where Cinchona is cultivated concurrently with coffee, it is recommended to attempt to grow the valuable Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*, at all elevations above 4,000 feet. On rather bare patches, by road sides and indeed anywhere where plants can be placed, this hardy and valuable plant should be abundantly grown.

On coffee plantations below 4,000 feet the most suitable kinds are the Red Bark, *C. succirubra*, and a hybrid variety which has passed here as *C. calisaya*. These may be planted on coffee estates as suggested above for *C. officinalis*.

In selecting sites for permanent Cinchona Plantations as distinct from coffee plantations the nature of the soil, the direction of prevailing winds, the aspect, the mean annual temperature and annual rainfall, are all matters for serious consideration. Speaking generally, however, no sheltered situation, with good soil, can be said to be unsuitable for Cinchona anywhere on the Blue Mountain range. The northern aspect has a more equable temperature than the southern, but the latter appears to be generally preferred for coffee. As Cinchonas delight in a moist, equable temperature, it is very probable that vast tracts of land lying hitherto uncultivated on the northern slopes of the Blue Mountain range will ultimately prove suitable for Cinchona.



**CLEARING LAND.**—When it is intended to establish a Cinchona Plantation on uncleared land, the first consideration after the site has been carefully selected is to establish the seed beds and nurseries. Full particulars respecting these are given in the foregoing paragraphs. While the plants are being thus prepared, the land intended for the plantation should be properly cleared as for coffee cultivation.

It may be well, however, to point out that it is very advisable in Jamaica to leave moderately wide belts of forests, standing on the ridges, for the purpose of affording shelter from strong winds. In addition to this it is recommended on very steep places, rocky hollows and any patches of land unsuitable for Cinchona, that the original forest be left standing in order to ensure adequate shelter for the Cinchona, as well as save needless expense in cutting down, weeding, &c.

In India the methods pursued for clearing forest for Cinchona cultivation are described as follows:—"The best time for beginning to clear forest land for Cinchona is obviously when the dry season has sufficiently advanced to make second growth of grass improbable. When the felled forest, whether grass or timber, is sufficiently dry it may be fired. Stumps and logs remaining unburnt after the fire may be rolled into spots unsuitable for planting, or heaped together and burnt. A better way is to lay them between the lines of plants, and allow them to rot and thus to profit by the humus formed by their decay. The large fibrous roots of tall grasses and other weeds, likely to overpower the young trees about to be planted, should be dug out and killed either by exposure or burning. The land being thus cleared any necessary roads may be lined off and made. The sites in which the plants are to be put must then be marked off. This may conveniently be done by means of a cord, about 100 feet long, on which marks are tied at the intervals at which it is wished to plant the trees. This cord is stretched on the ground, and opposite each of the marks on it a piece of split bamboo or a peg is struck into the soil. The cord is then moved, another line is staked off at a proper distance from the last, and so on. Coolies follow, whose duty it is to dig pits, about a foot to fifteen inches in depth and eighteen inches wide, of which the stakes already put in should be the centres. The earth (freed from roots and stones) which has been taken out of each hole *should be returned to it*, so as to form a free mass in which the roots of the plants about to be planted can freely work. A Coolie in Sik-kim makes 100 to 130 of such pits per day according to the nature of the ground."

**PLANTING.**—When the ground has been prepared, as mentioned above, the plants already established in the nurseries, after being gradually hardened, will be fit for planting out. The night before the plants are taken out of the nursery beds they should be well deluged with water, in order that a good ball of soil may adhere to the roots in the process of transplanting. The plants should be carried from the nurseries to the fields, in shallow boxes or baskets, well shaded from the sun and with a plentiful supply of wet moss, grass or ferns round the roots. The best season for planting in Jamaica is evidently after the October rains, and the most favourable conditions are obtained during the prevalence of damp, cloudy or foggy weather with only slight rain or occasional showers. It is inadvisable to plant during heavy rains as most soils get clogged and heavy, and become in this state prejudicial to the tender rootlets of the plants. In placing the plants in the holes it is only necessary to make an opening with the hand or a trowel in the fresh loose soil already prepared for them, sufficiently deep to receive the roots without doubling them. When thus deposited, the soil should be filled in round the plant, and well pressed as it is thrown in to cover the roots. No plant should be buried deeper in the ground than the collar or union of stem and roots. "When a portion of the stem is buried in transplanting, the growth of the plant is much retarded, and it does not, as some suppose, give a firmer hold of the ground but the reverse."

Too much attention cannot be given to the modes of putting out Cinchona plants. "It is too important an operation to be done badly: it is not wise to try to economize on it, and it is always unadvisable to do it by contract." A good planter should be able to put in from five hundred to a thousand plants per day according to the nature of the soil.

**PLANTING DISTANCES.**—In the early days of Cinchona planting, the trees were put out at distances of twelve feet apart, but it was soon found out that, even for the strong and free growing Red Bark, *C. succirubra*, this distance was too great for remunerative results. "It appears that the Red Bark, even in South America, is never a large tree: *C. officinalis* is but a big shrub and it is doubtful whether any of the species become much larger."

In the Government Plantations of India at Sik-kim, the Nilgiris and Darjeeling, even the large-leaved *Cinchona succirubra* are now planted at distances of 4 feet by 4 feet, giving 2,722 trees per acre, whereas when planted at 12 feet by 12 feet, as hitherto followed in Jamaica, the number of trees is only 303 per acre. Dr. King, in his "Manual of Cinchona cultivation in India," remarks that "wide-planting is obviously an error." All the Cinchonas have the habit of throwing out a quantity of superficial rootlets, and young Cinchona Plantations do not thrive until the soil between the trees is sufficiently protected from the sun to allow these superficial rootlets to perform their functions freely. The growth of weeds, which is a very important factor in tropical cultivation, is also checked by shade. By close planting, therefore, two desirable objects are speedily obtained, and moreover, the trees are encouraged to produce straight clear stems yielding a larger pro-

portion of trunk bark and less branch bark. On this well known habit of forest trees is founded the practice of close planting in forest plantations in Europe, the object being to produce long straight unbranching stems from which to cut timber of long scantling.

As the trees begin to press upon each other they can be thinned out, and a quantity of bark may thus be got at a comparatively early period, with positive advantage to the plants that are allowed to remain on the ground. It is true that the cost of close planting is greater than that of sparse planting, but on the other hand the reduction in the cost of cleaning and the manifest greater yield of the plantation will more than compensate for this.

It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the Red Bark, *C. succirubra*, should be planted at distances not greater than 4 feet by 4 feet, and the Crown Bark, *C. officinalis*, at not greater than 3 feet by 3 feet.

The latter may however very conveniently be put out at distances of three feet between the rows and only two feet between each plant.

**SHADING.**—It is very advisable to give the newly planted plants some shade for a short time after they are put out. The best and cheapest mode for any particular locality must of course depend on local conditions. At the Government Cinchona Plantations it is found very convenient to place two or three sprays of the common bracken *Pteris aquilina* on the sunny side of the plant with the stalks well fixed in the ground. Should the weather prove wet with high gales of wind the fern leaves should be slightly moved on one side, so as not to touch or rub the plant when moved by the action of the wind.

**STAKING.**—In windy localities, it is often necessary when plants have attained the height of two or three feet, to give them support by stakes. The great danger to be avoided in staking the plants is the chafing caused by the swaying of the plant. If the material used for tying is of a soft nature, and the stakes are placed in a sloping direction so as only to touch the plants at one point, much of the evils of chafing may be avoided.

**WEEDING.**—Sooner or later a newly planted clearing will begin to show signs of the numerous tropical weeds which every where infest the land. It is hopeless to think of entirely freeing the ground from such unwelcome visitors, and, indeed, in the case of a Cinchona Plantation, it is quite unnecessary to do so. No special rule can be laid down as to the number of cleanings actually required during the first and second years, but it would be advisable to keep down by cutting most weeds till the young plants are sufficiently grown to overtop them. Hoc-weeding as a *general* treatment should never be permitted as thereby the valuable surface soil is loosened and washed away.

“Where the majority of the weeds are annuals and the soil is soft and friable it may be advisable occasionally to substitute hand weeding for cutting.

“The disturbance of the surface of the soil caused in pulling the weeds up by the roots affords a rough kind of cultivation which is advantageous: moreover the superficial roots of the Cinchonas are less damaged than by hoeing. It need scarcely be stated that, in proportion as the Cinchona trees grow and their leafy heads cover the ground, the undergrowth of weeds becomes less luxuriant. A slight superficial hoeing of the soil immediately round the plants should, however, be given once a year if possible. The space to be cleared need not exceed one-and-a-half to two feet in diameter, having the tree stem as its centre. To young plants especially this is very beneficial, and it is found that the oldest trees in the Sik-kim Plantation are much benefitted by the operation.

“In all cultural operations it ought to be borne in mind that the roots of Cinchonas are comparatively superficial, and that any very deep hoeing is therefore more likely to do harm than good.”

## VII. HOW TO HARVEST CINCHONA BARK.

The question as to the best mode of harvesting Cinchona bark has occupied a considerable amount of attention in all districts of the East and West Indies where the cultivation has been taken up. In the early days of Cinchona planting, Mr. McIvor, Superintendent of the Government Plantations on the Nilgiris, reported (in 1863) that “the Cinchona tree has the power of rapidly renewing its bark if the spaces from which the latter is taken are immediately covered with damp moss,” and that the new bark formed over these spaces is thicker in proportion than that of the bark which had not been interfered with. Subsequent experience led Mr. McIvor to the double conclusion that not only can the amount of bark yielded by a tree be very much increased by the process of mossaing, but that the total amount of alkaloids (and especially the proportion of crystallisable quinine) in bark so renewed is considerably greater than in natural bark. This mode of barking the Cinchona bark, known as the *mossaing process*, was subsequently followed in the Nilgiris to a considerable extent. But latterly, owing to the additional expenses involved, as well as the large per centage of trees which ultimately failed to renew their bark, it does not seem to be much in favour. The mossaing process, when tried in the Sik-kim plantations, failed owing to the attack of white ants which ate up the renewed bark as fast as it was formed.

Dr. King reports that in many instances trees partially stripped of their bark and left bare have renewed their bark fairly well, the renewal taking place (as in successful mossing) not by growth from the edges of the bark left on the stem, but by development over the entire denuded cambium surface. The successful renewal of Cinchona bark without protection has also been observed on the Nilgiri plantations.

The other system by which it has been proposed to take the bark crop on the Nilgiris is that known as coppicing. This consists, according to Dr. King, "in cutting down trees either close to the ground or within a short distance of it, and of allowing one or more of the crop shoots which rise from the stumps to grow. If any shoots naturally arise from near the base of the stem prior to cutting it, these would of course be left to form coppice, instead of trusting to the formation of entirely new shoots from the cut stump. As a fact, such natural root shoots do not occur to any great extent on healthy Cinchona trees at Sik-kin, although they appear to do so in the Nilgiris.

It seems pretty well established that in their natural forests on the Andes, Cinchona trees sprout freely from their cut stumps. The presumption in favour of the success of coppicing appears therefore pretty strong. It is much to be regretted that hitherto treatment of Cinchonas, coppice fashion, has received no proper trial in the Nilgiris, whereas many thousand trees have been submitted to the mossing process.

It is very strongly insisted on both by Mr. McIvor and by the Commissioner of the Nilgiris that more bark can be taken from a tree within a given time by mossing than by coppicing. An illustration is given by the latter as follows:—

"One thousand *Succirubra* trees of eight years old were mossed. They will be twelve years old in September next. In these four years they have given at four harvestings—

2,980	lb	in 1871-72	of dry bark
764	"	1872-73	" "
1,546	"	1873-74	" "
770	"	1874-75	" "
<hr/>			
6,060			

Or in all 6,000 and odd pounds of dry bark. On the other hand, the 240 trees coppiced by my predecessor and Mr. Broughton in May, 1871, gave the following results:—200 of the trees were coppiced in one block. They were of the season 1862-63, the other 40 trees were of the season 1864-65, and they were coppiced in alternate rows. The bark obtained from the 240 trees aggregated 720lb of green trunk bark (equal to 255lb of dry bark) and 324 of green branch bark (equal to 100lb of dry bark). The whole quantity of dry bark obtained was thus 355lb or 1-48lb per tree. I have on several occasions stated that these trees have given nothing since. Therefore the mossed trees have yielded 6lb of dry bark per tree against 1-48lb in the case of the coppiced trees, including all the branch bark, which of course has not been taken in the mossed trees. Six pounds each tree of mossed trunk bark have to be set against 1½lb of mixed trunk and branch bark, or four times the quantity of the more valuable bark.

"The figures just quoted would seem to shew a strong case in favour of mossing. It must not, however, be forgotten that, whereas the mossing experiments were conducted with much enthusiasm and care, those in coppicing were on a very small scale, received but little attention, and are admitted by everybody to have been inadequate and unsatisfactory. These figures are, moreover, vitiated for the purposes of comparison by an obvious though doubtless unintentional error. The 1,000 trees referred to as mossed were eight years old; they yielded in 1871-72 2,980lb of dry bark per tree. But this was natural bark, originally covering their stems, which was taken off to allow moss to be applied; and it is equal to about three pounds per tree. Of the six pounds claimed as the produce of these mossed trees, half the quantity is thus original bark which existed on them prior to the application of moss, the other half is

bark renewed under moss. On the other hand, the 240 coppiced trees were, as Mr. McIvor states, of two ages : 200 were eight years old and 40 were five-and-a-half years old. They yielded only 1.48 lb of original bark (the bark of both stem and branches included) and must therefore have been very much smaller trees than the thousand which yielded, from their stems only, three pounds each of original bark. The bark of the four-year-old shoots of these coppiced trees is besides not calculated at all. In Sik-kim we know that the value of bark taken from four-year old coppice shoots rising from stools from 5½ to 8 years old would be considerable.

"The contrast between the Nilgiri results of mossing as compared to coppicing, imperfect although the latter are, is therefore not so great as at first sight appears. But, even accepting Mr. McIvor's estimate of the yield obtainable by mossing, it does not appear that the data as to the comparative merits of the two systems are as yet sufficient to warrant the formation of a final and definite opinion as to which is the preferable one in practice for the Nilgiris. It may possibly be found that a compromise may be most advantageous, and that it may pay best first to take a crop of bark by mossing and then to coppice the trees."

The removal of a large part of the bark of a tree every year can hardly fail to cause an amount of derangement in its vital processes which can scarcely be beneficial to its health.

It will not, therefore, be anticipated by any body at all conversant with vegetable physiology or with practical horticulture that Cinchona trees will for a long series of years not only bear annual decortication with impunity but go on producing, with the regularity of machines, annual crops of bark of high quality. Experience alone will decide how long they will live under such treatment. It has already taught that on the Nilgiris the trees will do so for some time, and the supporters of mossing say for long enough time to yield better results than any other mode of bark harvest hitherto proposed.

It is urged by the advocates of the process that, if mossed trees shew symptoms of failing health, they can be coppiced or replaced by seedlings, and that, even under these circumstances, they will have paid better than had they been coppiced.

The generally discouraging results of mossing and coppicing, and the undoubted richness in alkaloid of the bark covering the larger roots of Cinchona trees, naturally led to the adoption of harvesting Cinchona bark by up-rooting the trees and securing at once all its products. This system, though reluctantly adopted, is in general use in most plantations, and it has hitherto been the chief method adopted in Jamaica.

It has been found that the best time for barking in Jamaica is at the commencement of the year, in February and March, when there is also the greater probability of having dry weather for the curing.

All the tools required for taking off Cinchona bark consist of a good cutlass, a common gardener's knife, and a large round basket. If the trees are to be uprooted a pickaxe must be added. The labourer about to begin operations should stand at the foot of the tree to be barked. He first makes a transverse cut with the knife immediately above the ground, clean through the bark to the wood all around the tree. The cut should be made, if possible, quite round the tree, without once taking the knife out of the bark. He then measures a knife's length, 9 or 12 inches up the stem, and makes another cut all round the tree as before. A longitudinal cut is now made from the upper to the lower cut—this cut should be made as straight as possible—and then parallel with this one three inches apart; similar cuts are made all round the tree. Now with the knife in his right hand and pressing the bark with the thumb of the left hand he raises the bark between the cuts by passing the knife between the bark and the wood. By so doing the piece is evenly and easily taken off and is then laid in the basket. When all the pieces are taken off round the tree he measures another knife's length and proceeds as before as high as he can reach up the tree. If the tree is to be uprooted he takes his cutlass and cuts it through about two feet from the ground; but if it is decided to adopt the coppicing process the tree should be sawn through carefully about six or eight inches above the ground. The tree being now cut through it is carefully trimmed of its branches, which should be done by one clean cut in order not to injure the bark; if the branches are too large to be cut with one blow the bark where the branch is to be taken should be first removed. This being

done, the labourer proceeds to remove the bark from the remaining portion of the stem as described above, and also from larger branches, viz., those with a diameter of more than one-and-a-half inches. The smaller branches from one-and-a-half inches in diameter to three-quarter inches are next taken; the bark from these may be removed by simply whittling it off in as large pieces as possible; care, however, must be taken that none of the wood and portion of the branches are taken off at the same time. If the roots are to be taken out they should in the first place be carefully uncovered all round the stumps, the main root may then be cut through and by taking hold of the top of the two feet of stem left for this purpose the stump is easily heeled over. The remaining portions of the main roots are taken out, as also all roots of above  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. After the stumps and roots are freed from as much soil as possible the bark is carefully removed. Owing to the irregularities of the stumps and roots no particular method is adopted for the removal of the bark. The only points to be attended to are that *all* the bark is removed and that it is in as large pieces as possible. A good labourer can easily take off from 30 to 50lb of trunk or root bark of *C. succirubra* in a day, and from 25 to 30lb of *C. succirubra* twig in a day. The bark of *C. officinalis* is a little harder to get off; one labourer usually takes off from 25 to 40lb of trunk or root bark in a day, and from 25 to 30lb of *C. officinalis* twig in a day. This does not include the cutting down of the trees, taking up the roots, &c., which is generally done by day labour.

The prices given at the Government Plantations for taking off bark and carrying it to the drying house are as follows :—

For 100lb of <i>C. officinalis</i> twig	—	4/
“ “ “ trunk or root	3/6	
“ “ <i>succirubra</i> twig	—	3/6
“ “ “ trunk or root	3/	

The approximate average cost of taking off 100lb of bark and delivering it at the drying houses is about 4/10d. per hundred pounds, or an average of nearly 3/4d. per pound of green bark.

The chief care in drying Cinchona bark is to give it as much light and air as possible, and prevent the slightest approach to heating or fermentation. A good roomy drying house or store-room fitted up with bamboo or wire netting shelves, large enough to hold all the bark without piling or crowding it, is the first requisite. A barbecue or platform of boards on which to spread out the bark during fine weather is the next.

As soon as the bark is brought in from the fields it should be carefully weighed and spread out on the shelves in the drying house. The next morning it may be laid out on the barbecue in the sun in one uniform and rather thin layer. Trunk Bark should be turned several times during the day; Root and Twig Bark will require to be turned more frequently. Towards the evening the bark should be laid on the shelves of the drying house two or three pieces deep. The drying is thus carried on day by day for a week or fortnight according to the state of the weather and the nature of the bark. As a general rule it may be safely assumed that Cinchona bark cannot be dried too quickly or too thoroughly. The bark when quite dry may be stored in a loft or thoroughly dry place until a sufficient quantity is ready for packing—the root, trunk and twig being kept separate. The qualities of bark may be classed as follows :—

No. 1 Trunk Bark	No. 2 Trunk Bark
No. 1 Root Bark	No. 2 Root Bark
Twig and Garblings.	

The bags used for packing may be strong pimento or coffee bags; these generally are 44 inches long by 27 inches wide, and they each hold when well packed from 75 to 85lb of No. 1 Root or No. 1 Trunk Bark, and from 90 to 100lb of No. 2 Trunk Bark.

The brightest and warmest days should be selected for packing. The bags should be marked beforehand and be perfectly dry.

## APPENDIX A.

The following Tables are added as shewing the actual results of sales of Jamaica-grown Cinchona bark in the London market. The bark was all taken from the Government Plantations and grown at elevations at 5,000 feet to 6,300 feet :—

Species.	Gross Weight Shipped.	Deductions for Sample, Dust, &c.	Net Weight Sold.	Average Prices per pound on all qualities.	Total Amount Realized.
<i>1.—Summary of Consignment sold</i> <i>7th October, 1879.</i>	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crown Bark, <i>C. officinalis</i>	347	64½	282½	0 5 9½	81 14 11
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i>	500	77½	422½	0 3 3	68 19 0
Total	847	142	705	0 4 3½	150 13 11
<i>2.—Summary of Consignment sold</i> <i>24th February, 1880.</i>					
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i>	9,600	2,142¾	7,457¼	0 4 2¼	1,563 11 0
Yellow Bark, <i>C. calisaya</i> ?	400	70½	323½	0 6 3	101 1 11
Total	10,000	2,219¼	7,780¾	0 4 3¼	1,664 12 11
<i>3.—Summary of Consignment sold</i> <i>20th May, 1880.</i>					
Crown Bark, <i>C. officinalis</i>	4,517	523¼	3,993¾	0 6 5½	1,289 5 4
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i>	5,327	641½	4,685½	0 3 9	900 4 0
Yellow Bark, <i>C. calisaya</i> ?	308	53½	254½	0 4 10¼	62 1 9
Total	10,152	1,218¼	8,933¾	0 5 0½	2,251 11 1
<i>4.—Summary of Consignment sold</i> <i>10th August, 1880.</i>					
Crown Bark, <i>C. officinalis</i>	1,474	175	1,299	0 7 1¼	464 18 6
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i>	4,376	508½	3,867½	0 3 9	726 0 9
Yellow Bark, <i>C. calisaya</i> ?	280	31	249	0 7 3¾	91 2 1
Mixed Bark	170	18¾	151¼	0 4 2	31 10 3
Total	6,300	733¼	5,566¾	0 4 8½	1,213 11 7
<i>5.—Summary of the total quantity of</i> <i>Bark sold during the Financial</i> <i>Year, 1879-80.</i>					
Crown Bark, <i>C. officinalis</i>	6,338	762¾	5,575¼	0 6 7	1,835 18 9
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i>	19,973	3,389	16,584	0 3 11¾	3,290 5 0
Yellow Bark, <i>C. calisaya</i> ?	988	161	827	0 6 1¼	254 5 9
Total	27,299	4,312¾	22,986¼	0 4 8	5,380 9 6

## APPENDIX B.

Account sales of a consignment of 180 bales, containing an aggregate of 14,397lbs. of Cinchona bark, shipped from the Government Plantations in October and sold in London on the 30th November, 1880.

The different kinds were represented as follows :—

Crown Bark, <i>C. officinalis</i> , Black marks	7,791lbs.
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i> , Red marks	6,314lbs.
Yellow Bark, <i>C. calisaya</i> ? Yellow marks	292lbs.

The results of the sales may be thus summarized :—

Species.	Gross Weight Shipped.	Deductions for Sample, Dust, &c.	Net Weight Sold.	Average Prices per pound on all qualities.	Total Amount Realized.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crown Bark, <i>C. officinalis</i>	7,791	930½	6,860½	0 5 6	1,889 17 7
Red Bark, <i>C. succirubra</i>	6,314	801½	5,512½	0 3 1½	886 13 2
Yellow Bark, <i>C. calisaya</i> ?	292	46	246	3 3 3	40 1 5
Total	14,397	1,778½	12,618½	0 4 5	2,816 12 2

The following Table will shew, in detail, the qualities and prices obtained :—

Marks and Kinds.	Weight.	Rate per Pound.	Amount.	Total Weight.	Total Amount.
	Lbs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	Lbs.	£ s. d.
<i>Crown Bark, C. officinalis.</i>					
No. 2 Root Bark	662	7 8	238 8 8		
" 1 " "	52½	7 0	18 5 9		
" 1 Trunk "	790	7 2	283 7 1		
" 2 " "	388	5 6	106 14 0		
" " " "	3,902½	5 5	1,056 19 10		
" " " "	399½	5 4	106 9 4		
Twig	542½	2 4	63 6 5		
Garblings	163½	2 0	16 6 6	6,860½	1,889 17 7
<i>Red Bark, C. succirubra.</i>					
No. 1 Root Bark	188½	3 8	34 11 2		
" 2 " "	360	3 2	57 0 0		
" " " "	873	3 1	134 11 9		
" 1 Trunk "	320	4 0	64 0 0		
" " " "	1,620½	3 11	317 6 0		
" " " "	617½	3 2	97 15 5		
" " " "	350½	3 0	52 12 3		
Twig	68½	1 1	37 1 7		
Garblings	288½	2 11	42 0 9		
" " "	209½	2 10	29 14 3	5,512½	866 13 2
<i>Yellow Bark, C. calisaya?</i>					
No. 1 Root Bark	22½	4 2	4 12 9		
" 2 " "	58½	3 4	9 15 10		
" 1 Trunk "	58½	4 5	12 19 6		
" " " "	35½	4 2	7 6 10		
Twig	71	1 6	5 6 6	246	40 1 5
Total	...	...	...	12,618½	2,816 12 2

#### APPENDIX C.

The shipment of Cinchona bark from the Government Plantations, Jamaica, during the year 1882, was sold in London on the 27th July and 1st August.

The shipment consisted entirely of Crown Bark, *Cinchona officinalis*, a species which, although so unsatisfactory in Ceylon and India, has proved very hardy and rich in alkaloids in Jamaica.

In the letter advising the shipment I stated that it was the result of "trimmings" of New Haven Gap and Monkey Hill Plantations, rendered necessary by the too abundant growth of established trees and self-sown seedlings, and that this circumstance would account for the larger proportion than usual of "twig" and "broken" bark which it contained.

I further stated that "the market for Cinchona bark just now is in a rather depressed state, and taking this fact into account, as well as the character of the bark

being mostly 'trimmings' and 'prunings,' I do not anticipate such uniformly good prices as were obtained by previous consignments from the Government Plantations in this island." The actual results of the sales are, however, more favorable than I anticipated; the net sum realized being £2,419 5s. 7d.

The result of the sales may be summarized as follows :—

Kind.	Gross Weight Shipped.	Deductions for Sample, Dust, &c.	Net Weight Sold.	Average Prices per pound on all qualities.	Total Amount Realized.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>CROWN BARK.</b> <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> .					
Root Bark . . . . .	2,342	275½	2,066½	4 9½	495 4 5
Stem Bark . . . . .	10,448	1,224½	9,223½	3 1½	1,484 2 7
Twig Bark . . . . .	7,320	1,129½	6,190½	1 4½	436 18 9
Mixed Bark . . . . .	92	10	82	3 4½	13 17 2
Garblings, dust, &c. . . . .	1,310	140½	1,169½	1 10½	108 19 9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>21,512</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>18,732</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,539 2 8</b>

As compared with consignments from other countries the prices obtained for Jamaica-grown bark were most satisfactory and encouraging.

The highest prices, viz., 8s. and 4s. 11d. per pound, were obtained by no other *C. officinalis* bark in the market, while they were approached only by one sample of *Calisaya* bark, usually considered more valuable than *Officinalis* bark, which sold for 5s. 3d. per pound.

The following Table will shew in detail the qualities and prices obtained :—

Mark and Kind.	Weight.	Rate per Pound.	Amount.	Total Weight.	Total Amount.
	Lbs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	Lbs.	£ s. d.
<i>Crown Bark, Cinchona officinalis</i> .					
Root Bark :—					
“Fine Root” . . . . .	248	8 0	99 4 0		
“Fair Root” . . . . .	1,144½	4 5	252 14 10		
“ ” . . . . .	674½	4 3	143 5 7	2,066½	495 4 5
Stem Bark :—					
“Fair Branch Stout Silvery” . . . . .	1,035½	4 11	254 10 0		
“Small Broken Branch” . . . . .	343½	3 1	52 18 4		
“Small Branch” . . . . .	7,844½	3 0	1,176 14 3	9,223½	1,484 2 7
Twig Bark :—					
“Good Twigs” . . . . .	6,151½	1 5	435 14 3		
“Middling Twig” . . . . .	39½	0 7½	1 4 6	6,190½	436 18 9
Mixed Bark :—					
“Fair Silvery Quill” . . . . .	42	3 7	7 10 6		
“Fair Broken” . . . . .	40	3 2	6 6 8	82	13 17 2
Dust and Garblings :—					
“Good Siftings” . . . . .	428	1 11	41 0 4		
“ ” . . . . .	741½	1 10	67 19 5	1,169½	108 19 9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,732</b>	<b>£2,539 2 8</b>

The “Fine Root” bark was taken from trees about eight or nine years old and the price obtained was higher than for similar bark shipped during the year 1880, while the price obtained for Trunk Bark, classed as “Fair Branch,” was slightly lower.



The Twig Bark, classed as "Good Twigs" was obtained from young shoots and saplings, probably not more than a year or a year and a half old. These had to be removed to thin the plantations and to allow more space for the stronger shoots to grow and increase in size and value. For bark from these an average of 1s. 4½d. per pound was obtained.

As the actual cost of barking, curing and shipping amounts to about 7½d. per pound it is evident that even with such young growths as these there is fair margin for profit to the grower. The one bag of "Middling Twigs," which obtained only 7½d. per pound, was sent merely as an experiment in order to test the lowest quality which could be remuneratively sent to the market. The bark was of a thin papery texture, obtained from the youngest and most succulent shoots. The "dust and garblings" were the sweepings of the barbecues and drying shelves, which, it will be noticed, obtained 1s. 11d. and 1s. 10d. per pound.

A consideration of these sales will, I believe, show that for good Cinchona barks the market has altered but very slightly, and there is every indication that Cinchona cultivation in Jamaica, if confined to the best kinds and intelligently pursued, has every prospect of becoming a successful and remunerative industry. I would add that this is the *third* crop of bark harvested by coppicing, &c., from the New Haven Gap and Monkey Hill Plantations, and they are now in a good state of cultivation and likely to yield a succession of crops for many years to come.

This is, as far as I am aware, a fact unique in the history of Cinchona cultivation.

#### APPENDIX D.

##### *Cinchona Plantation in Jamaica.*

With regard to Cinchona planting in Jamaica the question is often asked: What will it cost per acre to start a plantation on the Blue Mountains and establish it, up to the time it comes into bearing? This question is one which cannot be definitely answered in all cases. But as an approximate statement, based on actual experience, the following may prove of service:—

It is understood that the land is taken up under the recently published system of grants made by Government, and that no buildings are required beyond labourers' barracks, sheds, and a small house for the headman or overseer. The plants are supposed to be *Cinchona officinalis* planted at 3½ feet by 3½ feet, giving 3,500 plants to the acre. If only about 5 acres are intended to be opened the relative cost will be little more than the following, whereas if a larger area is opened, and nurseries established on the spot the relative cost will be considerably less. Also, when the plantation is opened from a neighbouring plantation the cost of superintendence will be much reduced.

Detailed statement of expenditure on a Cinchona Plantation in Jamaica for planting 5 to 50 acres of *Cinchona officinalis* 3½ feet by 3½ feet, with 3,500 plants to the acre:—

1. Prime cost of land (2s. per acre according to terms offered by Government, and incidental expenses for Surveyor's fees, &c.)	£0 5 0 per acre
2. Cutting down forest, burning and cleaning ready for planting (contracts according to nature of forest and locality), some as low as £2 per acre and some as high as £5, say	4 10 0 per acre
3. Lining 8s. per acre; pegs (3s. per thousand) 10s. 6d.; holing (50 large holes for 1s.) £3 15s.	4 13 6 per acre
4. Plants, 3,500 to the acre. If raised in nurseries on the plantation itself about 25s. or 30s. per thousand. If bought, probably, 40s. to 45s. per thousand. Cost say for an acre of 3,500 plants	7 0 0 per acre
5. Planting by day labour, shading, &c.	3 0 0 per acre
6. Staking, weeding and supplying to end of first year	2 5 0 " "
7. Share of superintendence	1 7 0 " "
8. Barracks, house for headman, roads and field paths, weeding and supplying up to the end of the 4th or 5th year, when plantation begins to yield, say	6 19 6 per acre
<b>Total outlay on plantation up to the 4th or 5th year</b>	<b>£30 0 0</b>

As to the returns from the plantation, the earliest crop of bark may be yielded by thinnings or up-rooting of weakly trees at the end of the 4th year.

Taking these at 25 per cent. of trees planted, and yielding 6 ounces of dry bark per tree, we have, say 330lbs. of bark at 3s. per lb. (less 10d. per lb. cost of barking, drying, shipping and broker's expenses), yielding a net return of, say, £35 per acre. This, it will be noticed, will more than cover expenses of the plantation up to the end of the 4th or 5th year.

There will then be left some 2,400 trees to the acre, well established, and capable of yielding regular crops of bark at the rate of £30 to £60 per acre up to the time when the whole plantation is dropped.

The total yield of the plantation (deducting cost of barking, curing and shipping expenses up to the end of the 9th year) will probably be not less than £175 per acre, against a total outlay for planting operations for that period of about £40 to £45 per acre. The estimates in all these cases are based on the price of creole labour as at present existing in Jamaica, viz., men 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day; women 9d. to 1s. per day. The weeding is entirely *by hand*, done mostly by children and women at rates varying from 4½d. to 9d. per day.

#### APPENDIX E.

##### *Grants of Land for Cinchona.*

The Government of Jamaica, being desirous of encouraging the cultivation of Cinchona, is prepared to grant a limited extent of land, at a nominal price, to any person who may be prepared to embark in such an undertaking on terms that are likely to insure that the lands shall be used for the purpose intended.

The following are the conditions on which the Government will, for the present, make such grants :—

1. The grantee shall pay to the Government before he enters into possession of the land as purchase money for the concession to be made to him the sum of £ , being his bid at public auction at the upset rate of 2s. an acre on the estimated acreage.

2. The Government, while not requiring that a certain fixed amount of land be planted year by year, will look for immediate steps being taken to establish the cultivation of Cinchona upon the land after the purchase money has been paid. The grantee must, however, undertake that, at the end of five years from the date of payment, he shall have cleared and planted with Cinchona a total extent of not less than one-sixth of the quantity of land actually granted to him.

3. No timber shall be felled except on land about to be brought into cultivation. A certain quantity of timber may however be cut down on other portions of the land, provided it is used solely in the erection of necessary buildings on the land itself.

4. The Government reserves the right to make public roads through the land to be granted, without paying any compensation except for the value of Cinchona or other valuable trees actually destroyed in the course of the work.

5. No land shall be cleared of forest within a distance of two chains from any spring or from the source or feeder of any stream, nor shall any land be cleared of forest within three chains of the centre of any prominent ridge, or dividing line of watershed without written permission from the Director of the Public Gardens and Plantations.

6. The land will be held by the grantee for the first five years on lease at a pepper corn rent. If any of the conditions herein mentioned be broken, the Government may resume possession of the land without compensation of any kind, and the purchase money will be forfeited. If the conditions be complied with, a patent of the land will be given to the grantee at the end of five years free of further cost and the land will become his in fee simple, subject only to the reservation above-mentioned in the matter of roads.

7. Questions that may arise as to the efficiency of the cultivation established at any period, and as to the value of trees that might be destroyed in the construction of roads, and as to the extent of land necessarily cleared, shall be decided by the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.

8. A diagram of the lot to be granted will be furnished from the office of the Surveyor-General, but any expenses that may be incurred for surveying or running the

lines at the request of the grantee will be borne by the grantee. If the lines be run by the grantee, a copy of the plan of the same should be sent to the office of Director of Public Works for examination.

9. Intending applicants for grants of land on these conditions should address themselves to the Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica, by whom all requisite information will be afforded.

## THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF JAMAICA.

(By James Cecil Phillippo, M.D.)

AMONG the many springs with which Jamaica abounds there are several that contain medicinal constituents in considerable quantities, and in some instances of rare and exceptional qualities, entitling them to rank with those most esteemed in Europe and America.

Some of these springs have been known for more than a century and have been at times largely patronized by past Governments and frequented by past generations.

Of late years they have fallen into disuse and the buildings have got out of order, or been appropriated to the exigencies of the public service, but under our present Administration repairs have been made to one and steps have been taken to arrive at the best means for utilizing another.

The great obstacle to their development hitherto has been principally due to the want of easy access to them, and to the paucity of a middle class population unable to afford the time and means necessary for foreign travel to better known and more fashionable mineral waters, but able and willing to spend a short holiday near home. There has also been and still is a want of convenient hotels and lodging houses, but there is no doubt but that these will soon be provided now that communication by rail and steamboat is rendering the places more accessible to travellers.

The fine fleets of steamers which bring us within six or seven days sail of New York and Canada, and three or four of Nassau and Bermuda, Colon and Panama, and two or three of Cuba and Hayti, place us now within easy communication not only with sixty to seventy millions of the most wealthy and intelligent people of the North, but also with the fever-stricken and debilitated of the Central American States.

Tens of thousands of the citizens of the Northern States of America seek during the winter the coasts of Florida, and other islands of the West Indies which do not present the same advantages that we do of lofty mountains and beautiful scenery, with ample materials for the Botanist and Naturalist beside our Mineral Springs.

In other countries the Mineral Springs are in themselves a source of wealth. There are States and Principalities in Europe that have been kept in a state of solvency solely by revenues derived from these Springs, and there are cities now that have their population doubled, and their residents enriched, by those who flock to them for their healing waters. Large buildings, spacious hotels and lovely pleasure grounds have been built for the reception and amusement of the health and pleasure seekers that resort to them, and enormous fortunes have been made by private individuals and companies that have developed their resources and advertised their merits.

We have, as far as I can gather from various authorities, Mineral Springs scattered about in different parts of the country. There are some, however, that have been favoured by past Governments and to those I wish particularly to call attention.

1. The Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle in St. Thomas.
2. The Jamaica Spa in St. Andrew's mountains, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.
3. The Milk River Bath in Vere.

The first is a sulphurous sodic calcic thermal; the second an acidulous ferro aluminous spring, and the third a saline calcic thermal.

The others have not received much attention, being somewhat out of the way of the large centres of our population, but they are of considerable value, and are superior to very many Springs in other parts of the world, which are well known and much esteemed and form sources of great wealth to their owners.

"Near a rocky hill," says Long, a historian of the last century, "on the northern side of Old Woman's Savannah, in Clarendon, is a Chalybeate Spring, which has performed some cures, but is not much attended to, and near it a cavern which descends to a great depth in which has been found a great number of human bones." Mr. Sawkins, the Geologist, who also speaks of this Chalybeate Spring, and of the red and yellow clays adapted to painting purposes, of quartz pebbles as large as a man's head, covered with white opaque chalcedony, and of the agate, chalcedony and jasper pebbles of the same district, and its highly fossiliferous sands, and large fossil oysters, could not find this cave. Long also states that two Mineral Springs were discovered at Rickett's Savannah in the western district of Westmoreland, which were said to be not inferior to the celebrated Geronstein Spa, but these seem to have escaped later observation. Sawkins, however, mentioned a *hot* Chalybeate Spring at the head of the Cabaritta River in Hanover, which was also mentioned by Long, as lying between that parish and Westmoreland, the heat of which he considered to be the result of the decomposition of the pyrites, which he found in its immediate neighbourhood.

A hot sulphur spring, similar in the character of its chemical constituents to that of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, is situated on the northern slope of the same mountain range in the parish of Portland, on an estate called Golden Vale, now escheated to the Crown, about five miles from the sea by a driving road. A hot spring is known to exist in a river at Quebec Estate, in the parish of St. Mary, which was discovered by some sailors who, while bathing in the river, but seeking for fresh water, suddenly tumbled into what appeared to them to be boiling water.

There is another spring near Priestman's River, almost in the sea, said to be identical in character with these of St. Thomas. Numerous fissures in small veins of hydrous sesquioxide of manganese, which cross the bed of the Guava River in Portland, send out jets of hot water having a temperature of 132° Fahrenheit, yielding, on analysis, binoxide of manganese, iron, sulphuric acid and a great deal of lime.

There are two cold Sulphur Springs in St. Thomas, one on the White River near Moffat, with a temperature of 74°, and another on the Cold Ridge, near the head of the right branch of the Morant River.

There is a Saline Spring in St. Ann on Windsor, which is said to be largely impregnated with chloride of calcium, and said to have proved useful in strumous and glandular disorders, and another at the head of the Salt River, Clarendon.

There is another Saline Spring near Harbour Head, the water of which, however, did not appear to me to have any unusual amount of saline ingredients; one at Manatee Bay, St. Catherine, containing a very large amount of chloride of lime and soda; two at Port Henderson, opposite Port Royal, one of which in the rock has been very highly esteemed for its tonic effects for several generations, and several forming the Salt River to the east of the Ferry Lagoon, about six miles from Kingston.

St. Elizabeth possesses a cold Sulphur Spring about half-a-mile from Black River on the edge of a small morass, and within a few yards of the sea-beach, the water of which, says Sawkins, seems to be highly saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Professor Edward Turner, of London University, having examined the water of the Spring, at the request of the late Dr. Ferguson, stated that it contained a small quantity of sulphate of lime together with muriate of lime and soda.

Most of these Springs are near good roads, only requiring a little extra outlay to make them easily accessible. It is to be hoped that, at no distant day, as the means of travelling improve, they will be brought into that requisition for which the Almighty Creator has formed them.

I must now, however, turn my attention to the three Mineral Springs first mentioned, the virtues of which are best known and esteemed, and which have received the aid and solicitude of this and former Governments. Of these in the first rank we must place

#### I.—THE BATH OF ST. THOMAS-THE APOSTLE.

The Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle is situated in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East some 31 miles from the City of Kingston. The Springs are situated in a deep gorge, and the road to them passes close the Methodist Chapel and its little cemetery. The road is in very good order and passes up the ravine with the hills on one side and the Sulphur River in the valley below. The gradient is not at all severe and

carriages run easily to the Springs and Bath House, which are about a mile-and-a-half from the town of Bath.

The tradition at the Bath is that some two hundred years ago they were discovered by a runaway slave, who was covered with ulcers, but having bathed in them got cured, and returned to his master who gave him his freedom. If that master was Colonel Stanton, he did not make much by the transaction, for we find in the old records of the House of Assembly of the island, that he sold the Springs to the Government in the year 1699, with 1,130 acres of the land surrounding it, for the sum of £400. Long, in his *History of Jamaica*, published in 1774, says that they were discovered by two persons in 1696, who carried their provisions with them, built huts, and were cured in ten days, one of a bellyache and the other of venereal disease.

Certain it is that the Springs rapidly sprung into favour. Sir Hans Sloane, the Founder of the British Museum, in his introduction to the *History of Jamaica*, published in 1707, speaks of "a hot bath or spring near Morant, situated in a wood, in the eastern part of the island, which has been bathed in and drunk of late years for the bellyache with great success. An Act of the Legislature granted the sum of £1,250, old currency, for the purchasing of the Springs and lands, and for making a good road to the said Springs, and for erecting such buildings as should be convenient for poor sick and infirm people and other necessaries." The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, the Members of the Privy Council, and the Justices of the Peace in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East and St. David were incorporated under the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle," with powers to rent lands, to sue and be sued, &c. They were also empowered to establish a market for meat and provisions.

In 1733, there being no house or proper convenience for the accommodation of sick persons provided by the rents of the lessees of the lands, as was intended, the Government granted a further sum of £500 for building such houses as were necessary near the Springs. A road was to be laid out to Port Morant from the Springs, and the Directors were empowered to grant an allotment of acres not exceeding thirty to any soldier or other person who should settle and manure the same. In the thirtieth year of George III. the Botanic Garden at Bath was placed under the direction and inspection of the Directors of the Bath, who were empowered to appoint a white Gardener under the Island Botanist, and to hire negroes to work in the garden, for which the sum of £200 per annum was voted. Large sums were annually voted for the maintenance of the Bath and Gardens. Negroes were bought to work. The village was laid out in lots and nice little houses were built, but the Trust was mismanaged. The people who settled on these lots never paid their rents, and the Charity became almost entirely dependent on annual grants from the Legislature.

The old books containing the records of the bath in its earlier years were destroyed by wood-ants, but we have enough information to show us that the trust was generally grossly mismanaged. The mismanagement of some Directors was, however, at times tempered by the carefulness and generosity of others. We find that the large building in Bath was erected in the year 1747, as is commemorated on a marble tablet hung over the rails in front of it. The inscription on the tablet reads thus: "This building, for the benefit of the sick and infirm, was erected under the inspection of the Honorable Charles Price, Peter Vallette, and William Forbes, Esquires, appointed Commissioners for carrying out the same, the foundation of which was begun on the 19th day of March, 1747." This tablet is now much weather-beaten.

So many extraordinary cures were performed that the Legislature of the island took the place under their sanction. They gave the town a corporation and a public seal, directed the manner of laying it out, and gave the physician a house and a liberal salary to reside there and attend the poor gratis. They also purchased thirty negroes to grow provisions and attend on the poor whites, and they built a hospital in the square.

"Many persons of fortune," says Long, the historian, "took up lots and erected houses. The square was soon adorned with a hospital, a public lodging house, and a billiard room. It became a fashionable resort for people from all parts of the island. The powers of music were exerted, the card tables were not idle, and, in short, from a dreary desert, it grew into a scene of polite and social amusement. This was

not of long continuance. Political squabbles upset all. The place was abandoned, and in 1768 there were not more than half-a-dozen people in the place, and the green baize of the billiard table became a resting place for goats. The hospital was turned into a barrack for soldiers. The soldiers became sickly, they subsisted on salt-fish and meal, not of the best quality, when abundance of fresh meat and fish could have been obtained in the neighbourhood, and paid 7½d. for 5 or 6 biscuits when 50 plantains could have been obtained for the same money."

Notwithstanding, however, this decadence, these Springs still retained the favor of the Government. Grants were continually made to keep the buildings and gardens in order, and in the year 1830 no less a sum than £2,000, old currency, was granted towards erecting a public building to be used as Kursaal Club and Bath House, and besides this another sum of £450 was raised by private subscriptions. The Bath House cost £2,900. At the same time contracts were taken to bring the hot water from the Springs for the sum of £1,466 old currency; and it was brought down by iron pipes into the building in which baths were constructed, but when it was found that the temperature was diminished to 86° or 90° the contractors were allowed to take up the pipes and the scheme was abandoned. Diminished as was the temperature there is no doubt that it would have been sufficiently hot for most invalids, and attempts might have been made to cover the pipes and thus retain more of the heat. This scheme has recently been revived, and his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, in 1880, submitted the matter to Mr. Bowrey, Government Analytical Chemist, and General Mann, the Director of Public Works, who have both reported favourably on it. In Mr. Bowrey's Report I find that as "the result of several carefully made experiments in earthen-ware pipes, as suggested by General Mann, and carried on for several days, the loss of temperature of water at 140° in glazed tubes packed in sand amounted to but 7° 5' Fahrenheit." He states that "from the result I obtained, and supposing that not more than 40 minutes be occupied by the water in its course to the town, I think it may be concluded that it would be delivered in Bath at a temperature of from 116° to 118°. If the pipes were rather deeply laid and surrounded with 4 to 6 inches of water-tight mortar, or fine concrete, the loss of temperature would hardly exceed 8 degrees."

This report was received and read at the Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Bath in April, 1880, when they passed a resolution stating that the Board was not in a position to have the work done, "but that it would be grateful to the Governor if he would have it done at the expense of the Government, as it would be a great boon to the afflicted and suffering, not only of this island, but of all parts of the world."

The buildings now at the Bath are in capital order, having lately been put up at the cost of all the money in the hands of the Directors. There are two large rooms upstairs for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and beneath are five bath rooms, each containing plunge-baths, two of marble for ladies, and three of cement for men. On the occasion of a recent visit paid by me to the Bath the hot water had been run into a bath the night before at a temperature of about 120° and had cooled down to 95°. The addition of a little more warm water brought it up to 98°, and a most agreeable bath it was.

All the weariness of travel was banished from the limbs, and two glasses of hot water from the *kettle*, as the hot spring is called, caused a comfortable glow of perspiration to burst out from all the pores.

It is only a walk of a few minutes to the kettle, which is covered in with stone-work something like an oven with a hole in the top, which is closed by an iron tile. The cover removed gave exit to a volume of steam, and the thermometer being let down shewed a temperature of 130°.

Some red deposits around the interior of the kettle, and along the course of the waste water, showed the existence of sulphur, some scum at the top showed the presence of organic matter, and the fumes and taste of sulphuretted hydrogen gave unmistakable evidence that the Spring is of the sulphurous class of no mean order. It has been said that the sulphuretted hydrogen of Mineral Springs is the result of decomposed organic matter from the surface soil, but Pidoux, the eminent French Physician and Collaborateur with Trousseau of a Treatise on Therapeutics, says that

though many *cold* sulphurous calcine waters are thus formed, *thermal* sulphurous waters are formed on the contrary in the depths of the earth, and generally at points where the primitive rocks come in contact with the secondary:

A mason-work gutter carries the water from the kettle to the tank near the Bath House, but there are several other Springs higher up which are not at present used. Springs cold and hot cross the pathway to the old hospital. Several of the hot springs are covered with mason work, and one of these, on the occasion of my visit, I found to have a temperature of 132° Fahrenheit. On Mr. Bowrey's visit he found the kettle with a temperature of 126°, but this was after a continuance of extremely wet weather, whilst my visit was made after a long drought. In his report to the Governor he states that in his opinion the water from the various Springs united might amount to about 50 gallons a minute and at a temperature of about 125° Fahrenheit. The sulphuretted hydrogen on his visit was appreciable, but not in so large a quantity, the Bath-keeper told him, as after long continued dry weather. The kettle, he says, gave about 17 gallons a minute. The waste hot water is seen steaming as it runs down by different rills into the river below.

There is no doubt, whatever, as to the value of these waters, for numbers of people suffering from gout, rheumatism add disorders of the stomach and bowels have derived great benefit from them.

Long describes the water as "unusually light, sparkling when received into the glass, ferments slightly with acids, turns silver black, and seems specially charged with volatile products." After describing some of the diseases which it cured, he says that it was used "in all lentors and viscidities, proceeding from inaction and nervous spasms, it restores the appetite and natural action of the bowels, invigorates the circulation, cleanses the urinary passages, strengthens the nerves, and seldom fails to give one an easy sleep at nights. At first drinking it diffuses a thrilling glow over the whole body and the continued use enlivens the spirits, and sometimes produces almost the same joyous effects as inebriation."

On this account, he says, "some notorious toppers have quitted their claret for a while, and come here merely for the sake of a little variety in their practice of debauch, and enjoy the singular felicity of getting drunk with water." Dr. Sibley, now in America, who was for several years Physician to the Bath, says in his report of September 30, 1861: "These waters are decidedly sulphurous, and evolve abundance of sulphuretted hydrogen. They also contain chloride of calcium, a valuable medicinal agent, and are greatly superior to all the sulphurous waters so highly prized in England, for whereas the English waters of this kind are cold, these have a temperature of from 128° to 130°. Waters of this class are by the highest medical authorities esteemed to be stimulant and highly beneficial in many chronic complaints, and a great variety of skin diseases, chronic rheumatism and gout, amenorrhea and chlorosis, syphilitic diseases of all kinds, disorders of the spleen and liver caused by malaria. The beneficial effects of the Bath water," he says, "are almost magical, many patients of the poorer classes being in a short time relieved from serious complaints. Nor is the benefit derived from this water confined to the humble classes, as many gentlemen and ladies can testify. The visits to the Bath average 50 per month or 600 per annum; this number being exclusive of paupers and others who attend the Hospital Bath. The grant for the paupers was discontinued in 1866."

Dr. Major, who is now the Resident Medical Practitioner of the district (for there is no longer a Physician to the Bath), not only corroborates these statements, but bears personal evidence as to salubrity of the town, for he has lived there for nearly fifteen years, though not by any means a strong man, with hardly a day's illness, and his wife has been there ever since her arrival from England some ten years ago, looking as though she had just arrived.

Hamilton, the Keeper of the Bath, says that "Dr. Sibley used to turn the patients out of the Hospital in September, as the rains then caused considerable humidity in the valley and rendered nugatory the effects of the waters." There should certainly be fixed seasons for the visits of invalids. The dry months should be chosen; and the months of March and April, June and August, are generally the best and driest at the Springs.

These Springs may be ranked among what are called the *hot thermal sodic calcic*

waters, and although the mineral constituents are not large in these Springs, as is the case also in other thermal waters, there is no question as to their value.

The waters of these Mineral Springs closely resemble those of Bath in England, the Salt Lake hot springs in Utah, and the warm springs of Bath in Virginia, of which the two latter are said to be superior to Schlangenbad in Nassau. The hot springs of St. Thomas contain besides their mineral constituents, as I have before said, organic matters which are probably identical with those found in Bareges and other European and American waters, viz:—baregine and glairine. They possess the same mineral constituents but in larger quantities as the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Bareges and Baquieres de Luchon, and they are superior to those at Harrogate, which are cold whilst these are hot. They are very similar to the Eaux Bonnes and Eaux Chaudes in Pyrenees, and it is to their similarity to these last in their thermic character and mineral constituents that I most particularly wish to enlarge, for a comparison with them leads me to predict a future for the waters of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, which has never yet been thought of.

There are but few sulphur thermal waters in Europe, hardly any in the United States, with the exceptions of Sitka in Alaska, a few in California and Colorado, one in Madison County, North Carolina, and others called the warm springs of Virginia. Pidoux, from whose Treatise on Phthisis I now quote—a treatise for which he gained the prize of 10,000 francs awarded to him by the Faculty of Medicine of Paris—thus writes: “Sulphurous mineral waters are sodic or calcic, that is to say, that the sulphur mineralises them, and is found combined with the soda or the lime under the form of sulphuret of sodium or sulphuret of calcium. Almost all are exclusively either sodic or calcic. I know of only two that possess the double sulphuration. These are the waters of the Eaux Bonnes and Eaux Chaudes.” All the other waters of this region are sodic and thermal with the exception of Labassère de Bigorre which is cold though “sodic.” He then explains the difference between hot and cold sulphur springs to the advantage of the hot, as I have already mentioned. “The action of the Eaux Bonnes in pulmonary phthisis,” he says, “is one of the most beautiful problems of Therapeutics. It is the most powerful remedy that I know against phthisis.”

There is a future for the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, if our own people will do their duty by it, and if our nearest neighbours to the north, south, east and west will but learn that our mild skies and healing waters are open to receive those suffering from the cold of the north, as well as those now cutting the Panama Canal in the midst of swamps and lagoons, which too surely and too soon will enervate their sturdiest and brightest with malarial fever and all its pernicious accompaniments.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water:—

Chloride of Sodium	...	...	13'84
Chloride of Potassium	...	...	0'32
Sulphate of Calcium	...	...	5'01
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	6'37
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	1'68
Silica	...	...	2'72
Oxide of Sodium combined with Silica	...	...	1'00
Organic matter	...	...	'99

## II. THE JAMAICA SPA.

The Chalybeate Springs at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, called the Jamaica Spa, were next patronized by the Government of this island. These waters having, so says the Act of the sixteenth of George III., chapter 20, effected many cures on divers persons, arrangements were entered into with William Smith for the purchase of the Springs and 250 acres of land adjoining, for which he was paid the sum of £3,000 old currency. These lands were conveyed in 1776 to Sir Basil Keith, then Governor, and the Members of Council and Assembly, who were formed into a Corporation to hold them for ever for the use and benefit of all persons resorting to them, and they were invested with all the usual rights and privileges. Unfortunately the Corporation did not look properly after its trust. The lands were to be surveyed and divided into lots, which,



being sold, the profits were to be applied to the erection of buildings; but, as in Bath, people settled on these lots and laid claim to portions of land to which they were not entitled. Particularly was this the case with a man named Pownall, who actually took possession of and kept for several years the twenty acres of land reserved by Government near the Springs. Strange to say, the Commissioners allowed some years to pass by, even after this possession was discovered, before they took steps to reclaim these lands, and at last they compromised the matter with him by taking in exchange a piece of land, more suitable, as they said, for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of those who resorted to the Spa. This piece of land consisted of about thirteen acres on the road to New Castle, and a small portion was reserved, not exceeding more than a few chains near the Spring, lying close under the Barbicues of the Silver Hill Coffee Plantation, to which there is a right of access by a foot path from the road leading to Kingston by Content Gap.

The land thus taken in exchange is about half-a-mile above the Spring, on a good road, and two-and-a-half miles from the other side of the Military Camp at New Castle, by a beautiful, safe and easy riding road through Wood-cutters' Gap and the lower Fern Walk. As is the case amongst some of our lofty mountains there is here an absence of precipices and the road is comparatively level. There is no doubt but that this would be the pleasantest means of access, for the riding road from Gordon Town to New Castle is comparatively broad for a road in the Blue Mountains. The reservation is somewhere about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and has a splendid view overlooking an immense panorama of the hills and valleys of the lovely Blue Mountain District. I am informed on good authority that from this situation the sea both on the north and south of the island can be seen. The temperature is delightful, the air being light, with the Barometer at  $26.90^{\circ}$ , though the Thermometer at midday was  $80^{\circ}$  when I visited the Spring.

The Springs lie just below the Barbicues of Silver Hill Coffee Plantation on the banks of the Yallahs River, here and now a small stream, to be swollen into a powerful river during floods. So powerful was it on one occasion that it swept away a solid and substantial building that had been erected over the Spring, and £200 was granted by the Legislature to clear away the rocks, sand and earth that had covered the Spring and baths for many feet. To put it in good condition this grant was followed the next year by another of £50, in addition to the annual grant of £50, and with an additional £50 for a person to superintend it. For many years after this there was an annual grant of £100 for the purpose of keeping the Spa in repair, afterwards diminished to £50, until 1842, when it ceased altogether. Some two chains of land yet remain near the Springs, of which there are two; one of which is built over, and the other is left open, running into the river. The latter doubtless in former times supplied the Bath and might be again used for that purpose. Whilst the temperature of the air was  $80^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit it was  $66$  in the Spring. The water appeared clear and colourless, but there was considerable red deposit in the Spring and along its course as it ran to the river. It was not all disagreeable, being rather sharp, giving an astringent feel to the gums. The iron and saline constituents were distinguished after taking the glass from the lips, rather than during the process of drinking. It certainly could not be considered cold or nauseous, as many iron springs not aerated are said to be, doubtless, owing to the presence of some acids.

At an altitude of some 2,000 feet above that of Spa in Belgium these waters possess almost the same qualities; but Spa is in Europe and is blessed with a Municipality that has erected there a Bath-house which cost £80,000. The Belgian Authorities have also granted £5,000 towards building an English Church, "a handsome gift," says Cutler, "but a small outlay, when it is considered that the inhabitants of that town derive enormous profits from English and American visitors, and the Government Treasury receives directly or indirectly an annual sum of more than £20,000 from the town."

This Spring contains in a pint of water four times as much iron as Saint Moritz in the Engadine and Schwalbach, more than twice as much as any of the Springs of Spa in Belgium, as much Epsom Salts as Pymont, neither of the others having any, and three hundred times as much Alum as Pymont or Saint Moritz can boast of, Spa and Schwalbach having none.

The Jamaica Spa contains far more iron too than either of the Chalybeate Waters of Harrogate, with the exception of the Chloride of Iron Spring, which is stronger. It has seven times as much as the Montpelier, and three times as much as the Tevitt Well, whilst the Saint John Well does not contain one-twentieth part. Yet the Harrogate waters have, according to Muspratt, done an immense amount of good to numbers of people ; cases that have for years resisted the influence of ordinary Chalybeate remedies having yielded to the influence of the Chloride of Iron Spring.

It does not appear that there are any Springs in Europe containing the same amount of alum as the Jamaica Spa, and but few are to be found in the United States. But one of the Chalybeate Springs of our Western Continent contains a greater amount of iron than the waters of the Jamaica Spa, and but one other that nearly comes up to them. Most of them, however, like the European Spas, possess a far larger quantity of saline ingredients than our own Chalybeates.

"Of all the Mineral Waters," says Dr. Walton, of Cincinnati, in his most elaborate works on the Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada, "the alum waters of Virginia are among the most decided in their curative effects." The peculiarity of these waters consists in the large proportion of alum and the presence of free sulphuric acid. Of these, some seven in number, situated in Virginia, but one, the Church Hill Alum Spring, which contains an enormous amount of iron, is richer than our Spa in sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of iron and sulphate of alum.

When it is considered that our Chalybeate Springs are but fifteen miles from Kingston, and can be reached in three hours, the wonder is that they have been allowed to remain so long unnoticed and uncared for.

Other countries know the value of these natural medicines and profit by them, and, situated as these are in the midst of rarefied mountain air and splendid scenery, it but requires the hand of man and a comparatively small expenditure to make the mountains of Port Royal the goal of the sick, debilitated and consumptive from all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

Had proper care and attention been paid to the lands and funds of the Jamaica Spa at its first establishment it would have been a boon to the enervated, fever-stricken and debilitated sufferers of the lowlands, but the men of the past had no love for the country of their adoption ; their sole idea having been to make money and get away as soon as possible, not even leaving decent streets behind them.

Mineral constituents in 16.26 ounces of water by Professor Edward Turner.

Sulphate of the Protoxide of Iron	1.77 grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia	2.265
Sulphate of Alum	3.335
Carbonate of Lime	.693

Mr. Bowrey, as the result of a late qualitative analysis of this water, states that he found in the precipitate of about a gallon of water oxide of iron and organized matter, with an acidulous taste, due to sulphuric acid, and also traces of alum and potassium : chlorine was also present in small quantity, and there was a considerable quantity of silica.

### III. THE MILK RIVER BATH.

This Bath is situated on the banks of the Milk River in Vere, and can be reached by rail to Old Harbour, a village about 25 miles from Kingston, and thence by a carriage road of about 28 miles.

This Bath, with half an-acre of land adjoining, had been conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford to the members of Council and Assembly, with the Custos of the parish and certain other persons, in trust, for the benefit of the public ; and an Act was passed making these parties a body corporate with the usual powers. Some money was raised by public subscription for the erection of buildings and baths for the reception of sick and infirm people ; but as more money was required the sum of £1,000 was granted by the second section of the same Act, for erecting and preserving such buildings.

In the next year it being found that the land was insufficient for the purposes required, a further sum of £200 was granted for the purchase of such a quantity of land as the Directors might judge necessary ; and in the year after it being found that the neighbouring proprietors would not sell their lands another Act was passed to compel

them to do so, after due appraisement by a jury. A further sum of £100 per annum had been granted by the 33rd George III. to keep up the establishment ; but as it was not considered sufficient the 34th George III. granted £300 per annum. This grant was continued for many years, but no land was bought, nor was the compulsory Act brought into requisition until 1825, when another parcel of land, containing rather more than three acres, was purchased. £200 per annum had been allowed a Physician who was to attend three days a week at the Bath and advise those who might require it. In 1828 the Directors applied for a sum of £2,000 which was granted in 1829, and a further sum of £2,000 was granted in 1830 to increase the accommodation, the number of visitors having greatly increased, so as to cause overcrowding. In this latter year Dr. Murchison, then Physician to the Bath, reported that one hundred and fifty patients, among whom were thirty-five labouring under rheumatism and other painful disorders of that nature, had been under his care during the last eighteen months, besides those who had resorted annually to the Baths, and several hundred negroes. With very few exceptions the diseases were entirely cured. In 1838 there was another grant of £1,000, and another in 1840, for erections and repairs. In the latter year Dr. Trutch reports, among other cures, that of two gentlemen who arrived at the Bath paralyzed on one side and were carried from their beds to the water. Both were hardly able to articulate, and in three weeks they were not only able to articulate distinctly, but to walk about without help. There was also a matron's house, a wash-house, stable, negro hospital, negro bath, two rooms for warm baths, and one for a cold bath. One of the houses stood on the side of a hill rising perpendicularly behind it, and so near as to prevent egress through the doors at the back.

In 1864 the Directors reported an expenditure of £316 5s. 9d. on necessities, salaries and repairs, stating that 220 patients had been admitted during the past twelve months, an excess of former years. Among these was the well-known, late and honored Dr. Bowerbank, who addressed the Directors to the following effect after his return to Kingston from the Bath: "I am able to say that I have derived great benefit from the use of the waters ; in fact, their effects in freeing me from pain were almost magical. I now feel better than I have felt for the last six months. I had previously sent many patients to the Institution, the majority of whom derived decided advantage ; but the most marked benefit has fallen to my lot."

The Institution is certainly a most liberal and benevolent one on the part of the Government, and great credit is due to the manner in which it is conducted, notwithstanding all its drawbacks, for it is situated in the lowlands by the river side, is dull and without any extraneous aids to convalescence or mental occupation or amusement, and is at some distance from the market and the post office. This Bath is much frequented and esteemed. There are buildings of some kind to be shown for the money expended ; and, as the Directors say in their advertisement, "the Institution has the necessary furnished accommodation for patients with bath and sitting rooms, matron, servants, linen, &c., visitors having merely to arrange for providing food which there is little difficulty in procuring on the spot, the matron undertaking this at a charge of four shillings a day." Wines and spirits are to be purchased in the neighbourhood. Almost gratuitous use of the establishment is given, the charge per day for the use of the rooms, baths, &c., being only one shilling and sixpence.

The constituents with its temperature of 92° place this Spring amongst the thermal saline waters, such as those of Hamburg, Wiesbaden, Kissengen, Bourbonne and Kreuznach, which last are highly esteemed and especially recommended by Scauzoni for scrofula, diseases of the glands, and uterine disorders, especially tumours. The mineral constituents are very much larger than is usual in saline thermic waters, which owe their reputation principally to their thermic properties, but, whatever may be the cause, this Bath is wonderfully efficacious. I remember an old Surveyor, whose joints were bent and distorted with rheumatism, go off in a totally helpless state to this Spring and return in the course of two or three weeks, riding gaily on horseback and ready to set about his arduous labors. I have also seen people who have been for weeks in bed with acute rheumatism sent down in carriages, taken into the Bath by the servants in a chair given to the Institution by a gentleman whose visit to the place had rendered it useless to him, who have, after three or four baths, been

able to walk up and down those steep stone steps, some twenty or thirty in number, with ease and comfort, and so thoroughly cured as never to require it again. A well-known Physician, too, a sufferer from gout, who was carried in his carriage on a railway truck to Old Harbour, and thence by horses to this Bath, was after three days so well as to go out and dine with a friend at some distance.

In conclusion I may state, for the information of our American visitors, that it is very similar in its constituents to the warm Springs of Madison County, North Carolina; better than the Lebanon Springs of New York, the only Thermal Springs in that State or in the New England States; and *stronger* than those of Bath County, Virginia, all of which are highly esteemed.

The invalid should avoid the rainy months, and indeed it would be as well to close the Institution during the months of May, June and July, when mosquitoes abound, and October, November and December, which are rainy and unhealthy; for, although the Bath is just as warm and as good during these months as any other, unfavourable surroundings lead to unfavourable results and reports, which often militate against the reputation of this most valuable Institution. In conclusion, I may state that milk, fish, poultry and eggs are cheaper, and the beef is as fat and tender, and the mutton as good as if not better than what can be obtained in Kingston.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath, as published by the Directors, and furnished by Savory and Moore of London, gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, but there can be no doubt that had they a larger quantity to operate on what are put down as traces would have had some definite decimal position.

Chloride of Sodium	.	.	20.77
Sulphate of Soda	.	.	3.10
Chloride of Magnesium	.	.	4.12
Chloride of Potassium	.	.	0.16
Chloride of Calcium	.	.	1.50

Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica.

#### PORT HENDERSON.

¶ In addition to the Springs already mentioned as having for a long time been in the hands of the Government, it has lately become possessed of another, or rather of two others at Port Henderson, nearly opposite Port Royal, at the entrance of Kingston Harbour. Here there are a number of old dilapidated buildings formerly the resort of all the convalescents of St. Catherine and the neighbouring parishes, who have for several generations enjoyed the tonic properties of the *Bath in the Rock*. It is a saline of no mean order, is under a house, properly enclosed, comfortable and clean. Three or four persons can plunge and swim about in it at a time, and hence it is a very favorite resort of the ladies as well as gentlemen, the gentler generally enjoying a chat whilst at their bath, even more than the sterner sex. The old lodgings, some six in number, partially furnished, were generally rented at from thirty shillings to six pounds a week, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty pounds per week for at least half the year. Were they to be repaired and a building to be placed over the old wharf store house, which directly faces the sea, the return would be twice as much and would amply repay the expenditure. Port Henderson is within forty-five minutes by steam launch from Kingston, the same by rail and carriage by Gregory Park, and not much more by carriage road from Spanish Town.

There is a splendid sandy beach a short distance from the Bath well adapted for sea-bathing, on which houses could be built. Numbers who now do not know where to go for a change of air would here find a delightful and cheerful health resort.

#### MANATI BAY.

This is situated on the coast about fourteen miles beyond Port Royal. It is large and shallow, and lies at the foot of the Healthshire Hills, which in some places stand out precipitously from the sea, whilst at others the land gently slopes into the water, with clean sands. The place is wild and uninhabited, and is likely to be so for many years to come, while so fine a sanitarium as Port Henderson, so much nearer Kingston, is already in existence. Along the rocks, as they rise out of the sea, the Government Surveyor, Mr. Thos. Harrison, found a year or two ago on one of his expeditions a warm Saline Spring, of which he procured an analysis at the request of the Govern-

ment from Mr. Bowrey, our Island Chemist. The analysis shows that the waters contain a fair proportion of the chloride of sodium, magnesium and carbonate of lime, about half the strength of the Kreuznach water, to the strength of which it could easily be evaporated or be taken in larger quantities. On a visit which I paid Manati Bay in the steam launch of a friend in company with Mr. Harrison and several ladies and gentlemen, we found no less than five springs of fresh water opening into the sea, besides that of which we were in search. On approaching it one of the boys saw a large crocodile lying asleep in it, evidently enjoying his bath. He was immediately attacked by the youngsters, who not having fire-arms resorted to a machette, with which one of them cut him on the neck, whilst another put the end of an oar down his throat. He made little resistance, bearing the vigorous blows of the machette with fortitude until they proved fatal. This Spring was decidedly saline, and the temperature stood at 80°. Should it ever become frequented future bathers must count the crocodile as the first companion of the Bath of Manati Bay.

## LAND SHELLS AND FRESH WATER SHELLS OF THE ISLAND.

(By Henry Vendryes, Advocate.)

SWAINSON observes that, "no one who believes in the existence of an Omnipotent Creator can suppose for a moment that the innumerable beings which He has created were formed without a plan." From the early dawn of knowledge the learned among mankind, impressed with that conviction, have endeavoured to discover this plan—this "reflection of the Divine mind." Whether or not the limited intelligence of man will ever enable him to reach the last eminence and thence to obtain, at one view, such a comprehensive survey of what now seems to him the tangled web of creation as may suffice him to unravel it, we need not stop to inquire; but if ever the goal is attained, success will be due principally to the patient collectors and observers who are everywhere labouring to perfect the stock of materials from which science may derive safe generalizations. In a word, while so-called philosophic naturalists are rushing to prescribe formula and to build up systems upon arbitrary or little known foundations—often, indeed, on gratuitous theories evolved from their inner consciousness alone, or, as a great writer has put it, wasting their energies in fruitless attempts to roll up the rock of Sisyphus—those who really advance science are the more modest and conscientious labourers, in every department of inquiry, who content themselves with chipping fragments from the rock and taking them up to the top of the mountain, where they hope to find them re-united one day.

The object of these pages is to supply a handy guide for the use of persons who may have the opportunity and the desire to collect, either for recreation, or with the view of becoming helpers in the great scientific work now in progress throughout the world, the beautiful and interesting land shells of Jamaica. This twofold purpose has necessitated what may perhaps seem to the educated collector too great a redundancy of detail; but this was indispensable for the instruction of the tyro. It is hoped that each will find here something that may be useful to him. It was intended to insert in the catalogue the station and habitat of every species opposite to the name, so as to facilitate the search for desiderata, but the limits assigned would not allow of this being done—at least of its being done so thoroughly as to prove of much utility. It was proposed also to refer each species, by a number, to the examples of it which might be consulted in the Museum of the Jamaica Institute; but the splendid collection given originally by the late Mr. Chitty to the Royal Society of Arts passed through many vicissitudes before finding its way to the Institute, and it is not in a fit condition for useful reference. It is now being re-arranged, and a catalogue will probably appear in some future volume of the Handbook, when the desirable information now withheld can be supplied. In the meantime the catalogue given, which is believed to enumerate every species identified in Jamaica up to the present date, will indicate the rich harvest which may be expected by the industrious and intelligent collector.

Besides the shell fancier and the conchological student, there is another class of persons to whom, it is hoped, this Paper will prove useful. The collection of our land shells for sale would probably afford easy and profitable employment to many of the weaker sex in the island, who, unable to undergo hard work, are often reduced to want. In every town of ordinary importance in Europe or in the United States, at least one natural history store, and often several such stores, may be found, where, among other things, shells are sold to fanciers and naturalists, who eagerly buy up and pay high prices for all uncommon, or even for common, specimens in a good state of preservation. The island possesses many species which are still scarce in the great marts, whilst all the species from their great beauty, and their being peculiar (except in rare instances) to it, must always be in good demand. The study of the animals has attained considerable development since naturalists have learned that, without it, no hope of arriving at the true principles of classification can be entertained; and the lingual teeth and jaws are in great demand. In anatomical respects 19-20ths of the Jamaica species are still unknown to naturalists. Hardly one-fourth of the surface of Jamaica has been explored as yet for land shells, and what is left constitutes untrodden ground, where doubtless very many new species, and, perhaps new genera, may be found. There are naturalists who are prepared to pay fabulous prices for a new species, just to have the credit of standing god-father to it and of being the first to describe it. If, therefore, the directions here given for the preservation of specimens, the extraction and forwarding of the lingual ribbons and jaws, and for the extraction and putting up of the animals in a fit state for scientific purposes, are carefully attended to, and if, whenever practicable, each lot of shells and specimens sent away were accompanied with reliable notes of localities, stations, and habits of the species, there is no doubt that good prices and quick returns would be the result.

Though the area of Jamaica is not over 3,250 square miles, it should be told here that she presents a rich province and that "the classes of phenomena concentrated within her narrow limits" (Adams) afford room for the highest order of scientific studies. The problems of zoological foci or points of origin, geographical distribution and its influencing causes, the principles of classification, &c., &c., may be successfully investigated and elucidated by the careful study of the abundant materials presented; but such subjects are too vast and profound to be even slightly touched upon in this Paper.

The long chain of mountains by which Jamaica is traversed from east to west, and which culminates in the majestic Blue Mountain Peak, 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, is composed chiefly of the older rocks of the island, and harbours but few species of landshells; but, two *Helices* (*H. Carmelita* and *H. fluctuata*) and one *Tudora* (*T. fascia*) are found there and no where else. Several species of *Achatina* Pupa, *Helicina*, &c., and one *Cylindrella* (*C. elatior*) also dwell exclusively on those mountains; whilst some are common both to them and to the white limestone hills. Where the yellow limestone prevails, and in the dry sandy plains near the sea, no landshells are to be found. But 5ths at least of the surface of the island consists of the white limestone. Numerous ranges of this formation rise from the coast line and encircle the island, extending more or less inland, and almost joining together from opposite points near its central part, where they form the extensive inclined undulated plateaus which constitute the major portions of the parish of Manchester on the south and of Saint Ann on the north. Professor Adams's description of these hills is very exact. He says (*Contributions to Conch.*): "In the newer or rubble formation but few species are found. They abound in the more perfectly consolidated rock. There, the numerous and violent dislocations of earthquakes (and, I would add, of other disturbing causes) for a long succession of ages, have broken the surface into innumerable civities and labyrinthine passages. These have been partially filled with soil, since the mechanical decay of the well consolidated limestone is slow, and no glacial agency has ever smoothed down the asperities of the surface. Extensive districts occur, where tropical rains leave no standing water, and where no rivers flow, or where the rivers without obstruction and with no material change of course, run through the base of lofty mountains. In the dense and varied tropical vegetation above, and in the innumerable places of retreat beneath the surface, we find the Paradise of land snails. They, with a variety of articulated animals, form a guanoid soil

which renders the almost naked rocks the most fertile spots, and sustains a thorny and impenetrable vegetation." Shells are found in these localities in incredible numbers. While the weather remains dry they lie in torpid sleep, sheltered or concealed in various ways; but whenever a refreshing shower pours down upon the parched surface, and the water trickling to their haunts awakens them to activity and enjoyment, they issue forth in large numbers, and in some cases literally stud the neighbouring rocks and trees. This is the case at certain seasons when heavy showers of short duration alternate during the day, with intervals of warm sunshine; and on those occasions the collector soon fills his bag. At times, groups of three or more individuals, especially of *Cyclostomus*, suspend themselves to the branches of trees and the ledges of rocks, by a silken thread resembling the spider's, which they spin for themselves. This occurs only in certain seasons, and has probably some connection with the business of procreation. Most of the species are gregarious, and are to be found close together in large numbers; but their distribution, generally, is extremely local, being often limited to small areas of a mile or much less in extent, beyond which not a single individual can be found. The same area often, however, lodges many different species and genera. The collector who would obtain representatives of particular species must therefore seek them in their own localities, and no where else. Rainy weather is the best for collecting; but when the collector has acquired a moderate amount of skill and a little experience in detecting the stations and hiding places of the mollusks, he may hunt at all seasons with the certainty of a prosperous chase. I have in my travels through the island, at all times of the year, collected plenty of shells by stopping my carriage now and then on the road for half-an-hour or so at apparently promising spots, and coming out and searching the banks on the roadside and about the rocks and trees within a few yards. During a trip from Kingston to Savanna-la-Mar I obtained, in this way, hundreds of individuals of over 90 genera without appreciably lengthening the time of my journey. Professor Adams has recorded that of 265 species examined by him, he collected over 200 with his own hands in a hasty exploration of one-tenth part only of the surface of the island. The large collections accumulated by the late Mr. Chitty were chiefly made by him in the short intervals which he could snatch on the way, when taking his circuits, four times a year, as Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

The advice "Never leave a stone unturned" is literally applicable to the collection of shells. The following directions may be followed wholly, or in part, according to the purpose for which collections are made.

Turn over the layers of dead leaves on the ground; mollusks are often found clinging to the underside. Do the same, as far as possible, with rocks, and with dead logs and branches lying about, searching the parts which have rested on or near the ground.

Never pass the crevices and cavities of rocks, the hollows of trees, or the bamboo rails on old fences or lying on the ground, or old stone walls in sheltered places, without searching them thoroughly.

Run the hand lightly along the bark of trees and damp rocks, and sweep what comes away into a bag.

Gather a few handfuls, here and there, of the spongy guano earth mixed with vegetable fibre, crumbled leaves and wood, and small rubble, and of the fine crumbling dirt running or sifting down the slopes of banks, or lying close to the base of rocks; also, from the cavities and crevices of the rocks.

Give a good shake to shrubs and the branches of trees, and listen sharply for the sound of falling mollusks, which are often thrown to the ground by this means.

Always gather the young shells along with the adult, to form series showing the various stages of growth. In some genera the adult shell is decollated—that is, the earlier whorls are fragile, and being deserted by the animal as it becomes older fall off, leaving the shell as if broken. Search for those cast off portions; and if shells, as is often the case, are found with this portion attached, put them at once carefully away wrapped in cotton.

Examine the moist loose earth under rocks and leaves, and at the side of sheltered logs, where many individuals have been found clustered together, to discover the eggs. Some of the animals thrust the head and the tail (or end of the foot) into the

earth as far as they can go, and deposit eggs as low down as three or four inches below the surface ; others place them irregularly glued together near the under side of moist logs or rocks.

Search each spot thoroughly before passing to another. More is done in this way than in wandering carelessly from place to place.

Live specimens may be put into pill boxes, perforated at the top and bottom, and lined with soft moss or fine grass. The larger species are best put into small cotton bags. A special box, lined with soft cotton, must be used for the small fragile species.

In general bleached shells, or those that have been damaged by water or time, are of no use whatever. Shells that are still fresh, or have the animals in them, are the only ones worth picking up. But as in every unexplored locality we may expect to find new species, the collector should secure one or two of the bleached or spoiled specimens, or even bits of shells, in order that if on examination they turn out new or rare a further search may be made in the same locality.

Immediately mark each receptacle used with a number in pencil corresponding with one in a note book, and, before leaving the spot, carefully record the locality (the name of the place, &c.), the station (whether under or on rocks or trees or under leaves on the ground, or in loose earth, &c.) and any peculiarity which may be remarked (the habits, the more or less scarcity or abundance of specimens, whether the species are solitary or gregarious, &c).

The collector should provide himself with a good express bag to be slung to the shoulder ; a number of card pill boxes proportionate to the probable extent of his intended exploration ; a few small bags made of cotton stuff, and provided with a tape to gather up the opening, to put up shells and loose earth ; a knife shaped like an oyster knife to dig about the base of rocks, &c. ; a pocket lens magnifying about ten diameters to look at the samples of earth in order to discover what is worth gathering ; and a number of small slips of shingle or soft board, over which zinc paint has been rubbed, to write what may be necessary, in pencil, and to be tied on to the bags. When starting for a long exploration in the white limestone districts he should have an attendant to carry some water. This last item is indispensable, as those districts are mostly destitute of water, and the want of a refreshing draught now and then occasions much suffering to the collector, followed by prostration, fatal to active work. The same attendant should carry a sharp cutlass to clear the way through the thicket, which it is otherwise often impossible to penetrate comfortably.

As soon as possible after his return home the collector should divide his specimens, putting each sort separately in boxes. If this cannot be done at once the boxes and bags must be carefully fastened or the little captives will be sure to walk off, especially during the night. These should also be placed out of the way of rats and mice, which apparently esteem the animals as great dainties, and never fail to carry them off when unprotected.

The shells suspected of containing the animals may be placed on a plate of glass, in the sun, and sprinkled with water. In a few minutes the warmth and moisture will cause the animals to shew themselves, if present. This is always necessary with the minute shells, and with species where the animal retires deeply into its habitation. It is often impossible to tell whether a *Cylindrella*, for instance, has the animal in, without experimenting in this way.

Having divided all his shells, and separated the living from the dead ones, the collector should put one or two living specimens from each lot on a plate of glass in the sun and sprinkle it as before. The animal will soon come out and begin to glide by means of its flat foot upon the surface of the glass, as it might do in its native haunt ; whilst the observer, by lifting up the plate and holding it in convenient positions, will be able to examine the animal in any way desired. Next :—

If the observer is anything of an adept with the pencil, he may make a drawing of the animal with its shell, as it appears on the glass plate.

Observe whether or not the animal retires entirely into the shell.

Observe the fleshy expanded mass called the foot, forming the underside of the body ; its shape (whether rounded or pointed behind, elongated or not) its dimensions, relatively to the size of the animal ; whether or not it possesses a distinct locomotive disk ; whether or not there is a longitudinal furrow along the side of the animal, near



its base, rising above the tail and uniting at the tip of it over, or about, a terminal slit or pore, from which mucus exudes. Whether or not there is a sort of tentacle proceeding from the end of the tail.

Observe the number of the tentacles; whether they are far apart, or approach each other, or join together at the base, their general form, where the pedicels which bear the eyes (little black spots enclosed in a crystalline bulb) are placed (whether at the tip side or base of the tentacles); whether the tentacles, when touched or irritated, are retractile or contractile. To ascertain this last character, it is sometimes necessary to nip off one of these tentacles quickly, when exerted, with sharp scissors and examine it under the microscope.

Notice the form of the head, the snout, the mouth, and other parts of it.

Any peculiarity in the colors of the animal and their disposition. The appearance of the skin (whether smooth, rough, or warty) and the disposition of the ridges or protuberances.

How the shell is carried when the animal is in motion.

M. Muhlenfordt, of Hanover, has published his method of cultivating land shells in a vivarium for convenient study. Each species occupies a common clay flower pot, half filled with dirt and closed by a cover made of woollen stuff (ordinary cloth is eaten away by the animals). A pair of *Helices* kept in this way by him produced in captivity 12 young ones, of which one in a year had almost attained the adult size. In Jamaica, it would be necessary to devise means for keeping the pots out of the way of ants, rats and mice.

Nothing is too trivial for notice. A good observer who honestly describes what he sees is worth a dozen scientific men so-called, who often jump to conclusions and are above this work.

The examination of the animals being concluded, place one or more according to size in a tumbler, the edges of which must be even all round and wiped perfectly dry. Pour in water until it rises a little above the edge without running over, and drop over it a plate of glass, first resting the plate on one side and letting it down quickly upon the surface of the water, to which it will become strongly appressed by the weight of the outer air. Put on a weight to prevent displacement, and place the tumbler on a shelf, as free as possible from vibration. In a few hours the mollusk will be seen to have exerted every exterior organ, in the vain effort to find breathing air. In about ten to twenty hours it will be quite dead, with the tentacles, the foot, the jaw, and other members protruded. Take it in this state and drop it in boiling water, leaving it there for a few seconds to destroy the muscular adhesion to the shell, and it may then be removed entire from the shell, by means of a strong needle. Put it on blotting paper to remove the free water, and immerse it in glycerine for future use. This keeps the animal soft. To dissect, dip the specimen in water, or open it in a shallow dish under water. Alcohol makes the animal tough and leathery. When the animals are dissected the contents of the stomach should be examined to ascertain the nature of the contained food.

In drowning animals by the process just described it often happens that numerous air bubbles rise after a time to the top, and getting near the edges of the glass re-establish communication with the outer air, so that the process either fails altogether or the results are unsatisfactory. This is due to air being enclosed in the shell with the animal when put into the water. To remedy this, as soon as the bubbles appear, remove the glass plate and repeat the process. The animal should not be left in the water longer than may be necessary to kill it thoroughly, as otherwise it soon rots, and when extraction is attempted, it tears up into pieces and has to be thrown away.

In the open mouth the horny dark coloured jaw is easily seen, and may be at once extracted by means of a sharp pointed scissors, and freed from attached muscular fragments by fretting them off with a needle under water. Farther within a fatty-looking mass is found, which contains the lingual ribbon covered with its many rows of minute teeth. Put this fatty mass in diluted liquor potassæ, to be had at the druggists, and the strong alkali will dissolve everything but the ribbon.

In *Cylindrella* the jaw is very thin and transparent, and a modification in the process is necessary. Cut off the protruded head and part of the neck, just enough to include the lingual ribbon, place the whole in a watch glass, or small porcelain

dish, with diluted liquor potassæ. When reduced to a pulp, turn out the contents on a plate of glass, and dilute the mass with water dropped on to it from the tip of a camel's hair pencil. By holding the glass plate up to the light, or, better still, by placing it under the microscope and viewing it by transmitted light, the jaw and lingual ribbon will be found attached to each other. Remove them to a clean glass slide, and, with the tip of another pencil, moisten them with glycerine, which destroys the alkali. Never use acid for this purpose.

All minute species must be treated in the same way. But the tyro must be warned that these delicate operations require some little skill, and that patience and perseverance must be exercised to ensure success.

These jaws and lingual ribbons are most beautiful objects for the microscope. When viewed with the polariscope the lingual ribbon exhibits a gorgeous play of colours. But to mount them requires much practice and the description of the process is too long to be given here. It must be sought in some of the many good books on the microscope. Never, however, mount in Canada balsam, as it ruins the specimens for scientific purposes.

Jaws and lingual ribbons may be kept in dilute alcohol, in small glass tubes, with the name or number written in pencil on a slip of paper and put in with them. The tube must be securely corked.

As to the shells. Open as many specimens as can be spared, to ascertain if eggs, or young shells, are left. Do this at different seasons, and you will aid in solving the question as to which species are viviparous and which oviparous. Observations of the internal structure of the shell are valuable in the determination of some genera and species. In some species of *Cylindrella* it will be found that the perpendicular axis sustains one or more revolving lamellæ, as Mr. Bland remarks, "in the same manner as a column forms the support of a spiral staircase." In some genera of landshells the animal absorbs part of the inner septa.

The shells must be shaken in a vessel of water to clean them, and to get rid of all remaining fragments of the animal; then damped with a cloth and put in the shade to dry. The operculum, in species which possess that appendage, must be carefully kept with the shell to which it belongs.

In washing the shell a soft brush is sometimes used to detach dirt, but care must be taken not to rub off the thin epidermis with which certain species are covered. In the case of species which have a hairy or bristly epidermis, as *Helicina* for instance, the brush must be dropped, as these appendages are to be carefully preserved.

The shells, except the large ones, may be simply allowed to dry with the animals in them. Their value for scientific purposes is much enhanced when they are thus preserved *anatural*. But as the putrifying carcases become very offensive the specimens must be put in some outhouse until the odour is gone. Arranging them between layers of fine well dried clay, or, better still, of fine saw dust, quickly deodorizes them.

Some of the earth collected in the bags should be examined as soon as possible after the collector's return home to find a few of the minute species which may be alive, and to discover the fact resort must be had to the process already described. The work however of examining the whole mass requires time and patience and may be performed at leisure. The process, which is very simple, is thus described by Chitty, and I have always followed it with unfailing results. I use an ordinary glass, magnifying about 10 diameters. Mr. Chitty says :—"Have a small zinc or tin tray about nine inches long and three wide, with sides turning up about half-an-inch high. Put about half-a-teaspoonful of the dirt at a time into it. Hold the tray at both ends and tilt it the furthest side downwards, then shake it lightly backwards and forwards right and left, and end to end. This causes the dirt to spread along the outer edge. Level the tray, and slightly jerk it from side to side, when the whole of the dirt will spread pretty evenly over the bottom of the tray, exposing to the view every minute object in it. With the aid of strong spectacles or a lens, and a small well pointed camel's hair pencil moistened with saliva occasionally, the shells are readily picked out and transferred to fitting receptacles for future examination." In about a quart of dirt, treated in this way, Mr. Chitty found dozens upon dozens of minute specimens of no less than 31 species, besides larger ones which were detected with the naked eye—upwards of 50 species altogether.

Directions for the identification of species, the study of the plan of growth of the shell, for measurements, &c., hardly come within the scope of this Paper; and are to be sought in the various books which those who would become conchologists must consult.

The following works are indispensable to all who desire to study the landshells of Jamaica:—

Contributions to Conchology, by Professor C. B. Adams, H. Bailliere, New York (1849-1852).

C. B. Adams, in Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History (1845), and subsequent Papers by this Author in other numbers of the same publication, of later dates.

Numerous Papers by Thomas Bland, Esq., of New York, alone, or in conjunction with Professor Binney, in the Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and the American Journal of Conchology. Most of Bland's writings are on the lingual ribbons and jaws, and on the geographical distribution of the landshells of the West Indies, and are truly valuable.

Bland, in Proceedings Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1854-1855.)

Chitty, in same publication (1854).

Chitty's Contributions to Conchology, No. 1 (1853). R. J. DeCordova, Kingston, Jamaica. Same in Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1857.

Pfeiffer's Monographia Heliceorum viventum and supplements, and other Monographies of landshells by same Author.

C. P. Gloyne, lists of species with habitats and stations of Jamaica landshells, in Crosse et Fischer, Journal de Conchyliologie, April, 1871, 1872, H. Crosse, Rue Tronchet, Paris. Other volumes of this valuable periodical contain references to several Jamaica species.

Pfeiffer's Monograph of the Phaneropneumona in the collection of the British Museum (1852).

#### THE CATALOGUE.

Classification is still in a very unsatisfactory state and is likely to continue so until many animals have been examined. To have adopted therefore entirely any of the systems in vogue would have been, to say the least, of no practical service whatever in a Paper of this kind. I have accordingly simply placed in the two great divisions, OPERCULATA and INOPERCULATA, the genera which respectively fall under them. In the first division I have adopted for the *Helicidae* the classification in Pfeiffer's Monographia Heliceorum viventum and the genera and sections are given as indicated in that great work. The genus *Proserpina* comes under the Family *Proserpinadae* Gray, as admitted by Bland in Annals Lye., Nat. Hist. of New York, April, 1863 and Nov., 1865.

In the second division the genera and sections are (except as to *Stoastoma* and *Cyclotus*) the same as in Pfeiffer's Catalogue of the Phaneropneumona in the British Museum. For *Cyclotus* I have adopted Chitty's arrangement in Proc. Zool. Soc. of London (June, 1857), and for *Stoastoma* that of the same Author in the work cited (July, 1857). The shells which are properly terrestrial are all named in the Catalogue of Landshells; but those which inhabit brackish water and salt marshes will be found with the fresh water shells at the end.

Only so much of the synonymy of the species has been given as is necessary to facilitate reference to the several works above-named; and a few notes are here added to account for the omission of several names and to guide inquiry otherwise.

*Helix*.—Mr. Bland is disposed to think that *H. platystyla*, P., is a Jamaica shell. I have *H. Lindsleyana* from Mr. Chitty's collection, said to have come from Jamaica, but I know nothing of the species and the specimen before me differs in nothing that I can discover from *H. Okeniana*, P. *H. angustata*, F., and *H. Cubensis*, P., var., are included in Adams's list as from Jamaica but have never been found in the island. *H. heteroclytes*, Lm., is only a disjointed individual of *H. acuta*, Lm.; shells presenting a similar monstrosity are sometimes found in Manchester and St. Elizabeth, particularly in the latter parish. *H. lima* and *H. incerta*, F., regarded by Mr. Reeve

as Jamaican species, have been from Adams's time excluded from the Jamaica list as they belong to other West India Islands. *H. incusa*, P., an uncertain species, is supposed to be the same as *H. Boothiana* P. *H. rufula*, P., is given both by Adams and Bland as from Jamaica but I am not aware that it has ever been met with in the island. *H. Virginea*, Ad., is extremely rare; Pfeiffer has confounded it with *H. conspercula*, P. Chitty is the only collector who has found *H. conspercula*, P., and *H. cognata*, F., in this island, but he names no particular locality. *H. obnormis*, P., is given in every list of Jamaica shells but no one has ever found it here. *H. atavus*, Sh., was described from a specimen in the Mus. Cuming, but has not been identified in Jamaica. *H. Vendryesia*, Gl., is said by Mr. Bland to be identical with *H. Hubbardi*, Brown from Texas. I have never met with the true *H. lucerna*, P., in Jamaica, and I do not know of any one who has; both Adams and Chitty distributed the same species indifferently as *lucerna* or *fuscolabris*. The true *lucerna* has two teeth, much more robust and nearer together than in any form of *acuta*. *H. Bainbridgei*, P., is kept in the catalogue on the authority of Adams. There is reason to believe, however, that he may have mistaken a dark colored variety of *H. pretiosa* Ad., which is much more abundant than the type for Bainbridge. The latter is larger than *pretiosa*, it is flatter, the aperture wider and with one tooth, sometimes two, pretty close together and standing over one base as it were.

*Bulinus*.—The smaller species are very puzzling. Bland says:—"Pfr. considers, *B. procerus* Ad., as identical with *B. subula* P., but Poey thinks them quite different; while the true *subula* from Cuba appears to be identical with *B. hortensis*, Ad., from Jamaica, and *B. subula* from St. Thomas. If this is correct *B. hortensis* would come under the synonymy of *B. subula*, P., and *B. procerus*, Ad., would stand as a good species." *B. Goodalli* R. is represented in Jamaica by a variety which Adams has named *B. pauperculus*. *B. rufescens*, Gray, and *B. erubescens*, P., attributed to Jamaica, have not been found on the island.

*Spiraxis*.—All the species are rare and except *S. aberrans* Ad. have an extremely local distribution. I found *S. mirabilis* Ad. (3 adult specimens and one young) near the top of the high road through Mount Diablo, in some very fine earth from cavities under the ledges of the rocks; but having left the place unaware of the treasure which I was carrying away, and without marking the precise spot, all my subsequent searches about the locality have proved fruitless.

*Orthalicus*.—*O. undatus*, Brugiere, the only species found in Jamaica, has been often confounded with *O. Zebra*, M., which is a very different shell. It inhabits a small area of hardly a mile long by a quarter wide on the sea shore about Rock Fort, eastward of Kingston, near human habitations and cultivated lands. It is certainly an introduced species. Mr. William Roy attempted to naturalize it at Mandeville (2,130 feet elevation white limestone hills) in Manchester, but though the immigrants propagated about his garden and did well at first all died or disappeared after a short time. The animal, in its season of rest, glues its shell so closely to the branches of trees by a secretion, which hardens into a sort of epiphragm, that it is often impossible to detach it, without bringing away the bark.

*Pupa*.—Mr. Gloyne has identified specimens found near Brown's Town in Saint Ann with an unpublished species in the British Museum (*P. Ekiotti*, Chitty). *P. exilis*, Ad., is *Carychium exiguum*, Say. *P. striatella* F., included by Adams and Chitty in the Jamaica list does not occur in the island. *P. fallax*, (?) Say, in Adam's list, is *Bulinus marginatus* Say, a quite distinct species.

*Macroceramus*.—The species from Port Henderson identified as *M. turricula*, P., was formerly thought by Mr. Swift to be only var. of *M. Gossei* P.

*Cylindrella*.—*C. Swiftiana* (Crosse, Journal de Conch, V., XI. p., 338) without locality, may be a Jamaica shell. *C. variegata*, P., a Cuban species, placed in Bland's list of Jamaica shells, is not found in the island. *C. costulosa*, Ad., turns out to be *C. Pallida*, Gould, not from Jamaica. Adams and Chitty insist on the transfer of *C. Margeri*, W., to Lia, a division proposed by Albers, but the examination of the animals does not seem to warrant this. The habits of the group are, however, very different from those of *Cylindrella*. The latter live on the ground under rocks and stonewalls and never ascend trees, whilst the former live on trees and

shrubs. *C. Maugeri*, W., and its numerous varieties abound on the pimento trees at crop time (the months of August and September) and may be gathered in large numbers from the leaves.

*Cyclotus*.—*C. Duffianus*, Ad., *C. giganteus*, Gray, is a South American species, not Jamaican. Some of the many species established by Chitty will probably turn out mere varieties.

*Jamaicia*.—*J. Moussoniana*, Ad., is extremely rare.

*Licina*.—*Licina labeo*, M., is inserted in the Jamaica list by Adams; *L. dubia*, Gm., by Bland. Woodward names the genus, *Lincina*. Adams remarks of *L. labeo* M., that though described by many authors as a Jamaica shell it is unlike anything that he ever saw or heard of from this island. So far as I know, no shell answering to labeo, or dubia, has ever been found in Jamaica. I give references under the name which may assist collectors to identify it, if ever found. A specimen of either species would be a great catch. Adams likens labeo to a large *Choanopoma* with last whorl much protruded.

*Choanopoma*.—*C. Newcombianum*, Ad., is not of Jamaica, but of the Island of Saint Thomas. *C. lincinellum*, Lm., is said to occur in Haiti and is put with (?) in the Jamaica list. Adams thinks that it is perhaps the same as *C. spinulosum*, Ad.

*Adamsiella*.—*A. chlorostoma*, Sby., belongs to Demerara, not Jamaica. A var. of *A. miranda* Ad., in the B. Museum, is called *mutata* by Chitty. *Mutata* not published.

*Cyclostomus*.—*C. filiosum*, Sby., is var. *C. articulatum*, Sby., not a Jamaica species.

*Tudora*.—*T. versicolor*, P., is from Bonaire, not Jamaica. *Tudora Tuppaniana*, Ad., was named from a specimen found among a lot of Jamaica (?) shells.

*Trochattella*.—*T. Chittiana*, P., has never been found in Jamaica that I know of.

*Lucidella*.—*L. nana*, P., is described from specimens in Museum Cuming. Has not been met with in Jamaica since.

*Helicina*.—*H. marina*, Sby. No one has ever authentically found this species in Jamaica. Pfr. himself never saw the species. There is probably some error in stating locality.

*Abbreviations*.—Ad., C. B. Adams; Bd., Baird; Chz., Chemnitz; Ch., Chitty; Dh., Deshayes; Dls., Delessert; F., Férussac; Gm., Gmelin; Gy., Gray; L., Linné; Lm., Lamarek; M., Müller; P., Pfeiffer; R., Reeve; S., Say; Sh., Shuttleworth; Sby., Sowerby; W., Wood.

# I.—INOPERCULATA.

## Family HELICIDAE.

### HELIX.

- S. 4.  
MacMurrayi, Ad.  
tumida, P.  
    *syn.* *H. tunicata*, Ad.  
munda, Ad.  
tenerrima, Ad.  
columellata, Ad.  
    S. 6.  
Haldemaniana, P.  
    *syn.* *H. arboreoides*, Ad.  
    S. 7.  
Proserpinula, P.  
    *syn.* *H. infortunata*, Bland,  
        *H. hyalina*, Ad.  
        *H. margarita*, P.  
Proserpina discoidea, Ad.  
    "    opalina, Ad.  
    S. 10.  
Dioscoricola, Ad.

### HELIX, continued.

- S. 11.  
Anthoniana, Ad.  
turbiniiformis, P.  
    *syn.* *H. subpyramidalis*, Ad.  
McNabiana, Ch.  
epistiliulium, Ad.  
    S. 13.  
simulans, Ad.  
Gundlachi, P.  
    S. 20.  
Albicans, P.  
    S. 30.  
Boothiana, P.  
    *syn.* *H. pellucida*, Ad.  
angustispira, Ad.  
fuscata, Ad.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
H. braeteola, P.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## HELIX, continued.

- S. 31.  
*similis*, Ad.  
*Hollandi*, Ad.  
*ambigua*, Ad.  
*alveus*, Ad.  
*peraffinis*, Ad.  
*spreti*, Ad.  
*var. errans*, Ad.  
*inconspicua*, Ad.  
*sincera*, Ad.  
{ (?) *invasa*, P. }  
{ (?) *an. H. Bothiana*, P. }  
*brevis*, Ad.  
*minuscule*, Binney  
*syn. H. apex*, Ad.
- S. 32  
*immunda*, Ad.  
(?) *rufula* P.  
*diminuta*, Ad.
- S. 35  
*perdepressa*, Ad.  
*syn. H. brevior*, Ad.
- S. 40  
*ptychodes*, P.
- S. 51  
*alligans*, Ad.  
*epistilioides*, F.  
*connectens*, Ad.  
*Jayana*, Ad.  
*syn. H. epistilium*, Ad. *non*  
Müller  
*var. minor*, Ad.  
*var. delaminata*, Ad.  
*Cookiana*, Gm.  
*alveare*, P.  
*Foremaniana*, Ad.  
*trypticha*, Sh.  
*spiculosa*, Sh.  
*torrefacta*, Ad.  
*pila*, Ad.  
*lamellifera*, Ad.  
*osculans*, Ad.  
*var. delaminata*, Ad.
- S. 58.  
*Virginea*, Ad.
- S. 80.  
*conspersula*, P.  
*fuscocincta*, Ad.  
*subconica*, Ad.  
*Jacobensis*, Ad.  
*nemoralioides*, Ad.  
*Gosse*, P.  
*var. pulchrior*, Ad.  
*syn. H. pulchrior*, Ad.

## HELIX, continued.

- S. 83.  
*Jamaicensis*, Chz.  
*syn. H. pulla*, Gm.
- S. 87.  
*cognata*, F.  
*Blandiana*, Ad.
- S. 100.  
*Splengleriana*, P.  
*carmelita*, F.  
*syn. H. Redfieldiana*, Ad.  
*Bainbridgei*, P.  
*pretiosa*, Ad.  
*var. dark chocolate colour*  
*abnormis*, P.  
*aspera*, F.
- S. 102.  
*Okeniana*, P.  
*lucerna*, P.  
*Julia*, F.  
*valida*, Ad.  
*Bronni*, P.  
*Sloaneana*, Sh.  
*atavus*, Sh.  
*sinuata*, M.  
*var. candescens*, Ad.  
*strangulata*, Ad.  
*Simpson*, P.  
*syn. H. consanguinea*, *vars.*, *cari-*  
*nata and imperforata*, Ad.  
*picturata*, Ad.  
*invalida*, Ad.  
*propenuda*, Ad.  
*syn. H. sinuata var propenuda*, Ad.  
*Browneana*, P.
- S. 103.  
*Chemnitziana*, P.  
*syn. H. fluctuata*, Ad.  
*ingens*, Ad.  
*var. imperforata*, Ad.  
*var. indigna*, Ad.  
*acuta*, Lm.  
*var. acutissima*, Ad.  
*subacuta*, P.  
*patina*, Ad.  
*nobilis*, Ad.  
*syn. H. ingens, var. nobilis*, Ad.  
*peracutissima*, Ad.  
*syn. H. martiniana*, P.  
*straminea*, Ad.  
*cara*, Ad.  
*var. media*, Ad.  
*var. amabilis*, Ad.
- S. 109.  
*graminicola*, Ad.  
(?) *syn. H. gilva*, F.

**HELIX, continued.**

- S. 123.  
 fuscolabris, Ad.  
 anomala, P.  
   *var.* convexa, Ad.  
 pallescens, Sha.  
   *syn.* H. anomala, *var.*, pallescens, Ad.  
 sinuosa, F.  
   *syn.* H. consanguinea, Ad.  
 soror, F.  
 Schroteceriana, P.  
   *syn.* H. Chittyana, *var.*, bicolor, Ad.  
 tridentina, F.  
   *syn.* H. Swainsoniana, Ad.  
 S. 128.  
 paludosa, P.  
 Vendryesiana, Gloyne, in Journ de Conch (1871).

**BULIMUS.**

- S. 26,  
 erubescens, P.  
   S. 27.  
 marginatus, S.  
   S. 43.  
 monodon, Ad.  
   S. 44.  
 Jamaicensis, R.  
   *syn.* B. compressus, R.  
   B. nitidulus, P.  
 laeviusculus, Ad.  
 confertus, P.  
   *syn.* B. striatellus, Ad.  
   S. 45.  
 macrospirus, Ad.  
 subula, P.  
   *syn.* H. procerus, Ad.  
 hortensis, Ad.  
 octonoides, Ad.  
 Goodalli, Reeve. B. pauperculus,  
   *var.*, Ad, is the representative in Jamaica.  
 pallidus, Ad.  
 terrebella, Ad.  
   S. 51.  
 immaculatus, R.  
   S. 67.  
 minimus, Ad.  
 rufescens, Gy.

**SPIRAXIS.**

- S. 1.  
 puella, Ad.  
   *syn.* achatina puella, Ad.  
   S. 2.  
 costulosa, Ad.  
 inusitata, Ad.  
 brevis, Ad.  
 aberrans, P.  
   *var.* unicolor, Ad.

**SPIRAXIS, continued.**

- S. 3.  
 mirabilis, Ad.  
 contorta, Ch.  
 Adamsiana, P.  
   *syn.* Bulimus anomalus, Ad.  
 ORTHALICUS.  
 undatus, Brugiere.  
 ACHATINA. S. 5.  
 curvilabris, P.  
 costulata, Ad.  
 Adamsiana, ch. (*non* A. Adamsi, P).  
 tenera, Ad.  
 solitaria, Ad.  
   S. 6.  
 levis, Ad.  
 micans, Ad.  
   S. 7.  
 gracilior, Ad.  
 arcuata, P.  
 Gossei, P.  
 striosa, Ad.  
 pelluscens, Ad.  
 longispira, Ad.  
 osculans, Ad.  
 parvula, ch.  
   S. 8.  
 puella, Ad.  
 Gundlachi, P.  
 iota, Ad.  
 OLEACTINA. S. 1.  
 leucozonias, Walch.  
 Domingensis, Gm.  
 procera, Ad.  
 Griffithi, Ad.  
 ligata, Ad.  
 Jamaicensis, P.  
 Philippiana, P.  
   *var.* elegans, Ad.  
 venusta, P.  
   *var.* y, P.  
   *var.* unicolor, P.  
 nemorensis, Ad.  
   *var.* a, with very few brown stripes, Ad.  
 similis, Ad.  
 nitida, Ad.  
   S. 2.  
 Grayana, Ad.  
 Phillipsi, Ad.  
 propingua, Ad.  
 Blandiana, Ad.  
 proxima, Ad.  
 perplexa, Ad.  
 vicina, Ad.  
   S. 5.  
 Ingallsiana, Ad.  
 unicolor, Ad.  
 anglostoma, Ad.

**STENOGYRA.**

octona, Chz.

*syn.* Achatina Octona, Chz.**PUPA.**

S. 6.

lata, Ad.

S. 10.

Grevillei, Ch.

Jardineana, Ch.

S. 21.

tenuidens, Ad.

contracta, (?) S.

S. 22.

pellucida, P.

*syn.* P. servilis, Goul.

Jamaicensis, Ad.

hexodon, Ad.

**MACROCERAMUS.**

Gossei, P.

*syn.* Cyllindrella Hydeana, Ad.

turricula, P.

**CYLINDRELLA.**

S. 1.

aspera, Ad.

brevis, P.

*var.* obesa, Ad.*var.* densestriata, Ad.

(?) abbreviata, Dh.

(?) ovata, Dh.

S. 3.

alba, Ad.

*var.* striatula, Ad.

S. 5.

nobilior, Ad.

*syn.* C. Binneyana, P.

cylindrus, Chz.

*syn.* C. rubella, Ad.*var.* procera, Ad.

amethystina, Ch.

*var.* cerina, Ch.

zonata, Ad.

dubia, Ch.

sanguinea, P.

*syn.* C. carnea, Ad.*var.* cerina, Ad.

lata, Ad.

*var.* producta, Ad.

Humboldtiana, P.

Columna, Ad.

*syn.* C. brevis, *var.* columna, Ad.*var.* intermedia, Ad.

Hollandi, Ad.

*syn.* (?) C. montana, Ad.

rosea, P.

*var.* ambigua, Ad.*var.* magna, Ad.*var.* major, Ad.*var.* fortis, Ad.**CYLINDRELLA, continued.**

megacheila, Ch.

hydrophana, Ch.

striata, Ch.

Gravesii, Ad.

*var.* a. Ad.

Augustae, Ad.

*syn.* C. montana, *var.* Augustae, Ad.

pupaeformis, Ad.

alabastrina, P.

Pearmaneana, Ch.

subula, P.

inornata, Ad.

simplex, Ad.

humilis, Ad.

transparens, P.

S. 6.

costulata, Ad.

seminuda, Ad.

Robertsii, Ad.

perplicata, F.

S. 7.

Agnesiana, Ad.

*var.* diminuta, Ad.

elongata, Chz.

*syn.* C. Cumingii, Ad." *Helix chemnitziana*, F.

gracilis, W.

*syn.* C. Chemnitziana, P.

S. 12.

Dunkeriana, P.

*syn.* C. Cyllindrus, Ad. (1845)

" C. rubra, Ad. (1847)

princeps, Ad.

similis, Ad.

elator, Ad.

tenella, Ad.

*var.* C. tenera, Ad.

pusilla, Ad.

S. 13.

Gossei, P.

tricolor, P.

*syn.* C. maugeri, *var.* raphinina, Ch.

zebrina, P.

*syn.* C. mangeri, *vars.* tessellata et

cinerea, Ad.

Maugeri W.

*var.* a., P.*var.* b., P.*var.* c., P.*var.* nigrescens, Ad.*var.* solida, Ad.*var.* levis, Ad.*var.* tricolor, Ad.*var.* pruinicolor, Ch.*var.* rosealabris, Ch.*var.* pulchella, Ch.*var.* pulla, Ch.*var.* crassa, Ad.



**CYLINDRELLA, continued.**

- var. bicincta*, Ad.
- var. concinna*, Ad.
- var. sinuata*, Ad.
- var. rufilabris*, Ad.
- var. citrina*, Ad.
- var. fusiformis*, Ad.
- var. albida*, Ad.
- var. valida*, Ad.
- var. unicolor*, Ad.
- var. fuscolabris*, Ch.
- var. albo-anfractus*, Ch.
- var. nitens*, Ch.
- var. bicolor*, Ch.
- var. radiata*, Ch.
- var. striatula*, Ch.
- var. striata*, Ad.
- var. corpulenta*, Ad.
- var. conica*, Ad.
- var. fusca*, Ch.
- var. unicincta*, Ad.
- var. gracilis*, Ad.
- var. integra*, Ad.

**Family ACICULACEA.****GEOMELANIA.**

- Jamaicensis*, P.
- fortis*, Ad.
- magna*, Ad.
- procera*, Ad.
- gracilis*, Ad.
- var. parva*, Ad.
- typica*, Ad.
- var. pygmaea*.
- expansa*, Ad.
- affinis*, Ad.
- media*, Ad.
- vicina*, Ad.
- S. 2.
- minor*, Ad.
- Hilliana*, Ad.
- exilis*, Ad.
- S. 3.
- pauperata*, Ad.
- S. 4.
- conica*, Ad.
- pyramidata*, Ad.
- S. 5.
- costulosa*, Ad.
- striosa*, Ad.
- inornata*, Ch.
- parva*, Ch.
- elegans*, Ad.

**CHITTYA.**

- sinuosa*, Ch.
- syn. Geomelania sinuosa.*

**CYLINDRELLA, continued.**

- Blandiana*, Ch.
- syn. C. Mangeri, var., quadri-*  
*color*, Ch.
- Macrostoma*, P.
- Paivana*, P.
- flexuosa*, P.

**SUCCINEA.**

- angustior*, Ad.
- contorta*, Ad.
- laticor*, Ad.
- Sagra, d'Orbigny.*

**Family PROSERPINADAE.****PROSERPINA.**

- nitida*, Sby.
- var. planulata*, Ad.
- linguifera*, Jonas.
- var. pulchra*, Ad.
- pisum*, Ad.
- bidentatum*, Ad.

**II. OPERCULATA.****TRUNCATELLA.***Mountain Species.*

- Greyana*, Ad.
- syn. Cylindrella, v. Geomelania.*  
*Greyana*, Ad.
- Beardsleana*, Ad.
- syn. Cylindrella, v. Geomelania.*  
*Beardsleana*, Ad.
- Pygmaea*, Ad.
- syn. Cylindrella pygmaea*, Ad.
- For remaining species see supra.*

**Family CYCLOSTOMACEA.****CYCLOTUS.**

- S. 1.
- corrugatus*, Sby,
- var. (a).* Ch.
- Portlandensis*, Ch.
- notatior*, Ch.
- var. (a).* Ch.
- notatus*, Ch.
- novae-spei*, Ch,
- cycloatus*, Ch.
- dubiosus*, Ad.
- suturalis*, Sby.
- S. 2.
- varians*, Ad.
- var. (a).* Ch.
- subrugosus*, Shy.
- corrugator*, Ch.
- var. minor*, Ch.
- var. magna*, Ch.
- gemma*, Ch.
- Zigzag*, Ch.

**CYCLOTUS, continued.**

S. 3.  
*seminudus*, Ad.  
*DeBurghaeus*, Ch.  
*rudis-planusque*, Ch.  
*pretiosus*, Ch.  
*Bairdianus*, Ch.  
*ruber*, Ch.  
*asperulus*, Sby.

S. 4.  
*Jamaicensis*, Chz.  
*dentistigmaticus*, Ch.  
*novus-saltus*, Ch.  
*crassus*, Ad.  
*inutilis*, Ch.

S. 5.  
*rupis-fontis*, Ch.  
*corrugatissimus*, Ch.

S. 6.  
*jugosus*, Ad.  
*var. parva*, Ch.  
*var. rufilabris*, Ch.  
*pallescens*, Ad.  
*Westmorelandensis*, Ch.  
*nodosus*, Ch.  
*Beswicki*, Ch.  
*perpallidus*, Ad.

**JAMAICIA.**

*anomala*, Ad.  
*syn. Cyclostoma anomalum*, Ad.  
*Moussoniana*, Ad.  
*syn. Cyclostoma Moussoniana*, Ad.

**LICINA.**

*labeo*, M.  
*syn. Licina rugosa*, Browne, Jam. p., 401, t., 40, figs. 5 & 7. Pfr. Cat. Phan. B. M. p., 106  
*dubia*, Gm.  
*syn. Turbo lincina*, Born, Test., p., 355, t., 13, f. 5. 6. Pfr. Cat., Phan., B., M, p., 107.

**CHOANOPOMA.**

S. 1.  
*granosum*, Ad.  
*syn. cyclostoma nodulosum*, Ad.  
*var. aberrans*, Ad.  
*pisum*, Ad.  
*syn. cyclostoma virgineum*, Ad.

S. 2.  
*pulchrum*, W.  
*syn. Turbo pulcher*, W.  
*lincina*, L.  
*syn. Turbo lincina*, L.  
*fimbriatulum*, Sby.  
*syn. Turbo lincina*, Chz.  
*var. docens*, Ad.  
*var. albinodatum*, Ad.  
*Chittyi*, Ad.  
*scabriculum*, Sby.

**CHOANOPOMA, continued.**

*syn. cyclostoma amabile*, Ad.  
*Hillianum*, Ad.  
*var. aculeosum*, Ad.  
*var. leporilabre*, Ad. syn.  
 (?) *cyclostoma amandum*, Ad.  
*spinulosum*, Ad.  
*mite*, P.

S. 4.  
*interruptum*, Lm, non Dls.  
*syn. Cyclostoma ambiguum*, Dls.  
*receuil (non Lm)*.  
*lima*, Ad.  
*var. Blandiana*, Ad.  
 ? *lincinellum*, Lm.  
*syn. Turbo compressus*, W.

**CTENOPOMA.**

S. 3.  
*Campbelli*, Ad.  
*Wilkinsoni*, Ad.  
*var. modestum*, Ad.

**ADAMSIELLA.**

S. 1.  
*mirabilis*, W.  
*syn. Cyclostoma decussatum*, Ad.  
*miranda*, Ad.  
*irrorata*, Gloyne.  
*pulchrior*, Ad.  
*syn. Cyclostoma pulchrius*, Ad.  
 " " *Binneyanum*, Ad.  
*var. b. P.*  
 ? *var. mutata*, Ch. B. Museum  
 S. 2.

*variabilis*, Ad.  
*syn. Cyclostoma articulatum*, Sby.  
 " " *mutatum*, Ad.  
*var. concentricum*, Ad.  
*Grayana*, P.  
*syn. Cyclostoma obscurum*, Gray.  
*var. Pfr. Cyclostoma serriferum*, Ad.

S. 3.  
*moribunda*, Ad.  
*intermedia*, Ad.  
*monstrosa*, Ad.  
*Pearmaneana*, Ch.

S. 4.  
*xanthostoma*, Sby.  
*syn. Cyclostoma tenuistriatum*, Ad.  
*var. albilabre*, Ad.  
*ignilabris*, Ad.  
*var. albolabris*, Ad.

**CYCLOSTOMUS.**

S. 9.  
*Humphreyanus*, P.  
*syn. Cyclostoma pictum*, Sby.  
*albus*, Lm.  
*var. fuscus*, Ad.  
*Chevalieri*, Ad.  
*var. albus*, Ad.  
*var. virgatus*, Ad.

CYCLOSTOMUS, *continued*.

S. 10.

thysarophane, Shy.

Redfieldianus, Ad.

Jayanus, Ad.

*syn.* Cyclostoma solidum, Ad.*non* Mke.*var.* rufilabris, Ad.*var.* ignilabris, Ad.

Banksianus, Sby.

*var.* hyacinthinum, Ad.

Yallahensis, Ad.

tectilabris, Ad.

Bronni, Ad.

*var.* fuscolineatus, Ad.

lamellosus, Ad.

crenulatus, Ad.

sericinus, Ad.

S. 11.

retrorsus, Ad.

## TUDORA.

S. 1.

Tappaniana, Ad.

papyracea, Ad.

*var.* abbreviata, Ad.

fecunda, Ad.

*var.* distincta, Ad.

armata, Ad.

mutica, Ad.

maritima, Ad.

*var.* b. P., cyclostoma aurora, Ad.

Griffithiana, Ad.

S. 3.

Columna, W.

*syn.* Cyclostoma quinquefasciatum, Ad.

Adamsi, P.

*syn.* Cyclostoma crenulatum, Gray.

fascia, W.

*var.* proxima, Ad.

Augustæ, Ad.

*var.* nitens, Ad.*var.* testudineum, Ad.*var.* rufilabre, Ad.

Barklyana, Ch.

simulans, Ad.

Shepardiana, Ad.

*var.* b. P.

pauperata, Ad.

avena, Ad.

dislocata, Bd.

## CISTULA.

S. 4.

Sagittifera, Ad.

S. 5.

mordax, Ad.

lugubris, P.

Sauliæ, Sby.

## Family STOASTOMIDÆ.

## LEWISIA, Ch.

Agassiziana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Agassizianum, Ad.

Philippiana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Philippianum, Ad.

Woodwardiana, Ch.

MacAndrewiana, Ch.

## WILKINSONIÆ, Ch.

Wilkinsoniana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Wilkinsoniæ.*vel.* Wilkinsoni.

Gouldiana, Ad.

*var.* Stoastoma Gouldianum, Ad.

Schomburghkiana, Ch.

Abbottiana, Ch.

Jardineana, Ch.

Greenwoodiana, Ch.

Tappaniana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Tappanianum, Ad.

Hollandiana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Hollandianum, Ad.

Dysoniana, Ch.

Hanleyana, Ch.

Bensoniana, Ch.

Moussoniana, Ch.

## FADYENIA, Ch.

Fadyeniana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Fadyenianum, Ad.

Bowerbankiana, Ch.

Grayana, Ch.

## STOASTOMA, Ad.

Pisum, Ad.

Pfeifferianum, Ad.

Livesayanum, Ad.

*(Electrina)* Succineum, Sby.

## METCALFEIA, Ch.

Metcalfiana, Ch.

Chittyana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Chittyanum, Ad.

Bacqueiana, Ch.

Sutherlandiana, Ch.

Mörchiana, Ch.

Verreauxiana, Ch.

Sinclairiana, Ch.

Mitchelliana, Ch.

Dohriana, Ch.

Layardiana, Ch.

Swiftiana, Ch.

## PETITIA, Ch.

Petitiana, Ad.

*syn.* Stoastoma Petitianum, Ad.

Cumingiana, Ad.

*Syn.* Stoastoma Cumingianum, Ad.

Anthoniana, Ad.

*Syn.* Stoastoma Anthonianum, Ad.

Stevensiana, Ch.

Fortuneana, Ch.

**PETITIA, continued.**

Adamsiana, Ch.  
 Tayloriana, Ch.  
 Stricklandiana, Ch.  
 Stokesiana, Ch.  
 Grevilleana, Ch.  
 Carpentariana, Ch.  
 (2. Lewisia) Barroniana, Ch.

**LINDSLEYA, Ch.**

Lindsleyana, Ad.  
 Pickeringiana, Ch.  
 Bedfordiana, Ch.  
 Jayana, d.

*Syn.* Stoastoma Jayanum, Ad.

Leana, Ad.

*Syn.* Stoastoma Leanum, Ad.

Denisoniana, Ch.  
 Polyblankiana, Ch.  
 Albersiana, Ch.  
 Fischeriana, Ch.  
 Moricandiana, Ch.

*Syn.* Stoastoma Moricandianum,  
 Ad.

Reeviana, Ch.  
 Shuttleworthiana, Ch.  
 Bossieriana, Ch.  
 Gakoiniana, Ch.  
 Newcombiana, Ch.  
 Russeana, Ch.  
 Poeyana, Ch.  
 Henryana, Ch.  
 Alderiana, Ch.  
 Bridgesiana, Ch.  
 Arthuriana, Ch.  
 Gutierreziana, Ch.  
 Oweniana, Ch.  
 Wollastoniana, Ch.

**BLANDIA.**

Blandiana, Ad.  
*syn.* Stoastoma Blandianum, Ad.  
 Jeffreysiana, Ch.  
 Bairdiana, Ch.  
 MacGillivrayana, Ch.  
 Troschelliana, Ch.  
 Hilliana, Ch.  
 Trailliana, Ch.  
 Lukesiana, Ch.  
 Loweana, Ch.

**Family HELICINACEA.****TROCHATELLA.**

S. 3.

tenuis, Ad.

S. 4.

Tankervillei, Gy.

var. a, Ad.

var. b, P.

var. c, P.

Josephinae, Ad.

**TROCHATELLA, continued.**

var. pulchra, Ad.  
 Chittyana, P.  
 pulchella, Gy.  
 var. b, P.  
 var. multicarinata, Ad.  
 var. nobilis, Ad.  
 var. labiosa, Ad.  
 Grayana, P.

**LUCIDELLA.**

aureola, F.  
 var. granulosa, Ad.  
 undulata, P.  
 inequalis, P.  
 nana, P.

**HELICINA.**

S. 1.

Adamsiana, P.  
 coronula, Sh.  
 depressa, Gy.  
*syn.* H. leana, Ad.  
 var. valida, Ad.  
 lineata, Ad.

S. 4.

costata, Gy.

S. 6.

MacMurrayi, P.

S. 7.

neritella, Lm.

var. angulata, Ad.  
 Jamaicensis, Sby.  
 aurantia, Gy.

S. 8.

ampliata, Sby.

S. 9.

maxima, Sby.

var. citrina, Ad.  
 nobilis, Ad.

Gloynei. Bland, in Ann. Lyc. Nat.  
 Hist., N. York (May, 1872)

2 Sub-ovalis, Sby. in Thes. Cinch.  
 (1866). Uncertain species.

**ALCADIA.**

Major, Gy.  
 hirsuta, Ad.  
 consanguinea, Ad.  
 var. soror, Ad.  
 microstoma, Ad.  
 Gossei, P.  
 palliata, Ad..  
 var. labiosa, Ad.  
 Brownei, Gy.  
 citrinolabris, Ad.  
 var. albolabris, Ad.  
 Hollandi, Ad.  
 solitaria, Ad.  
*syn.* Helicina Guildingiana, P.

**ALCADIA, continued.**

- dubiosa, Ad.  
*var. intermedia*, Ad.  
 megastoma, Ad.  
*var. affinis*  
 macilenta, Ad.  
 pusilla, Ad.

**Family TRUNCATELLIDÆ.****TRUNCATELLA, continued.**

- Pulchella, P.  
 modesta, Ad.  
 Caribæensis, Sby.  
*syn. T. succinea*, Ad.  
 Adamsi, P.  
*syn. T. scalariformis*, Ad.  
 scalaris, Mich.  
*syn. T. Cumingi*, Ad.  
 „ *T. costata*, Gy.  
 subcylindrica, Gy.

**Family AURICULIDÆ.****CARYCHIUM.**

- exiguum, S.  
*syn. Pupa, exilis*, Ad.

**MELAMPUS.**

- coffeus, L.  
*syn. M. coniformis*, Brugiere  
 flavus, Gm.  
*syn. auricula monile*, F.

**TRALLIA.**

- pusilla, Gm.  
*syn. melampus pusillus*, P.  
 cingulata, P.  
*syn. melampus cingulatus*, P.  
 coronata, Ad.  
*syn. melampus coronatus*, Ad.

**PEDIPE.**

- quadridens, P.  
*syn. P. globosus*, Ad.  
 ovalis, Ad.  
 (?) *an. var. P. quadridens*, P.  
 mirabilis, Müklfeldt.

**BLAUNERIA.**

- pellucida, P.  
*syn. Tornatellina cubensis* P.

**FRESH WATER.****LIMNÆA.**

- umbilicata, Ad.

**PHYSA.**

- Sowerbyana, d'Orbigny  
 Jamaicensis, Ad.

**PLANORBIS.**

- affinis*, Ad. (not Carpenter)  
*var. (a)*, Ad.  
 Haldemani, Ad. (not Dunker)  
 Redfieldi, Ad.  
 - *dentiferus*, Ad.  
*var. edentatus*, Ad.  
 pallidus, Ad.  
 decipiens, Ad.  
 humilis, Ad.  
 McNabianus, Ad.  
 angulatus, Ch.

**ANCYLUS.**

- obscurus, Haldeman  
 obliquus, Ad.

**AMPULLARIA.**

- (?) *fasciata*, Lm. Bland believes this  
 to be a new species  
 (?) *conica*, W. May be a new species

**VALVATA.**

- pygmæa, Ad.  
 inconspicua, Ad.

**PALUDINA.**

- rivularis, Ad.  
 Jamaicensis, Ad.

**AMNICOLA.**

- crystallina, P.

**MELANIA.**

- spinifera, Ad.

**HEMISSINUS.**

- lineolatus, Gy.  
*syn. melanopsis lineolatus*, Gy.

**NERITINA.**

- punctulata, Lm.  
 Jamaicensis, Ad.  
 tenebricosa, Ad.

**SPHÆRIUM.**

- Veatleyi, Ad.  
*syn. Cyclas Veatleyi*, Ad.

**PISIDIUM.**

- pygmæa, Ad.  
*syn. Cyclas pygmæa*, Ad.  
 „ *pisidium Jamaicense*, Prime.

## APPENDIX.

## DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

## TURKS ISLANDS.

**THE** Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were first discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, and were settled upon by emigrants from Bermuda in 1670. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them, it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown, as the Bermuda emigrants were, to use the words of the Bermuda House of Assembly in a petition to the King written about that time, "of the meaner sort and not altogether of sufficient ability to form just and equitable regulations," and consequently Andrew Seymour was sent from Nassau in that year as agent. By an Order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations framed by Seymour were approved of for managing the Salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honorable Alexander Murray, second son of the 4th Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the first properly accredited agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an Act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequences, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands.

On the 1st January, 1874, in consequence of a petition to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the Charter granted in 1848, as it was found too burdensome for the resources of the Colony, the Imperial Act 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, were promulgated, which set forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a Dependency.

The present Government, in accordance with the above Order in Council and Local Ordinance 8 of 1873, is administered by a Commissioner as Chief Executive Officer, who is President of the Legislative Board, of which the other members are the Judge of the Supreme Court (an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other persons besides.

## POPULATION.

The population of Grand Turk in 1881 was 2,079, Salt Cay 521, Cockburn Harbour 555, throughout Caicos Islands 1,577. The white population are engaged in salt-raking and storekeeping, and the negroes are employed in the Salt Ponds and as water-men, at which they excel. The 1,500 people scattered throughout the Caicos live by planting corn, potatoes, &c., on which they subsist, and are nearly all squatters on Crown lands.

## TAXES.

The only direct tax is a small tax on dogs. The revenue is otherwise entirely derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, with an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., and from the royalty on salt. The royalty on salt, paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed for 6 years at 3<sup>d</sup>. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,000. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the Salinas, for which a fee simple was granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the General Revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown Fund.

## SALT PONDS.

There are 231 acres at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay, 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels per annum, but this is so dependent upon fine weather that a heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter manned by 10 men carries 50 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by 4 boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The staple export is salt which has a good reputation for quality, and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and to British North America as fish or ground salt. The Caicos Bank, which is about 60 miles wide, is well covered with sponge and a few bales are exported, but not nearly as much as might be is done in this trade. Smaller industries of shells for shell work, &c., and a little wood, &c., from the Caicos, make up the total of the exports, which are valued at about £25,000 per annum.

There are no port charges but pilotage is compulsory and light dues 4d. per ton. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands, and are safe in ordinary weather.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands. Prior to the disastrous hurricane that visited these islands on the 30th September, 1866, these towns had many well-built houses and the people were prosperous; but, owing to the competition that now exists in the salt trade and the decrease in the value of the staple, the islands have never thoroughly recovered the effects of that storm. Grand Turk is 7 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.S.W. of Grand Cay, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner who performs all the duties of Revenue Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage, about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there, who visits all the other Caicos islands quarterly. In 1852 an iron lighthouse, visible 18 miles, was erected at a cost of £4,000 on the northern end of Grand Turk to mark the Turks Islands passage, through which about five hundred vessels bound south pass annually.

The water supply is derived from tanks attached to the dwelling houses, with one large public tank capable of containing 80,000 gallons built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch.

There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for the cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets brackish.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, and the cry of "no fish no dinner" is pretty general as few families dine without fish, and although the climate is good the want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying.

The agricultural resources of the Caicos are being opened up, however, and the supply of fruit and vegetables throughout the islands is becoming more abundant. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of want of fresh meat and vegetables the islands are undoubtedly healthy. Being so small the ocean breeze of the trade wind blows nearly always right over them and it is similar to living on board a ship.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| The Commissioner, His Honor R. B. Llewellyn, £500.  | The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, John W. Baker, £200.                                     |
| The Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. W. J. Anderson, £500.  | The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, James M. Rae, £200 and £50 travelling allowance. |
| The Asst. Commissioner at Grand Turk, A. G. Wynns, £275.  | The Boarding Officer and Locker at Cockburn Harbour, A. M. Stubbs, £75.                          |
| The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department) J. C. Crisson, £225.                                 | The Government Medical Officer, D. B. Bascome, £200.   |
| The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department) and Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, W. D. Rigby, £120. | The Clerk to the Judge and ex officio Prothonotary and Clerk to the Crown, J. C. Crisson, £75.   |

## THE LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

R. B. Llewelyn, President of the Board.	C. R. Hinson	} Appointed.
W. J. Anderson	J. D. Murphy	
A. G. Wynns	A. W. Harriott	

} Ex Officio Members.

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

These islands consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac and are situated about 130 miles N.W. from Point Negril in the island of Jamaica. The population of these islands, by the Census of 1881, was nearly 4,000 souls.

Grand Cayman is about 20 miles long and six miles in greatest width. It contains about 36,500 acres. Little Cayman and Cayman Brac are about equal size, nearly about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  broad, with an acreage of about 6,500 acres each. The inhabitants of these Islands support themselves by "turtling," acting as pilots among the Cuban Cays, by rearing stock, and by cultivating provision grounds and cocoanut walks. The climate of these islands has always been noted for its healthiness, although its temperature is of course warm. The Senior Magistrate of the Cayman Islands is Mr. W. R. Webster.

## THE MORANT CAYS AND THE PEDRO CAYS.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands, or cays, within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be declared to be, subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorizing the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of, and licenses to take guano from, such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons at the rate of £51 a year for the Morant Cays, and at the rate of £75 a year for the Pedro Cays. The cays are rented for the purpose of collecting guano, boobies' eggs, turtle, &c.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, these cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea-birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known respectively as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays, and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.



## ADDENDA.

## HOLDING OF DISTRICT COURTS.

SINCE the portion of this work on pages 194 and 195 relating to the holding of the District Courts was printed, the following dates have been fixed for the holding of Courts in the Central and Southern District Courts for the second half of the year.

## CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT:

Annotto Bay—Tuesday, 3rd July; 7th Aug.; 4th Sep.; 2nd Oct.; 6th Nov.; 4th Dec.  
 Buff Bay—Wednesday, 4th July; 8th Aug.; 5th Sep.; 3rd Oct.; 7th Nov.; 5th Dec.  
 Port Maria—Thursday, 5th July; 9th Aug.; 6th Sep.; 4th Oct.; 8th Nov.; 6th Dec.  
 Spanish Town—Monday, 16th July; 20th Aug.; 17th Sep.; 15th Oct.; 19th Nov.; 17th Dec.  
 Linstead—Thursday, 23rd Aug.; 20th Sep.; 18th Oct.; 22nd Nov.; 20th Dec.  
*For Criminal Business:*  
 Kingston—Thursday, 12th July; 16th Aug.; 13th Sep.; 11th Oct.; 15th Nov.; 13th Dec.  
 Gordon Town—Friday, 17th Aug.; 12th Oct.; 14th Dec.  
 Stony Hill—Friday, 13th July; 14th Sep.; 16th Nov.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT:

Mandeville—Tuesday, 10th July; 7th Aug.; 11th Sep.; 9th Oct.; 13th Nov.; 4th Dec.  
 Wigton—Thursday, 12th July; 13th Sep.; 15th Nov.  
 Cottage—Thursday, 9th Aug.; 11th Oct.; 6th Dec.  
 Alley—Monday, 16th July; 13th Aug.; 17th Sep.; 15th Oct.; 19th Nov.; 10th Dec.  
 May Pen—Tuesday, 17th July; 14th Aug.; 18th Sep.; 10th Oct.; 20th Nov.; 11th Dec.  
 Chapelton—Wednesday, 18th July; 15th Aug.; 19th Sep.; 17th Oct.; 21st Nov.; 12th Dec.  
 Old Harbour—Thursday, 19th July; 16th Aug.; 20th Sep.; 18th Oct.; 22nd Nov.; 13th Dec.  
 Aylmers (St. John's)—Friday, 17th Aug.; 19th Oct.; 14th Dec.

## MONEY ORDERS.

THE Commissions on Money Orders issued on the United Kingdom and the United States of America have quite recently been reduced, and they are now as follow, instead of the rates given on page 102; and the rates of Commission on Orders issued on British Guiana are also stated below:—

## UNITED KINGDOM.

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	Os.	9d.
" " above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	1	6
" " " 5	7	—	2	3
" " " 7	10	—	3	0

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	1s.	0d.
" " above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	2	0
" " " 5	7	—	3	0
" " " 7	10	—	4	0

## BRITISH GUIANA.

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	Os.	6d.
" " above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	1	0
" " " 5	7	—	1	6
" " " 7	10	—	2	0

On the last day for issuing Money Orders by each mail, an extra commission of sixpence on each order will be charged.

## REPLY PAID POST CARDS.

THE use between places in Jamaica and places in the Universal Postal Union of Reply Paid Post Cards has also recently been authorized, and the cards are to be sold to the public at the following rates:—

*Inland Cards.*

For Town or Office delivery at	:	1d.
For transmission to any Post Office in the Island	:	2d.

*Universal Postal Union Cards.*

For transmission to any place in the Universal Postal Union	:	3d.
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The Reply Paid Post Cards consist of a double card folded in the centre, one portion being intended for use by the poster, and the other portion to be torn off and used, in reply, by the addressee. Each portion of the card is impressed with a Stamp representing the amount of the postage chargeable thereon.

The conditions of transmission by post of Reply Paid Post Cards are the same as those in force with respect to the transmission of single Post Cards.

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CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

WHILE the work was going through the Press the Honorable D. P. Trench retired on pension from the office of Collector-General. The following acting appointments were thereupon made :—

Richard Gillard, Collector-General.

Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs of Kingston.

Alfred W. Hitchins, Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

R. Moyle Wilson, Senior Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor.

B. Daniel, Assistant Inspector of Invoices.

B. de S. Bell, Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor.











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